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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 162.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1894—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WILL SHOOT TO KILL.

First Regiment Will Show Rioters No Quarter.

EXPECT BATTLE AT PANA

Strikers Preparing to Make Attack This Morning.

SUNDAY PROVES A QUIET DAY

Chicago Troops Pitch Camp, Parade, and Rest.

MINERS CAMP OUT IN THE WOODS.

PANA, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The critical point in the coal miners' strike here is expected to be reached tomorrow morning, when the employés of the mines go to work. Should the strikers attempt any interference the First Regiment has instructions from Adjutant-General Orendorff, who arrived from Springfield at noon, to shoot to kill. If the chance is offered, and many prominent citizens think it will be, it is expected the coal troubles will be brought to a head and the anarchistic elements silenced here. The impression among the officers of the First Regiment is that there will be little if any trouble and many think a call to arms highly improbable.

At the same time Col. Turner is prepared for war at an instant's notice. All men are refused permits to leave the camp, and constant communication with possible points of attack has been established. In two minutes the troops can be got into line ready to charge any attacking force. The regiment is under waiting orders and may be sent home Wednesday. The only fear on the part of the troop officers in case of a conflict is that the miners may use dynamite.

The appointment of an Arbitration committee from the citizens and the strikers was reported today.

Wonderfully changed is the situation here since the First Regiment arrived from Chicago early this morning. Up to that time all was excitement in and around this town, guards of citizens were carrying rifles and shotguns, patrolling the streets and the surrounding country and stationing pickets at possible points of attack. Rumors of angry mobs of Anarchists, Huns, Poles, and Italians coming to attack the town from all quarters placed every one in such an excited frame of mind that no effort was made to ascertain the truth. Reports were to the effect that the mobs were carrying arms of all kinds, powder, dynamite, and bombs, and the town might be blown up at any moment. The Town Council was called into special session, women and children were ordered indoors, and martial law prevailed. All this is now changed.

Presence of Troops Restores Quiet.

The advent of the troops had such a quieting effect that from all outward appearances a casual observer would hardly suspect such excitement had prevailed but a few hours before. Conferences between city officials, Sheriffs, citizens, and the regimental officers were features of the day. Curiosity to see the soldiers brought many people, but otherwise the appearance of the place was that to be seen any Sunday in an inland town.

While the country was expecting riot and bloodshed at this point the people here were out driving, going to church, or sitting in the shade of front dooryard trees trying to keep cool. The striking miners were quietly resting in the camps formed at several points outside the city limits. Reports vary as to how many are encamped, some placing the number at 200 and others at 500. The former number is probably nearer correct. These men, 150 at Pope's Grove, forty at the water pumping works, and twenty-five to thirty two miles west along the Big Four road, seem to constitute the army of 2,000 reported as marching towards Pana. Reports still come in that 200 men are five miles south and that several hundred have arrived and are now with the 500 home strikers ready for Monday morning's work, but they don't create the scare of yesterday. These rumors cannot be traced to any responsible source. They are said to come from Centralia, Hillsboro, and surrounding towns, but the alleged mobs are not yet in sight. Those that are in existence have toned down considerably since the soldiers gathered, and all looked peaceable lying under the shadow of their chosen camp ground trees. They deny any intention to do violence and only request a conference with the men at work in the mines. The question of wages does not seem to be involved in the matter except as a pretext. The Pana strike is termed a "sympathy strike" and not a contest between capital and labor as far as Southern Illinois is concerned. It is to help McBride elsewhere, and the professional agitators seem to be back of the present movement in Christian County.

Fear the Home Strikers.

President Crawford was expected here today, according to the self-appointed leaders of the Pope's Grove mob, but had not arrived to assume command of the forces up to a late hour. There seems to be a fear that the home strikers will become aggressive in the morning.

The miners had a secret meeting this afternoon. After a prolonged discussion no decision was reached as to tomorrow's action by them. It is understood they disagreed as to the proposition to be made. It was learned that several wagon loads of provisions had been forwarded from Rochester to the strikers' camps. Sheriff Johnson says he has tonight 250 deputies and can count on 200 in an emergency. Sixty of them have rifles and 100 of them have shotguns. He considers the situation serious. The miners of the country are looking for the fight to be lost or won here, he says. He fears the action of the 250 strangers among the local strikers, and also expects trouble in the morning. He says had not the troops been called out the town would have been in a state of anarchy and in possession of a mob before tonight.

Late advices from local strikers are to the effect that 400 men will assemble at Locust and Third streets at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning and from that point make an attempt to prevent the Penwell miners from going to work. Sheriff Johnson and a posse of deputies are to be on hand for any disturbance. The First Regiment will be on battalion parade at the time and should the unexpected riot occur the battle will be fought in the streets of the city.

FIRST REGIMENT UNDER CANVAS.

Chicago Soldiers Ready to Meet Any Enemy That Shows Fight.

PANA, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The First Regiment went into camp at 10 a. m., having arrived at 6. Everything has been easy, and all day long Camp Orendorff has been as orderly and as quiet as could be wished for. One or two cases of sickness were reported as a result of the heat. None of them was of a serious nature, however. The soldiers stood the trip in good shape and are ready for anything that may turn up. All the men are cheerful and the officers are greatly pleased.

The first indication the town had of the approach of the troops was at 5:55 o'clock this morning when the skirmish train sent from Clinton in advance of the regular regiment train arrived with Companies F and G at the Illinois Central depot. The ride of the advance guard was one in which much attention was given to picking cinders out of eyes and seeing that the boys did not fall off the flat cars used for transportation. Maj. Sanborn was in charge of the men, and sharp lookout was kept for strikers along the road and for obstructions on the track.

The train was sent forty minutes ahead of the special and a slow schedule was ordered. As Pana was neared the train did not move over six miles an hour and almost anything was looked for. The first sight of the town for the soldiers was the dark shaft No. 2 of the Pana Coal company along the Illinois Central tracks. As the train passed the shaft a dozen Deputy Sheriffs armed with rifles appeared from the mine entrance and set up a cheer for the relief in sight. The night had been one of anxiety to them and the presence of troops so overjoyed them that they waved their hats and guns and yelled as long as the train was in sight. Not over two minutes behind was the regiment train. The station was reached promptly at 6 o'clock.

Skirmish Line Sent Out.

The advance guard deployed as skirmishers, under command of Maj. Sanborn, and formed as protection to the rear and flanks of the main body while disembarking. There were probably 100 men at the station to see the troops arrive, but nothing was said by any one of them, favorably or otherwise. Col. Turner formed the regiment into columns of four, with an advance guard of thirty men, flank guards, and a rear guard of thirty men. The gatling gun was placed between the first and second battalion and the ammunition was placed in front of the rear guard. The warlike preparations were completed in four minutes and the march to the camp was on.

Lieut. Orendorff and Assistant Adjutant-General H. E. Bayle, who had brought the camp equipage from Springfield earlier in the day, had selected the ball grounds for a camp site. The movement was on Main street east from the depot, and as the troops marched down the dusty road to the roll of the drums the sight was one to inspire the inhabitants with a feeling of security and strike terror to any lawbreakers. From Main street the turn was to the north, and within three blocks of the depot the camp ground was reached. No demonstration was made by the people.

Camp of the First Regiment.

The camp is in a vacant lot 500 feet square, inclosed with a high board fence. Inside were stacked tents, blankets, and camp equipage of all kinds. Once inside, the regiment was formed into columns of companies, arms were stacked, and the work of pitching tents began in earnest. Meanwhile, Col. Turner and his staff officers were reconnoitering the position, and as a precaution had big holes chopped in the fence on the four sides to prevent being surprised.

Mayor W. E. Hayward and J. W. Kitchell called at the camp and offered their services and asked if the town could do anything for the regiment. Both men thought the situation sufficiently grave to have the troops stay for a time and said the presence of the soldiers would prevent the riot they feared would otherwise occur tonight or tomorrow morning.

Sheriff Johnson was also on hand and Col. Turner reported to him. He was given to understand that the regiment was out for business and ready for active service at a moment's call. The Sheriff had no orders to give and the regiment waited for something to turn up.

Members of the Red Cross Society are here.

Adjutant-General Orendorff arrived at 12 o'clock from Springfield and assumed charge as the representative of the Governor. Col. Turner called upon him at once for instructions.

Guard mount was one of the early duties in camp. Capt. Switzer of Company M was made officer of the day, Lieuts. Peckham and Wood officers of the guard. Twenty-eight men were placed on guard. Capt. Deremer was reported on the sick list. He was much better by evening. In the evening battalion parade was had. The officers and men were ordered not to leave the camp under any circumstances. No conversation with the citizens was to be had and all would be held strictly to duty.

Capt. Bell has the commissary department well supplied and every man is well fixed. At battalion parade the first was in charge of Maj. J. B. Johnson; second, Maj. E. B. Tolman; third, Maj. M. Eddy Jr. Several thousand townspeople witnessed the evolutions. Adjutant-General Orendorff says he expects trouble and is prepared for it. He will probably stay in camp as long as the regiment does. Col. Turner says he does not look for serious trouble, but is ready for anything.

The camp is situated in an admirable position to reach all the coal mines in a few minutes. One-half mile northeast is the Springside mine, three-quarters of a mile northeast is the north shaft of the Pana coal company, four blocks west is the Pana Coal company shaft No. 1, and six blocks southwest is the Penwell shaft. One known camp of strikers is northwest and south and another southeast of the camp. The Penwell shaft is considered the most dangerous on account of the many Americans employed there. The men are said to be making fair wages and want to work if left alone. G. V. Penwell says he will have twenty-five wagons on the slack pit in the morning loading and also that he will run his mines with all the force he has. Many miners object to working under guard and say they will not work while the militia is here. Operator Broehl and Operator Overholt say their mines will be in operation tomorrow morning.

MAYOR HAYWARD EXPECTS TROUBLE

He Visits the Strikers' Camp—Men Ask for a Conference.

PANA, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—Mayor W. E. Hayward says he thinks the trouble is not yet at an end; that the presence of the soldiers is only delaying the war and that there is enough of the anarchistic element in the community to tear things loose at any moment. He was much relieved when the soldiers arrived. Accompanied by Banker H. W. Schuyler he visited the strikers' camp at 6 o'clock, at Pope's Grove, and had a talk with the Springfield men there. Mr. Schuyler talked to the men, trying to find out what was wanted. A big Frenchman, professional agitator and leader of the strike here three years ago, acted as spokesman and talked rabid anarchy for a while. The men said they were at the grove expecting a big meeting of strikers and not for lawbreaking purposes. They said their leaders had told them at home that as long as the Pana mines were operated there could be no settlement of differences in Southern Illinois and Indiana mines. What they wanted was to confer with the men at work in the Pana mines and to make an effort to have them stop work.

None of the 250 men seemed to be armed or looked at all dangerous. When they requested a committee from Pana to meet them they were told it would be considered. This question was discussed in town at a secret meeting of the town board at the St. James Hotel, but nothing resulted from it. The encamped strikers say they have been receiving only fifty cents a day for their work. One man, William Kraft, who has been in the business nineteen years, said he

[Continued on second page.]

FIX UP THEIR SLATE.

CITY HALL COMBINATION MAKES OUT A COUNTY TICKET.

Calls In Alleged Outsiders So as to Make the Conference Appear Representative—Those Who Take Part in the Meeting and the Men Put Forward—Contests in Many Wards—Republican Compromise Ticket Grows in Favor—Kochersperger Men Willing to Trade.

Another meeting of the Democratic machine bosses was held yesterday—this time at Recorder Chase's office—to fix a slate for the convention of tomorrow. The following were the nominations agreed upon:

County Treasurer—CHARLES H. WACKER.
Sheriff—JACOB RICHARDS or R. J. SMITH.
County Clerk—JOHN C. SCHUBERT or FRANK WENTER.
Probate Clerk—ROGER C. SULLIVAN.
Criminal Court Clerk—WILLIAM LOEFFLER or FRANK LAWLER.
County Superintendent of Schools—CHARLES S. BABCOCK or HENRY D. HATCH.
County Commissioners: South Side—HENRY McNEILL, UHLRIC ROHRBACK and PETER BESSEMER. West Side—GEORGE EDMANSON, PETER KIOLBASSA, THOMAS A. SMYTH, and CHARLES J. BYRNE. North Side—FRANK AGNEW, JOHN S. CLARK, and HENRY EBERTSHAEUSER.
President of the County Board—GEORGE EDMANSON.
County Judge—FRANK SCALES.
Probate Judge—AUSTIN O. SEXTON or GEORGE KERSTEN.

Those at the meeting agreed to use their best efforts to put this slate through. Edmanson has to be satisfied with President of the County Board, and the Shrievalty nomination lies between Richards and Smith, with the chances strongly in favor of Richards. Peabody does not want the nomination for Sheriff. Wacker does not want the nomination for Treasurer, but it will be forced on him. The convention, it is expected, will adjourn without giving him a chance to decline. As Frank Wenter has decided not to accept any nomination from the City Hall combination it is probable that the County Clerkship will go to Schubert, the present Clerk of the Criminal Court. Roger Sullivan will be renominated, though it is doubtful whether he will accept any nomination. An effort will be made to put Frank Lawler on the ticket so as to get him out of the way. Austin O. Sexton hesitates about accepting the nomination for Probate Judge and it may be given to George Kersten.

Those Who Made the Slate.

Mayor Hopkins attended the conference yesterday and Ald. McGillen presided. There were present also Recorder Chase, Circuit Clerk Gaulter, State's Attorney Kern, Superior Clerk Griffin, Railroad Commissioner Gahan, Street Superintendent McCarthy, Oil Inspector Donovan, City Sealer Burke, Street Cleaning Superintendant Schofield, Ald. Coughlin, Frank Walker, Adams Goodrich, Daniel Corkery, W. H. Joyce, ex-Ald. Loeffler, School Inspector Cusack, ex-Park Commissioner Townsend, William Legner, Ald. Ryan, Custodian Fitzsimmons, Ald. Brennan, Ald. Powers, T. E. Ryan, Senator O'Malley, Secretary Senff, Ald. Carey, Ald. Mulcahy, and Jesse Sherwood. The session lasted for nearly three hours on account of the many candidates for County Commissioner that were considered. The claims of several saloonkeepers were urged, but they were all barred.

The statesmen present denounced the course of young Mr. Harrison in withdrawing from the contest for Treasurer without consulting them, and they also denounced the *Times* editorial of yesterday which stigmatized them as "a little ring of narrow-minded ward politicians calling themselves Democrats." They tried to make it appear that the conference of yesterday was representative, inasmuch as it let in Donovan, McCarthy, Burke, Ald. Ryan, Tim Ryan, Tom Carey, and others. But most of these men are city employés and were represented at the conference in the Champlain Block by Mayor Hopkins.

Harrison's Attack on City Hall Men.

Around town the attack of the *Times* on the City Hall coterie created a sensation. It was printed editorially and double-leaded and was as follows:

"How inexplicable it is that a little ring of narrow-minded ward politicians calling themselves Democrats should think themselves competent to control the political action of the voters of Chicago!

"What is the situation of the Democracy of Chicago today? Desperate. And why? Because a few politicians of small caliber and wholly selfish instincts have arrogated to themselves the power to dictate nominations to the county ticket this fall and have denied to the people, to the voters whose votes are going to be vitally necessary, any voice in the selection of candidates. These fellows are either blind or mad. It is impossible for any one in possession of his sober senses to ignore the restiveness of our people under ring rule. And ring rule is exactly the burden under which the Democracy of this city is staggering today. It is a matter of common notoriety that the few Democrats in office now seek to dictate to the many Democrats out of office the candidates whom they shall support. The Democratic county convention next Tuesday is expected to be merely a perfunctory gathering intended to ratify the choice of the ring.

"Now, if the plans of the City Hall combine are fully carried out there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth among Democratic candidates in the fall. The people will not support a machine-made ticket. The candidate who stands upon it will waste his time, his energy, and his money. The professional politician may doubt this, but it is true nevertheless. It is not an extraordinarily good year for Democrats under the happiest circumstances, and such of them as carry the handicap of a ring support are not likely to be in the running.

"These are plain words, but the *Times* is in a position to speak plainly. Its Democracy makes it solicitous for the welfare of the Democratic party, but its independence compels it to declare its entire willingness to abandon any Democratic ticket which it deems unfit or created by unworthy methods. As an independent Democratic newspaper the *Times* holds itself free to support or oppose the nominees of the convention as it sees fit. The character of the men nominated must be the test of the merit of the ticket, but there is only very slender reason to hope that a ticket selected by the City Hall bosses will be fit for the people's support.

"It is just as well for these matters to be understood now as when it is too late. If a ring of officeholders insists upon foisting unworthy candidates upon the Democratic party in Cook County the Republicans will enjoy the fruits of victory in November."

There were meetings of Democrats in nearly all the wards yesterday to select delegates to the county convention. In the Twentieth Ward the following were selected:

Henry F. Donovan, Henry C. Bartling, ex-Ald. Potthoff, Phil McKenna, John E. Fitzgerald, Tom Hanlon, Tom McDonald C. A. Tummel, Henry Ebertshauser, Justice Gibbons, M. H. Herely, Robert Dorien, A. Ciskowsky, and Charles Mathers.

It appears that there will be no contest in this ward. But there will be big-sized ones in the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-eighth, and probably in the Thirty-second. The rows all grow out of the unnecessary interference of the City Hall employés, who are, however, backed by the police, and who will probably win.

One of the liveliest rows of the afternoon will be in the Eleventh Ward, where Supt. Schofield, with the aid of the city employés, has undertaken to defeat M. C. McDonald for Committeeman. Ex-Park Commissioner Townsend is backing up McDonald, and the fight will be interesting and probably bloody.

TO DEMAND GARRY'S DISMISSAL.

Eighth Ward Democrats Censure the Official—New Plan for Nominations.

Several hundred West Side Democrats are to assemble this morning at 8 o'clock and march to the City Hall to demand of Mayor Hopkins the summary dismissal of Michael S. Garry, Superintendent of the pipe yard, for conduct unbecoming a Democrat and a gentleman, committed by inducing city employés in his department to break up meetings of anti-machine Democrats in the Eighth Ward.

The exact charges against Garry are formulated in a resolution passed unanimously at the adjourned meeting of Eighth Ward Democrats held yesterday afternoon at Apollo Hall, Blue Island avenue, Philip E. Walsh, presiding. This meeting was held for the purpose of closing the business left unfinished Saturday night owing to the riotous interruptions which, it is charged, Mr. Garry organized. Claiming to be a meeting of the regular Democratic organization of the ward it passed the following resolution denouncing the conduct of the machine politicians:

Resolved, By the regular Eighth Ward Democratic organization and the Democrats of the Eighth Ward jointly in mass-meeting assembled that we hereby censure and condemn as unfair and undemocratic the bulldozing tactics of John J. Sullivan, Vice-President of this organization, displayed by him as the presiding officer of this club at the meeting held at National Hall June 9, 1894, at 8 p. m.

The resolution was amended by adding the names of J. G. Panoch and James McInerney, who were censured for cowardly and ungentlemanly conduct at the same meeting.

Having disposed of this matter without debate the meeting proceeded with the more serious affair in which Pipe Yard Superintendent Garry was the prime mover. The following resolution was proposed and carried:

WHEREAS, Michael S. Garry of this ward has prostituted the public office he fills by compelling the men in his department to attend public meetings for the purpose of preventing free discussion and action by the Democratic majority of this ward; and

WHEREAS, Since he has resided in this ward his affiliations have been largely with the Republican party, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the regular Democratic organization of the Eighth Ward and the Democrats of the Eighth Ward, jointly in mass-meeting assembled, that we respectfully ask and demand of Mayor John P. Hopkins the removal of Michael S. Garry, Superintendent of the pipe yard, and the appointment of a reputable Democrat to that position.

This resolution was carried with a storm of "ayes" and there were no negative votes. It was then proposed to send a delegation of three with a copy of the resolution to the Mayor, but the sense of the meeting was in favor of a large delegation, and ultimately the idea was taken up that every one present ought to join in presenting the complaint of the citizens at the City Hall. It was accordingly resolved to meet for that purpose this morning.

The meeting then resolved that it was a meeting of the regular Democratic organization of the Eighth Ward and elected a committee to make nominations for the county convention to be presented at the primary today. The following are the members of the committee, some of the names being those of persons denounced at the meeting as gang politicians:

Philip E. Walsh, William Loeffler, George P. Bunker, John Dollard, D. H. Conley, Michael Brennan, M. Reardon, J. J. Sullivan, John Bennett, Ed. Laughlin, Ed. Prindiville, Thomas Collins, Joseph Kutina, Jacob Stainer, and Frank Slepicka.

Several speakers addressed the meeting in vigorous denunciation of the tactics of ex-Ald. Loeffler and others who they claim leave the majority of the Democratic citizens of the ward no voice whatever in the councils of the party. Much was said also in condemnation of the monopolizing tendencies of the citizens, chiefly Bohemians, on the south side of the track, who have nominated nearly every candidate for years past. Senator Joseph Mahoney of the Thirteenth District defined the movement as one to bring about a reform in the manner of selecting delegates from the ward and predicted that it would be successful. He warmly advocated the claims of Edward Laughlin to the indorsement of the meeting as a candidate for County Commissioner. Mr. Laughlin, who some days ago secured the indorsement of the Bricklayers' Association, spoke briefly, and the meeting closed with a vote unanimously indorsing his candidature.

READY TO FAVOR A COMPROMISE.

Kochersperger's Friends Talk of the Outlook—Sentiment for That Ticket Grows.

It is reported that there was a meeting of the friends of Mr. Kochersperger at the Briggs House Saturday afternoon at which were present representatives from the following wards: First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Wards. Also from Cicero, Bremen, Wheeling, New Trier, and other country towns. The situation was thoroughly canvassed. It was confidently predicted that Kochersperger could be nominated for County Treasurer, but some of those present counseled compromise, and it was declared by many that in order to insure success next fall both sections of the party should be represented on the ticket. The suggestion that Mr. Raymond should be allowed to take the nomination for Treasurer and that Mr. Kochersperger should be satisfied with the Shrievalty was discussed, but no action was taken. It was finally resolved to get as many delegates for Kochersperger for Treasurer as possible. When the delegates were obtained it would be time enough to talk negotiations and compromise. Sheriff Gilbert presided.

The feeling in favor of the Raymond-Kochersperger compromise ticket grows, and it is believed it will be the winning ticket in the convention. Gross and Pease, who were talked of early last week as rival candidates for Sheriff, appear to have dropped out of the race. They have some personal friends here and there who are shouting for them, but the general impression is that neither is strong enough to make the race against such a candidate as Jake Richards, for instance, would be on the Democratic side.

Owing to the fact that the nomination for County Judge comes first in the Republican convention the candidates for that position have begun to display unusual activity. Charles G. Neely has the lead now, and is fighting hard. He is being pushed by Col. Ball. The entrance of John J. Knickerbocker into the contest may have considerable effect, while it is said that O. R. Carter will have a strong following from the Twelfth Ward. It is too early yet to even guess at the result.

DEATH IS QUICKER THAN THE BARBER.

Theodore Edener Passes Away While Waiting for a Shave.

Theodore Edener went into August Olig's barber shop, No. 26 Clybourn avenue, yesterday morning to get shaved. There were so many men ahead of him that he died before his turn came. He was a tailor and lived across the street.

Dynamite Factory Blown Up.

VIENNA, June 10.—An explosion occurred in a dynamite factory at Steinbruch, near Budapest, killing several persons and injuring a number of others.

BATTLE AFTER A BALL

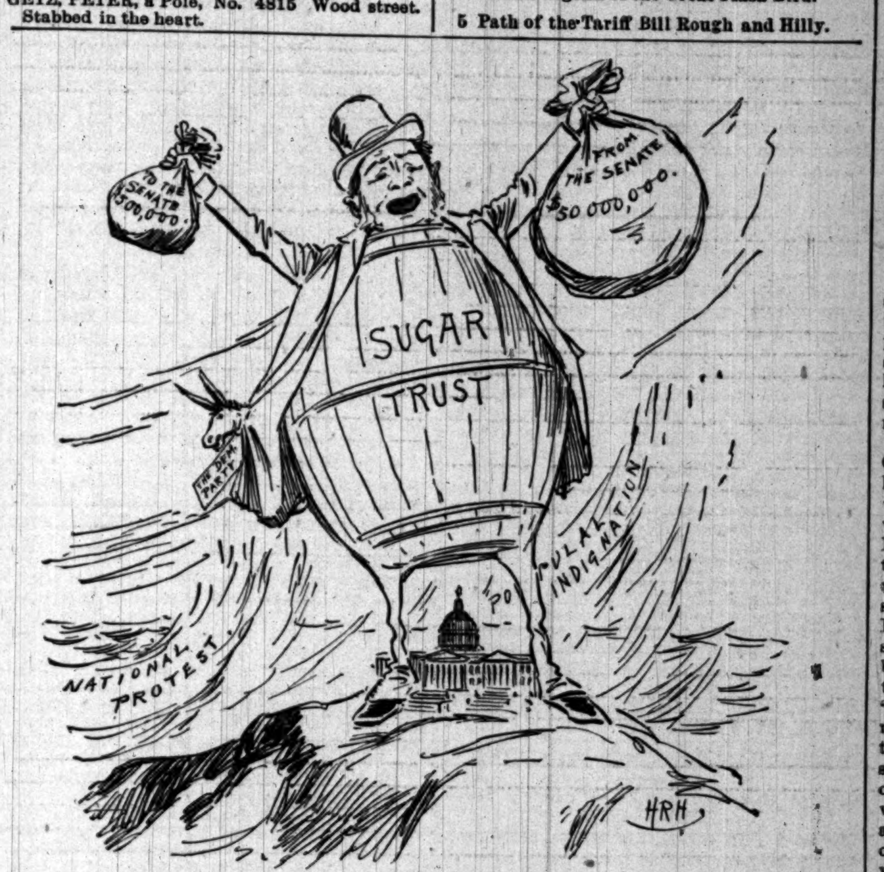
FATAL FIGHT AT FORTY-EIGHTH AND WOOD STREETS.

Poles and Bohemians, While on Their Way Home from a Dance, Meet a Party of Strangers—Clubs and Knives Are Used, and Two Men Fall Dead on the Battle Ground, Stabbed to the Heart—Others Are Fatally Hurt, While Many More Are Slightly Wounded.

Drunken Poles and Bohemians who had danced all night in a hall at Forty-eighth and Goodspeed streets while on their way home fought a battle at 1 o'clock this morning with a party of strangers with whom they picked a quarrel. For fifteen minutes the conflict raged, and the participants, who increased from a dozen to nearly fifty, used knives with terrible effect. As a result two men are dead, four may die, and it probably will never be known how many were otherwise injured.

The Dead.

GETZ, PETER, a Pole, No. 4815 Wood street. Stabbed in the heart.



MONTE CRISTO OF TODAY—"THE WORLD IS MINE!"

GOLUNESKI, FRANK, Pole, of Forty-ninth and Wood streets. Stabbed through the lungs.

The Injured.

GOLUNESKI, FRANK, Jr., Forty-ninth and Wood streets. Stabbed twice in head; may die.

JERZA, JOHN, No. 1855 Forty-eighth street. Stabbed in the neck and head; injuries serious.

JERZA, JOHN, Jr., same address. Knife wound in the head; may die.

JERZA, MARTHA, same address, aged 17. Stabbed in face and head; injuries serious.

So far as the police can learn the attack was wholly unprovoked. The Bohemians and Poles were in a quarrelsome mood when they reached Forty-eighth and Wood streets. Here they met Peter Getz, Frank Goluneski and his son Frank and his daughter Martha. The girl and boy claim that they were walking along the street minding their own business when one of the dancing party made some insulting remark to them and quickly followed the insult by striking Goluneski Sr. a blow in the face. Several blows were exchanged, and then, it is said, the attacking party drew knives and began to cut any and every person not belonging to their crowd they could reach. The shrieks of the girl and boy soon brought friends to their aid and the battle became general.

Within a few minutes after the first blow was struck Goluneski staggered into a butcher shop a few doors east of Wood street on Forty-eighth street and dropped dead. He had tried to run away, but one of the assailants pursued him and, throwing him down, stabbed him, the blade penetrating his heart. The stabbing took place in front of the butcher shop. His assailant ran.

Getz also tried to escape, and he succeeded in getting as far as a yard in front of John Jerza's house at No. 1855 Forty-eighth street. He called loudly for help, but before anybody could go to his assistance one of the dancing party had stabbed him through the lungs. The wound was a mortal one and the injured man died in front of Jerza's house.

John Jerza and his son John Jr., were attracted by the noise made by the disturbance. Both father and son went out to see what the trouble was and the two men were set upon by the men who had killed Getz. Both men received cuts on the head.

The attacking party called upon others with their party, it is said, to go with them into the house and "fix" the people there, and the father and son made haste to barricade the front door. They also turned out the lights in the place.

In the meantime the police had been notified, and they arrested sixteen persons, but seven of them were released after convincing the police that they did not have anything to do with the assault. Frank Meyers and Frank Ruse, Bohemians, were among the number arrested, and it is believed by the police that they know the names of the men who did the stabbing.

TRAIN CRASHES THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Two Drowned and Several Injured in an Accident on the Canadian Pacific.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 10.—A bad accident occurred yesterday to the west-bound express on the Canadian Pacific, due here today. The accident occurred at the crossing of Mattawa River, fifteen miles west of Fort William. Fires had destroyed the trestlework underneath the bridge and when in the center of that structure it gave way and the engine and four cars were piled into the river. The diner, one of the first-class cars, and sleeper remained on the track. The wrecked cars took fire from the burning bridge and almost the entire train was burned. Mrs. Barker was drowned. She was a first-class passenger en route to Elkhorn, Man., from Ontario. Express Messenger Mert Brown of Toronto is missing and is believed to be at the bottom of the river. The injured are: Fireman Whitehead, who may not recover; Engineer Elmes, slightly injured; Mrs. Bickie of Middleville, Mich., en route to Red Deer. Several others were slightly injured. The train was in charge of Conductor Dawson and was running at a high speed when the accident occurred. The body of Mrs. Barker was found some distance down the river. All mail matter, including that from Montreal and Toronto, posted Thursday, was burned, as was also all express matter and baggage.

Summer Season Opens at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 10.—A number of cottages were opened today and their owners settled down for the season. Three Pullman cars full of summer residents arrived at the ferry last evening. Among the arrivals are Joseph Pulitzer of New York, Hugh McMillan and family of Detroit, and Howard Hinkle and family of Cincinnati.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, south or southwest winds.

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DALTON LED THE LONGVIEW ROBBERS.

His Widow Admits It and She Is Placed Under Arrest.

ARDMORE, I. T., June 10.—Mrs. Dalton, widow of Bill Dalton, the notorious outlaw, today admitted that her husband was the leader of the Longview bank robbery. The other members of the gang, she says, were Tom Littleton, Jim Wallace, and Charles White, alias Jim Jones. Jim Wallace, who was shot and killed at Longview, is a brother of Houston Wallace, where Dalton was stopping when killed. Charles Benjamin Dalton, the oldest of the Dalton boys, arrived here today and identified the remains as those of Bill. Officers of the Longview bank also identified Dalton as the man who presented the letter of introduction to the cashier. Deputy Stewart arrested Mrs. Dalton on the charge of receiving stolen property.

FORT GIBSON EXPRESS OFFICE ROBBED.

Masked Men Probably Got Some of the Money Paid to Indians.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 10.—The railroad station and express office at Fort Gibson, I. T., were robbed by two masked men last night. It is thought the express packages stolen contained large sums, as a great deal of the cash paid to the Cherokees at Tahlequah has been shipped by express from Fort Gibson. It is known $600 in cash was secured. Peck Bruner, Deputy Marshal, organized a posse and started on horseback in pursuit of the robbers.

TRAIN HELD UP IN PHILADELPHIA.

Four Thieves Stop a Freight on the Reading Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 10.—Four thieves, armed with lumps of coal, held up a Reading railroad freight train within the city limits today at noon. They were repulsed after a desperate fight with the train crew and that of another following it, aided by the police. Two of the robbers were captured. The hold-up occurred at the Cambria street crossing of the Reading road.

FINDS TWO STAR-LIKE LIGHTS ON MARS.

Dowell Observatory Makes a Discovery in the Polar Snow Cap of the Planet.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—A telegram received here from the Dowell Observatory at Flagstaff announces the discovery of two star-like lights within the south polar snow cap of Mars.

SERMONS BY SCOTCH-IRISH DELEGATES.

Dr. John Hall Speaks at Des Moines in Four Different Places.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 10.—[Special.]—The Scotch-Irish meetings closed here today with sermons by leading ministers who were delegates in the various churches. Dr. John Hall spoke in four different places.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The steam packet Sunshine struck an obstruction in the Kanawha River and sank.

Tom Smith, alias Charles O'Feel, was arrested at Pueblo, Colo., for the murder of Benjamin Biddle at Allene, Ark., March 10.

Margaret Neroman, a negress aged 45 years, was frightened to death at Centerville, Md., Saturday by being chased across a field by a bull.

Jacob Miller, a baker, hung himself at Wilkesbarre, Pa., the act being prompted by the disgrace arising out of a quarrel in which he became engaged.

The National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution has adopted a resolution recommending June 14 be observed by the Daughters as flag day.

Mark Jacobs, an industrious negro farmer near Bienville, La., was taken from his field in broad daylight by a party of white men, blindfolded, and beaten so terribly that he died. Five men have been arrested.

LAST EDITION.

RIOTERS SHOT DOWN.

Deputies Forced to Kill Slavs to Save Themselves.

ONE DEAD, TWO DYING.

Four Captives of Strikers Probably Murdered.

ABUSE OF NON-UNION MEN.

Battle Follows Attempt to Rescue Four Workmen.

OHIO STRIKERS BURN BRIDGES.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 10.—One striker killed in his boots, two others dying, and a fourth shot through is the result of the battle this morning at Lemont coke works. There were seven deputies on one side and a mob of strikers on the other. Unbiased testimony is that the mob not only provoked but compelled the deputies to fire on them, after the strikers had compelled them to retreat and had fired several shots. The circumstances were developing since yesterday afternoon.

Four American workmen, John Delaney, Oliver Attleby, John Britt, and James Furlough, who live at Leisenring, have been working at the Frick Coke company's valley works for some time. They went to New Haven yesterday afternoon, where they were to take the Leisenring electric road for home, where they have not been for a month. As soon as they alighted from the train at New Haven they were surrounded by a mob of several hundred strikers. The strikers first beat the four men and then put tags on them, bearing the inscription "Blacklegs," also covering them with chalk marks. They then marched their prisoners to all the works on the line from New Haven south, holding them for the revilings and abuse of strikers everywhere. The four prisoners were then subjected to all manner of insults and indignities, to such an extent that many of the more rational strikers protested that it was cruel and cowardly for so many men to assault four helpless fellows in that way.

The Frick Coke company was informed of the perilous position their workmen were in. Field-Deputy Matt Allen and six men were sent to New Haven on the evening train. They were misled by false information, and it was daylight when the squad of tired deputies reached Lemont.

Deputies Fire to Save Themselves.

They had been joined by Supt. Slater of the Leisenring plant, who had helped in the all-night hunt. Not long after daylight the men began to assemble on the commons by the hundred. They engaged in the wildest demonstrations, and it was thought that they then had the four captives in their possession. When the deputies were discovered the mob raised a howl and surrounded them. Many of the strikers had revolvers and all carried clubs. They moved against the deputies, who retreated under a shower of clubs and stones.

Riding up to the advancing crowd of miners Deputy Allen told them to go back, saying he did not want any trouble, and that there would be trouble if he or his men were attacked and injured. The answer to Allen was a general yell, and one of the strikers covered him with his pistol and fired. The shot was a close shave for the top of Allen's head. The deputies opened fire together, and the strikers stood to it and fought gamely. The first shots were fired by them, and they fired as coolly and as rapidly as did the deputies, and they kept closing in on the men who were working the rifles until they were driven to the extreme end of the company's ground, where they made a stand. By that time three of the strikers were down and several others were wounded.

The strikers began at once to carry away their wounded. The dead man and two who were fatally wounded were left in the road where they fell. The number of wounded may not be known for several days, as they will be concealed if possible. Allen estimates that fifty or sixty shots were fired by both sides. The names of the dead and wounded cannot be learned. Nobody but the strikers knew them, and they refuse to tell who the men were or give any circumstances.

Sheriff Richards sent Deputies Richards and Middiebaugh to the scene, and ten deputies arrived from Valley about the same time. The force was soon increased to twenty men, each with a rifle. The last of the strikers lingering at a safe distance then dispersed, leaving the authorities in quiet possession. No move was made to care for the wounded.

Late tonight the two Slavs most seriously wounded were taken to the cottage hospital at Connellsville for treatment. They are fatally injured, being shot through the hips. Dr. Smith, who attended them, says they can live but a short time. At dark the man who was killed was still lying where he fell and a canvas had been stretched over him. Coroner Batton said he would view the bodies tomorrow. The Sheriff and his attorney will ask for a full investigation. The names of the dead and wounded cannot be learned as yet. Nobody but the strikers know them. The man instantly killed was shot through the breast. Another man was shot through the arms, but his wounds are not dangerous. He was among the number arrested and placed in jail.

The deputies identified six of the more active strikers in the fight and subsequently arrested them. They are now in jail together here.

May Have Killed Their Prisoners.

Another detachment of deputies was at once formed to go in search of the four men held prisoners by the strikers. But not a trace of them has been seen, and it is feared that they have been murdered by the strikers in revenge for the loss of the men hurt in today's battle. It is known that on the eve of the battle the workmen were subjected to the most inhumanly barbarous treatment.

At 9 o'clock tonight six more strikers were arrested at Lamont and sent here to jail. It is officially stated that at least 200 more arrests will be made as the result of the rioting and kidnaping. Matt Allen, who had charge of the men who stopped the charge of the mob today, is only 23 years old.

Everywhere the strikers are sullenly furious over the killing at Lemont, and the worst is feared for the poor fellows who were known to be in their power when the fight was lost by the mob. All over the south end of the region the old turbulent spirit is astir, and it is noticeable that the lawless element is in the saddle now, and the conservative leaders and counsellors are unheeded.

OHIO MINERS BURN BRIDGES.

Drive Away Guards and Cause a Call for Militia to Protect Them.

MASSILLON, O., June 10.—[Special.]—Coal is moving into Cleveland as fast as seems expedient. The greatest anxiety now concerns the unguarded territory between Massillon and Urichsville, where no trouble has heretofore been anticipated. This morning 300 miners assembled between Midvale and New Philadelphia, overpowered the two watchmen at a trestle bridge, and set fire to and destroyed the structure. The watchmen escaped and were followed by the mob who shot at them repeatedly. A temporary bridge was built after traffic had been delayed four hours. At Massillon an attempt was made to destroy one of the obnoxious coal trains by the explosion of two dynamite cartridges on the bridge over Newman's Creek. The charge was sufficient to have derailed the engine, but the explosions took place after the train had passed. Miners say that the miscreants are not strikers, as the latter understand how to use high explosives. The noise and shock startled the entire city and have created a great deal of apprehension. Six members of a Lima military company arrived here last night at 10 o'clock to continue south and join their regiment. At the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Station they were surrounded by a crowd of several hundred men who jeered at them. The arrival of a coal train distracted the attention of the crowd and the militiamen escaped. Sheriff Adams has been appealed to to guard the bridges at Midvale, Strassburg, and Dover. Nearly all bridges are wood. Four Deputy Sheriffs will be at each tonight. State troops are expected here tonight. Two regiments will be distributed along the road.

The Sheriff arrived in Massillon at 8 o'clock tonight and began to swear in deputies. No coal will be moved tonight, but fear is entertained for the bridges. An engine is in readiness to carry guards to the scene of trouble should it arise.

The miners of the Massillon district have been growing more restive ever since the break in the coal blockade, and met this afternoon at West Brookfield. They marched in a body to Millport, their numbers swelling rapidly as they proceeded. At Millport they soon had a crowd of 600 or 700, and they organized with Henry Mullen, the subdistrict President, in the chair, and put out pickets to keep off outsiders. Inflammatory speeches were made and rumors regarding the purpose of the meeting were scattered, causing a general feeling of apprehension. The only business done was the adoption of resolutions calling upon railway operatives to refuse to handle the West Virginia coal and denouncing Gov. McKinley for having called out the militia. At 10 o'clock, although the meeting has adjourned, the miners are still about discussing the events of the last few days. They now line the railroad tracks in groups of thirty and forty. They are nearly all armed and in no frame of mind to see any non-union coal pass.

CANTON, O., June 10.—Agent Sladden of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railroad at Massillon came to Canton this evening to secure Sheriff Doll, bearing information from President Woodford of reported damage to be done by miners tonight. The Ohio River miners appealed for aid in this part of the State where there is no military. The railroad agent said a meeting of miners had been held at North Lawrence this afternoon at which it was decided to block the road. Agent Sladden's information was that the first effort would be to burn bridges tonight.

TOLEDO, O., June 10.—Deputy Marshal Harmon received a telegram from United States Marshal Haskell of Cleveland tonight instructing him to recruit and arm fifty deputies and have them ready for service, to be used in the coal strike difficulty.

STRIKERS FIRE UPON DEPUTIES.

Ambush Fifteen of the Sheriff's Men, but Do No Injury—Gen. Brooks' Action.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 10.—A party of fifteen deputies while approaching Bull Hill on their way from camp to this place this morning were fired upon from ambush by twenty miners. The deputies, being unprepared for an attack, retreated without returning the fire. Gen. Brooks called out enough militia to surround the miners and arrested them. No one was injured. Sheriff Bowers denies that he has lost control of the deputies and Gen. Brooks denies having made any such statement. It was this false report that caused Gov. Waite to order Gen. Brooks to disarm the deputies. Gen. Brooks says his force may not be large enough to protect all the mining property about here. Should this prove the case he will press into service the deputies now on the ground. Gen. Brooks will take charge of all persons arrested by the Sheriff and escort them to Colorado Springs, where they will be turned over to the Sheriff. The cost of this strike to El Paso county has already reached $160,000 and is piling up at an estimated rate of $6,000 a day.

An agreement has just been made between Commissioner Boynton and Brig.-Gen. Brooks whereby the Deputy Sheriffs now in camp on Bull Hill Mountain will leave for Colorado Springs in the morning. Persons for whom warrants are out are to be taken in charge by the militia and turned over to the Sheriff at the county seat.

DENVER, Colo., June 10.—Gov. Waite, early this morning, in response to a telegram from Gen. Brooks, commanding the militia at Cripple Creek, informing him that the deputies were advancing on Bull Hill, ordered the following telegram sent Gen. Brooks:

> If, as you say, Sheriff Bowers admits that the deputies refuse to obey his orders and are acting in defiance thereof, they are not a lawful body; are only armed marauders, and you must treat them as such. Order them to lay down their arms and disperse. If they refuse to obey and you have not force enough to suppress this new insurrection notify me and I will call out enough organized militia to enforce the order.

Commissioner Boynton, in command of the deputies, was shown the order and immediately wired his attorneys and C. S. Thomas for advice. Mr. Thomas sent the following reply:

> Mr. Boynton, the Sheriff of the county, engaged in enforcing order, subduing, or attempting to subdue, armed resistance to the law or the authorities, or in overcoming those who defy the service of process in discharging the obligations of his office in maintaining civil government. In doing this he may call to his aid and deputize as many citizens as may be necessary, and no power, not even the Federal Government has lawful authority to interfere with or disarm him.

STRIKERS AND MILITIA SHOOT.

No Blood Is Shed, However, by Ohio Soldiers—Obstructionists Are Routed.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 10.—The Ohio militia in camp at Wheeling Creek, three miles west of the river, were fired on by some persons in the hills at frequent intervals last night from midnight till this morning and in a few cases the sentinels returned the fire, but so far as known no bloodshed resulted. This morning strikers burned 144 feet of a wooden bridge at Goshen. West of Wheeling Creek no coal could therefore be moved until the bridge was repaired. At 4 p. m. three double-header trains were sent west, in all forty-two cars. There was no effort to stop them. At the camp of the West Virginia militia the day was a quiet one. The morning passed quietly until 11 o'clock, when a message from Moundsville told of a blockade by a number of miners above the town. Three companies of the First Regiment left immediately. The obstructionists dispersed on the arrival of the troops, but one Charles Davis was arrested and brought to Wheeling, charged with obstructing the United States mail. The crowd around the camp this afternoon was large and at times disorderly, but no trouble resulted.

TO AMALGAMATE LABOR UNIONS.

Leaders Consult at St. Louis Over a Plan for Consolidation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10.—The amalgamation of the great labor bodies of the country—the Federation of Labor and the Knights of Labor—will be discussed and perhaps definitely agreed upon here during the early portion of this week. The leading spirits of these two great organizations began to arrive here today and already Samuel Gompers of the Federation and Master Workman James R. Sovereign of the Knights are on the ground, as well as others little less important in labor circles. The conference proper will open tomorrow and continue several days.

Will Rush Through a Heavy Shipment.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., June 10.—[Special.]—Preparations are being made for the largest westbound shipment of coal ever recorded in the Flattop belt. The Norfolk and Western officials are proceeding on the theory that 1,000 or 1,200 cars can be forwarded as easily as one-half the number. There is some reinforcement of the deputies throughout the coal fields and along the line of the railroad. Private advices from the Ohio strike indicate desperate opposition to Norfolk and Western shipments. Extra vigilance is being exercised to protect life and property.

Bridges Burned in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 10.—At an early hour this morning a bridge on the Linton Branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad was burned. This is the third bridge that has been burned within the last four days and all the fires are supposed to be of incendiary origin. Suspicion points to the striking miners. Yesterday morning on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad near Adamsville a bridge was fired, but was discovered in time to prevent a train from running into it.

Women Attack Miners Who Work.

TRINIDAD, Colo., June 10.—At the Sopris mines yesterday a party of women, wives of the strikers, stationed themselves at the opening to the mine and attempted by abusive language and throwing stones to prevent the men from going to work. A Mexican miner was dumped in the mud and pounded with stones. A man was with them urging them on. He was placed under arrest with two of the most vicious of the women and lodged in jail. This ended the riot and there has been no trouble since.

Labor Notes.

The Eureka, Ill., brick and tile works will shut down on account of lack of fuel.

A lodge of fifty members of the American Railway Union has been organized in Bloomington, Ill.

A conference of the American Shoe Workers of America in Boston decided on an international label. It is a leather-colored diamond inclosing a shoe.

KANSAS BRIDGES ARE SWEPT AWAY.

Traffic Stopped on Both the Frisco and Santa Fe Roads—Missouri Rising.

AUGUSTA, Kas., June 10.—The Walnut River here is out of its banks and enormous damage has been done to crops. Wheat in the shock was swept down the stream and that not harvested has been ruined. Fences and bridges were washed away, and for a quarter of a mile the St. Louis and San Francisco track is under water, and the Santa Fé bridge has been taken out six miles north, stopping traffic on both roads. Residents in the southern part of town moved out this afternoon in boats, as their homes are surrounded by water and some of the houses may be carried away before morning by the raging torrent.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 10.—[Special.]—The June rise of the Missouri River has commenced at this place and indications are it will reach a point higher than for many years. Reports received here from points along the Missouri from Fort Benton to Sioux City state that the river is now higher on the headwaters than it has been since the famous rise in 1881. As the tracks of four of the railroads running east out of this city have been in danger for some time by the river cutting close to them for a distance of over a mile at East Atchison the heavy rise coming is looked upon with a great deal of apprehension by the railroad companies and bridge company. The probabilities are that the entire town site of East Atchison will be carried away by the river during this rise.

DRUGGED IN A CHINESE OPIUM DEN.

Edward Fox Taken to the County Hospital Unconscious.

Edward Fox, a plumber living at No. 95 Wells street, was taken to the County Hospital by the police last night in an unconscious condition as the result of a drug administered in an opium den kept by Sing Lee at No. 431 Clark street. Fox entered the "joint" in the afternoon, and after smoking visited several saloons in company with a colored man named Johnson Cheek. He became intoxicated, and returned to Sing Lee's place. Shortly afterward he became unconscious, and Cheek fearing he would die sent for a carriage and ordered the man taken home. Before Fox's residence was reached the driver of the carriage became alarmed at the man's condition and drove to the City Hall. Cheek was arrested, but Sing Lee's place was closed when the police went there. Six weeks ago a French woman went to Sing Lee's resort and was later found dead.

CROKER FORESEES TAMMANY'S FALL.

He Tells an Intimate That the Infamous Society Is Doomed.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—The handwriting is on the wall and Richard Croker has seen it. Two hours before the taciturn ex-chieftain walked up the gang-plank of the transatlantic liner that is now carrying him over the sea he gave his confidence to one of his close personal friends and political associates. He said in words that were plain that Tammany Hall was doomed to certain defeat. His prediction was made more as a sad confession than anything else. He still believes in himself, for he said: "Tammany Hall will want a leader a year from now and it will call for me. I have been a member of Tammany Hall since I entered politics, and when that time comes I will respond. Tammany again will be lifted out of defeat."

SAID HE COULD NOT LIVE WITHOUT HER.

Benjamin F. Cox Commits Suicide the Day Miss Wheelwright Was Married.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—Benjamin F. Cox committed suicide Thursday because Miss Laura Wheelwright was married to another. Thursday afternoon Miss Wheelwright was married to George Herbert Windler of Long Littonhill, Surrey, England, in King's Chapel, this city, by the Rev. George Francis Peabody of Harvard. Prior to leaving her home the bride received a letter from Cox, in which he said: "I cannot bear to live through your wedding day." She did not pay much attention to the matter and the wedding ceremony took place. Later in the day the friends of Cox found him dead at his home. He had committed suicide. He was thoroughly in love with Miss Wheelwright, but his feelings were not reciprocated. He was a graduate from Harvard and was a prominent clubman.

FIRE RAGES IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN

Much Railroad Property Destroyed and Village of Sagola Wiped Out.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 10.—Destructive forest fires are raging near Nestoria, fifty miles west of here. Two bridges on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic near here were burned yesterday, stopping traffic to Duluth, and a hard fight was necessary to protect the company's property at Nestoria.

The burning district covers an area a mile wide and five miles long, and the destruction to timber is enormous. Similar fires extend southward at intervals for miles. Sagola, a lumbering village of 400 inhabitants, was wiped out last night, and a freight train on the Milwaukee and Northern, passing through there, was set on fire and several cars burned. Only meager reports can be received, as wires are down and travel is suspended.

FOUR OF A BOATING PARTY DROWNED.

Start for a Row on a Reservoir at Brewster, N. Y., and Their Boat Upsets.

BREWSTER, N. Y., June 10.—Four of a party of six were drowned this afternoon by the upsetting of a boat on the Ulley Foster reservoir. A party consisting of Bessie and Maggie Blainey, Kate and Martin McClusker, Thomas Scanlon, and Patrick Marooney went out for a row on the reservoir. At 4:30 o'clock the boat overturned, throwing all the occupants into the water. Kate McClusker caught the upturned boat and held fast. Patrick Aspen and Thomas Donohue, who were in a boat some distance away, rescued her. Patrick Marooney started for the shore and was picked up by Thomas Lynch. The bodies of Bessie Blainey and Scanlon were recovered.

Mexicans Organize a Whitecap Society.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 10.—It has been discovered that many of the Mexicans on the Lower Rio Grande border have formed a social organization similar to that of Whitecaps, the object being to prevent the prosecution of Mexicans charged with revolutionary offenses against the Mexican Government. This organization is now endeavoring to secure the release by threats of Inez Ruise and Jose Guerr, who were recently arrested. A number of citizens have received threatening letters signed "The Society of Pledged Friends."

SERMONS TO SENIORS.

BACCALAUREATES DELIVERED AT MANY AMERICAN COLLEGES.

Cadets at West Point Hear Addresses at Both the Catholic and Episcopal Churches—Order of the Class Standing—Ladue in the Lead—At the Graduating Exercises Gen. John C. Black Is to Be the Orator—President Coulter Preaches to the Class of '94 at Lake Forest.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10.—[Special.]—The last Sunday of the class of '94 at the military academy was quietly spent. The cadets, exhausted by the examinations and exercises of the last week, gladly availed themselves of the day of rest. At the Catholic and Episcopal churches religious services were held in the morning. Many of the summer residents from Garrisons and Highland Falls attended the services. The Rev. C. G. O'Keefe preached to the Catholic members of the corps. He warned the graduates of the dangers and temptations that awaited in the outside world and feelingly exhorted them to place their reliance in the "Commander-in-Chief of the Universe." Dr. Postlethwaite gave his farewell address to the members of the graduating class, who occupied the six front seats in the chapel. He said among other things that the professors and officers would watch the careers of the graduates with more than ordinary interest. "In your case," said Prof. Postlethwaite, "it was truly the survival of the fittest. Starting out with a membership of more than 100 men, your ranks are reduced more than half." The doctor concluded by wishing the young men success and happiness in their future life. The choir sang "When Shall We Meet Again?" Several boat loads of excursionists landed here today, but the weather was so hot that the majority lay on the grass in the shade and listened to the hum of the locusts, which swarm in millions over the trees and shrubs.

Ladue Leads the Class.

The class standing fixed at the meeting of the Academic Board is the same as foreshadowed several days ago. The order of merit in different studies changed considerably during the last year. William J. Barden, who held first place in the class of 1892 and 1893, will graduate second cadet. Barden was admitted to the academy in June, 1890. He is now 24 years of age. He was appointed from Connecticut. Cadet William B Ladue, who is first on the roll of honor, is a tall, manly-looking fellow, two years older than Cadet Barden. He was born in Michigan, but received his appointment from Oregon. He entered the academy in June, 1890. Cadets Ladue and Barden are exceedingly brilliant young men, and their records are equal to the best ever made at the academy. Cadet William B. Pence, who is third on the list, received his appointment from Indiana. He is 25 years of age. He is popular with his classmates. On account of entering the academy in September instead of June he was dubbed "Sept" Pence, a name which will cling to him while he remains in the service. Cadet C. C. Williams jumped from sixth place, which he held last year, to fourth on the graduating list. He was manager of the football team. Cadet Caspar H. Conrad held the place last year, but he was suspended for a breach of discipline in Chicago and will not graduate until next year. Cadet J. M. Williams advanced from eighth to fifth place over Cadets Joyes, O'Hern, and Hof. Cadet Williams was born in Alaska and appointed from there. These five are the star cadets of the class of '94. Some more of them will take a post graduate course at Willetts Point. The first five graduates are recommended for promotion on the engineers, ordinance, artillery, cavalry, and infantry. All who can do so will go in the engineers as it is considered the best branch of the service. The standing of the men in the second class will not be published officially for several days. Cadet Edward H. Schulz still heads the list.

The "Plebs," who will enter in a few days, will be lodged in the west wing of the barracks. Here they will remain for several days, while receiving preliminary drill. The present fourth-class men will be their drill masters. The name for this year's camp has been announced. It will be "Camp Cullom."

Gen. Black to Be the Orator.

At 10:30 Tuesday morning the corps of cadets, dressed in regulation uniform, will assemble in front of the barracks, and headed by the Military Academy band will march to the large tent in front of the library. Seats will be provided for the corps. The speakers' platform will be reserved for the orators of the occasion, and a few prominent visitors will receive cards of admission. In former years the platform was uncomfortably crowded, but at Monday's exercises this will be avoided. Gen. John C. Black will deliver the oration. Gen. Black is a member of the Board of Visitors. Adjutant-General Ruggles will represent the Secretary of War and deliver the diplomas. Gen. D. S. Stanley arrived here today. Dress parade was given at 6:30 o'clock. Four men fell out of ranks from exhaustion at dress parade last night.

DR. COULTER TALKS OF POWER.

Sermon of the President to Lake Forest Seniors.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—President John M. Coulter of Lake Forest University this morning preached the baccalaureate sermon before the senior classes at the Presbyterian church. For the first time in the history of the institution caps and gowns made their appearance among the large number of ushers and they created quite a sensation. The three senior classes marched slowly up the two center aisles to the music of the organ. The college seniors were escorted by Messrs. Vance, Baker, Vincent, and Coulter Jr. The Ferry Hall and academy seniors were attended by Messrs. Nash and Lewis and Misses Vera Scott and Nellie Stuart. The vocal music was furnished by a mixed chorus of university students, Miss Myria Bartels of Ferryham singing the solo.

President Coulter was assisted by the Rev. J. G. K. McClure, the pastor of the church. The sermon was entitled "The Elements of Power." He said in part:

"Whenever a company of young people sets its face hopefully towards the world a strong desire is bred in the onlooker that among them there will be found those vigorous enough to be of eminent service. The evolution of society has already proceeded far enough to have reached a high degree of differentiation, and our relations are becoming increasingly complex. In the days of simpler organization the problems were comparatively few and easy of solution. Pioneer conditions need men of indomitable purpose and endurance, but not so much those of fine intellectual equipment, for the early battles are largely physical. But an intricate civilization demands talents of a far different order, toughness of body gives place to mental toughness, and the battles become intellectual. The age of intellectual domination is upon us and multifarious problems have presented themselves—problems which are the result of our growth, and which we must answer in the same efficient way as did our predecessors. I have thought it useful to analyze the structure of the man of power and to seek to discover those constituent elements which when brought together generate force. First, enthusiasm. This is the propulsive force, the motive power that means persistent effort. Second, preparation; mind as well as heart must be trained. Third, observation; the man of power must cultivate this. Fourth, adaptation; an element in leadership is the power of adaptation. Fifth, growth; it may not be carried far enough."

The annual address before the Young Men's Christian Association of Lake Forest University and Academy and the Young Women's Christian Association of Ferry Hall Seminary of Lake Forest University was delivered last evening at the Lake Forest Presbyterian Church by Edwin Burton Smith of Chicago.

BACCALAUREATE TO IOWA SENIORS.

It Is Preached by the Rev. Dr. Emory Miller of Des Moines.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 10.—[Special.]—The feature of today's commencement exercises of the State University was the baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Dr. Emory Miller of Des Moines. A large audience braved the heat, but the fine address well repaid them. Doctor Miller spoke from Matthew vi., 23: "If the light that is in you be darkness, how great is that darkness." He said the tendency of the age is to estimate things by a material standard, but the true standard was a spiritual one. The important requisite was to have the mind clear and the heart pure. There are two kinds of knowledge—that of the external world, learned through the senses, and internal knowledge, or that which is intuitional. This intuitional knowledge embraced self-consciousness. The intuitions are such that men cannot find real happiness in pantheism or other systems of philosophy or religion. Dr. Miller then discussed at length the causes which produced the obscurement of the light in men. Inattention or neglect accounted for it. Men seeking for fame perverted the right and resorted to questionable means to secure their end. Even in the pulpit sensational ministers studied how they might draw and entertain the crowds rather than how they might win souls. In planning to make money men obscured the light in them. The speaker here addressed himself to the students. The writers of current literature, he said, sought to ignore religion. They ridiculed the old-fashioned teachings of evangelical churches. The young man from the country coming to the city soon forgot the simplicity of rural life, but after all his safety depended on obedience to the moral teachings of his godly parents. Literary men became captivated with the pursuit of scientific knowledge and neglected the life of prayer and faith. There were many things calculated to weaken and destroy the sense of responsibility to God and to society. The liquor traffic, the gambling evil, and the corruptions of politics are among the destroyers of rectitude and purity. A man in whom the light becomes darkness lives an animal existence. He might be wise in external knowledge, but if his intuition were wrong he was in darkness.

GROUND OF CHRISTIAN BELIEF.

President Wilder's Theme in Addressing Illinois Wesleyan Seniors.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The exercises of commencement week of the Illinois Wesleyan University opened with the baccalaureate sermon preached this morning at the First M. E. Church by the President of the institution, the Rev. W. H. Wilder, A. M., D. D. The congregation was immense, although the day was the hottest of the season and one of the hottest in years. The theme of Dr. Wilder was "An Inquiry Into the Ground of Christian Belief." Text, John xiv., 1: "Ye believe in God, believe also in me." The speaker said:

> I would argue from the universal belief in God the duty of faith in Jesus Christ as God manifest in the flesh, and as such worthy of every man's service, affection, and worship. First, the idea of God is universal. Among the ideas that are common to the universal intelligence of our race but one is more prominent than the idea of God, and that is possibly the idea of self. Was that idea found in the mind of man long before he uttered the name of God? I know not how man came into possession of this idea of God, but the idea is here. It is a race idea. It has persisted from the beginning of human history. Second, the belief in God is also universal. Belief in God is indigenous to the human mind and cannot be deduced from our sense experience alone. Religious consciousness belongs to our rational outfit and is an essential factor in human experience. The religious consciousness of the mind is its response to the presence of God, who reveals himself in the constitution of man and in the ongoing of nature and human history. Religion is imperishable on earth because thus rooted in nature.

The sermon concluded as follows:

> It is not because Jesus Christ has added so much to human knowledge that we worship him; but rather because he has taken all truth vital to life and set it in new and living forms. The best part of his revelation is in giving clearness to thought of the mind and stamping the true characteristic of man and God on the knowledge of men. In the light of himself we see our natures and relations.

DR. R. S. STORRS AT COLUMBIA.

Sermon to the Class of '94 Is Delivered by the Famous Brooklyn Preacher.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—The Columbia College baccalaureate sermon was delivered this evening by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of Brooklyn in the Collegiate Dutch Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street. The text was Matthew, xiii., 33: "The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven." The preacher said:

> No thoughtful reader of the sayings of the Master can fail to be frequently and profoundly impressed by two facts, which are as characteristic of them as is its azure tint of the unblemished sky. The first of these is that the thought expressed by him differed radically in essential contents from the thoughts prevailing in his time, or commonly accepted by the world at any time where he has not trained it; second, that as far as history has borne witness his thought has been confirmed and exalted, while that from which it differed has steadily lost attractiveness and command.
>
> In other words, this Man of Nazareth balanced his mind, in the serenity of conscious supremacy, against that of mankind, and by the event he has been justified. A more than human intelligence must be recognized in him to explain the fact. It becomes, too, a significant testimony to the divine inspiration under which the untrained writers of the gospels made their records, that the very sayings which they did not sometimes understand, to which at other times their own minds were vehemently opposed, were reported by them with a simplicity of phrase which attests their correctness, and in a peculiar beauty of expression which leaves the sayings shining on the page as literal, lustrous gems of thought.
>
> Gentlemen, I sum it all up in a final word: The noblest ambition to be realized on earth by any man, however cultured, brilliant, powerful, opens before each in these simple but kingly words: "The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven."

HIGH IDEAL FOR VASSAR STUDENTS.

President Taylor Places It Before the Senior Class in His Annual Sermon.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 10.—The Rev. James M. Taylor, D. D., President of Vassar College, preached his annual Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class this morning. The choir seats in the chapel were draped with maiden hair fern and smilax and a mound of laurel stood on the platform. The senior class, numbering seventy-one young women, all dressed in white, occupied the front seats of the chapel. Dr. Taylor's text was from Luke xvii, 12: "The Kingdom of God is within you." At the close of his sermon Dr. Taylor made an impressive address to the seniors, making a direct personal application of the truths he had previously stated. "No one," he said, "can tell what the future has in store for her. You may be called to special missions, like Sister Dora or Octavia Hill or Jane Addams, who has made the name of Hull House in Chicago the synonym of all that is best. But if you are not specially called, as most of us are not, if you follow the best in the circles in which you find yourselves, you will be bringing the kingdom of God within yourselves." At the close of the sermon the congregation sang an original baccalaureate hymn composed by Miss Leonora Howe of Cambridge, Mass. the poet of the class of '94.

TOWNSEND SPEAKERS AT YALE.

Names of the Three Prize Orators Announced at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10.—The names of the Townsend prize speakers in the Yale Law School have been announced as follows: Percy Finley, Memphis, Tenn.; H. S. Graves, Burlington, Vt.; and G. R. Montgomery, Adana, Turkey. The Townsend prize of $100 is awarded annually to that member of the senior class who shall write and deliver the best oration at the graduation exercises.

Sermon to Blackburn Seniors.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The exercises of the commencement week began today with the baccalaureate sermon to the senior class of Blackburn University by the Rev. James E. Rogers, D. D., President of the university. This evening at the court-house the Rev. John Weston, D. D., of St. Louis delivered the address to the religious societies of the university. His subject was "The Love of Christ as Manifested by the Apostle Paul." The yearly examinations will be held at the university tomorrow.

Baccalaureate at Iowa College.

GRINNELL, Ia., June 10.—[Special.]—An overcrowded house heard the baccalaureate this morning by President Gates. He was assisted in the pulpit by the Rev. Ephraim Adams, D. D., a member of the Iowa Missionary band and an honored trustee of Iowa College. The text was from Paul's first Corinthian epistle, "We have the mind of Christ." It was shown that mind in this passage meant spirit. The President noted four especial characteristics of Christ's spirit which all Christians should have: First, docility; second, humaneness; third, the mind that forgives sins; fourth, Christ's enthusiasm and passion of service.

WILL SHOOT TO KILL.

FIRST REGIMENT WILL SHOW RIOTERS NO QUARTER.

A Battle Is Looked for at Pana This Morning—Strikers Preparing to Make an Attack—Sunday Proves a Quiet Day in the Mining Town—Chicago Troops Pitch Camp, Parade, and Rest—The Miners Camp Out in the Woods and Ask for a Chance to Meet Workers.

[Continued from page one.]

was able to earn only $3 or $4 a week at present prices.

Among the strikers in town little could be learned. They refuse to talk to an outsider. The men who are at work are of the better class of miners. They have homes of their own and get good wages. J. W. Fitchell, one of the local mine-owners, says the men average from $1.50 to $4 a day during the busy season. All saloons are closed today by order of the Town Council.

Late tonight a meeting of the City Council was in session conferring with State's-Attorney Creighton on the question of sending a force to disperse the strikers at the different camps. The opinion of Creighton was the county had no right to interfere with the men so long as they were peaceable on private property, so the meeting adjourned without taking action. The scheme proposed was to send the deputies and afterwards the troops against the strikers and drive them from the county. If any legal way can be found this will be done tomorrow.

CAPTURE AND DESTROY THE BOATS.

Sheriff at Pekin Is Unable to Arrest Any More Miners.

PEKIN, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—An unsuccessful effort was made by Sheriff Frederick and his deputies this afternoon to apprehend and arrest more of the striking miners wanted on account of Wednesday's riot. They have caught the Sheriff's plans and are keeping out of his way. His deputies went up and down the river in a pleasure boat, stopping at Wesley City, Bartonville, and other points to capture skiffs and destroy rafts as well as arrest rioters. The frightened miners ran away and hid themselves in the hills, so that it was impossible to find and get them. The posse succeeded, however, in taking three skiffs and a number of fish boats. They were brought here for safe keeping. Two rafts were destroyed. It was thought necessary by the authorities to thus deprive the Bartonville, Pottstown, and Edwards strikers of the only means they have heretofore employed of crossing the river. Excitement has subsided somewhat, but still runs at a high pitch in Pekin. The town has been thronged with people all day from surrounding points, who came in to see the soldiers.

Preliminary examination of the men now in custody will be commenced tomorrow. An effort will be made to have John Geher and others of the principals released on habeas corpus. The authorities here, however, expect to make out an unbailable case against Geher. The Bloomington and Lincoln militiamen were relieved today by a company from Galesburg and sent home. Four of the prisoners of yesterday, kept in Peoria last night, were brought here this morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—Gov. Altgeld has recalled Maj. Cabanis and Companies F and G of the Third Regiment from Pekin and ordered them home. Cabanis wires he has broken camp and will return here tomorrow. The Governor ordered Company C, Sixth Infantry, of Galesburg, under command of Capt. McGuire, to report at Pekin and assume command, which he has done. The Sheriff of Tazewell County wires he has arrested thirty-three strikers. The militia is needed only to guard the jail.

A white flag was hoisted early at the camp on Pope's farm. This is believed to be a signal to the other squads of strikers and not one of peace. The strikers this morning were reported to have broken camp and to be trying to get into the city singly and in pairs. The Poles drove a man named Shehan and his family from his home in the northwest part of town last night because he has persisted in working.

BOMB IS DISCOVERED AT MINONK.

Is Made of Gaspipe, with Fuses Protruding—Found in a Doorway.

MINONK, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—What seems to be a bomb was found this morning at the door of M. O'Connell's marble shop. It is made of gaspipe and has five fuses protruding from one end. It will be examined in the morning.

BULLET FIRED INTO A TRAIN.

Dastardly Deed Near Streator That Causes a Panic Among Passengers.

TOLUCA, Ill., June 10.—Just before the Santa Fé passenger No. 5 arrived at Streator at 7:55 this evening some one fired a shot at the train. The ball went through a window glass in the smoker and missed the newsboy only a few inches. The shot caused quite a panic among the passengers. It is supposed the shot was fired by striking coal miners.

REAR GUARD GOES TO THE FRONT.

Only One Man of the First Regiment Is Not at Pana.

The rear guard of the First Regiment started for Pana in a special car attached to the Decatur express on the Illinois Central at 9 o'clock last night. It numbered seventy-five officers and men and was made up of the soldiers who did not receive notice that the Governor had ordered them out in time to accompany the regiment Saturday. By 10 o'clock every delinquent save one, Capt. B. F. Patrick, Company A, and he is out of the city, was on hand. All were anxiously awaiting the coming of Gen. Wheeler to see if there could not be provided some means to transport them to the front. Every man was in his regimentals, with knapsacks, canteens, and cartridge-boxes strapped on and rifles in hand. It was noon when Gen. Wheeler arrived. He did not need to be told that the men were not at fault for being tardy. The anxiety of the soldiers to go to Pana was evidence of the fact. Gen. Wheeler at once sent a telegram to Adjutant-General Orendorff at Springfield informing him that seventy-five men of the First Regiment who had been left in the hasty departure of Saturday night were at the armory awaiting instructions. Less than half an hour later the reply came to send them to Pana on the 9 p. m. train. When this was read the men gave three cheers. Gen. Wheeler received the following telegram from Col. Turner at Pana:

> Arrived here safely. There has as yet been no disturbance. Our camp was all pitched by men of the command. Men settled comfortably. Guard duty has been established and the commissary satisfactory. At 10 a. m. 552 men were present for duty.

Gen. Wheeler said he felt highly gratified, not a single officer or man in the First Regiment attempted to beg off on account of sickness. The detachment sent out last night was in command of Lieut. Swinehart of Company L and Lieut. Counselman of Company D.

ONE RED ROSE PAYS THE CHURCH RENT.

Quaint Service in the House of Worship at Manheim, Pa.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 10.—The "Feast of Roses" was celebrated today in the church at Manheim. One hundred and twenty years ago the struggling religious workers in Manheim began a movement toward erecting a permanent place of worship. The ground for the church was donated by Baron Stiegel, a large land-owner in the vicinity. The gift was not made outright, but was coupled with a poetic sentiment expressed in the deed that the consideration of the transfer was an annual rental to consist of one red rose. Ever since that time the red rose has been paid, and gradually rent day has developed into a festival in rose time. The oration was delivered by Attorney-General Hensel of Pennsylvania.

Thirty Lutheran Ministers Ordained.

ST. PETER, Minn., June 10.—The Lutheran Church in America had its list of ministers supplemented with thirty young, energetic men today. The Rev. Dr. Sward, President of Augustana Synod, assisted by the ministers of the synod, performed the ordination services. This was the largest class ever graduated by the Theological Seminary in Rock Island.

LOCUSTS ALMOST STOP TRAINS.

Cover Railroad Tracks and Make Locomotive Wheels Slip in New Jersey.

AVENEL, N. J., June 10.—[Special.]—A swarm of seventeen-year locusts took possession of a Long Branch train near here this morning, and for a time there was every prospect for the passengers having to abandon the train and leave it to the locusts. The train, which was on the Pennsylvania railroad, left Jersey City at 10 o'clock. The warm weather tempted hundreds to the coast towns, and the train was well filled. Everything went well until near here. The little station here was soon covered with them. The trains crushed hundreds, and every engineer opened his sand box when he struck the locust zone. To have made the driving wheels catch without sand would have been impossible. The vicinity has been a favorite ground for the pests since they began to make their appearance. The ground is honeycombed where they have forced their way through, and driving over the roads is dangerous as the earth is apt to sink beneath the weight of a horse. The locusts have attacked the trees, and for acres there is hardly a green leaf except on certain trees which the locusts do not seem to favor. The locusts up to yesterday stuck pretty close to the trees and to the ground beneath them. Either because the available green stuff had been used up, or that it was time for them to do so, the locusts began Saturday to migrate.

GREAT CHARITABLE UNDERTAKING.

Grace Church Parish Putting Up Buildings That Will Cost $300,000.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—One of the most comprehensive charitable undertakings attempted in this city by any religious body will be that of the group of buildings to be erected in Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, between First avenue and Avenue A, by Grace Church Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The corner-stone of the church edifice connected with the buildings will be laid Tuesday, June 19, by Bishop Potter. This structure will be known as the New Grace Chapel. The plans were originally intended to comprise three buildings to be used for hospital purposes. The buildings were each donated by different individuals connected with the parish. One was intended for old women, another for old men, and the third for children. The possibility of accomplishing a greater work led to enlargement of the plan. Additional property was purchased on Thirteenth street where there will be erected a parish house, boys' club, and clergy house, connected directly with the church and hospital to face Fourteenth street. All of these buildings are being erected simultaneously. The cost is estimated at $300,000. In the parish house will be a cooking school, sewing school, large assembly room for Sunday-school purposes, class rooms, and steam and electric plants. A thoroughly equipped gymnasium, swimming pool, reading rooms, and class rooms will be in the boys' club-house.

OPENING OF BETHANY CHAPEL.

Services Held in the Edifice Erected by Mr. Brokaw—Y. M. C. A. Jubilee.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—The opening services of Bethany Memorial of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church on the corner of First avenue and Sixtieth street were held this afternoon. The chapel was built by I. V. Brokaw as a memorial to his son, who was drowned three years ago on the New Jersey coast while trying to save the life of a young woman. The new mission building cost $65,000, which is paid by Mr. Brokaw. The ground cost $15,000 and was paid for by subscription in the church. It is a brick structure 50 feet wide by 120 feet deep. In addition to the main hall there are several small sitting-rooms, while in the basement there is a boys' club and gymnasium.

A jubilee service commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association was held this afternoon in Association Hall, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. Prof. Jasper T. Goodwin, Chairman of the Twenty-third street branch of the association, presided. Mornay Williams, director of the New York City association, spoke on "The Heritage of the Past," and the Rev. G. M. Vanderlip read the letter he wrote in May, 1851, suggesting the organization of the American branch of the association. The Rev. Thomas Dixon Jr. and the Hon. Austin Abbott, LL. D., Dean of the New York University Law School, also made addresses.

MAN AND HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

Besides a Stable a Meat Market and a House Are Destroyed—The Damage.

Sixteen horses were burned to death in a fire which broke out in a stable in the rear of the coal yard of Hostetter & Co., at No. 1144 West Madison street at midnight. The stable was burned to the ground and, in addition to the horses, $6,000 worth of grain, hay, wagons, and three carriages were consumed. The fire spread from the stable to a meat market owned by W. E. Music & Bro., No. 1148 Madison street, where damage to the amount of $1,500 was done. William McGuire, a watchman, lived in a small frame building in the rear of No. 1148, and his house was damaged about $200. It is not known what caused the fire, but it is supposed several tramps who had been in the habit of sleeping in the hayloft dropped a spark from one of their pipes.

At 3 o'clock this morning the dead body of "Deaf Charley," the hostler, was found in the ruins.

G. A. R. HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED.

Illinoisans Secure Accommodations at Pittsburg for the Encampment.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 10.—[Special.]—Headquarters for the Illinois State officers of the G. A. R. during the national encampment in September were established at the Monongahela House today by Grand Commander H. H. McDowell, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. F. W. Spink, and Councilor O. R. McKinney. They arrived today, and completed all arrangements for the accommodation of Illinois officers. They are booming Tom G. Lawler of Rockford, Ill., for Commander-in-Chief, and say he will be elected. From 4,000 to 5,000 Illinois people are expected to attend the encampment.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO FRANCIS MURPHY.

Thousands Honor the Temperance Evangelist at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—[Special.]—A great public reception was tendered tonight to the family of Francis Murphy, the temperance revivalist, at Tomlinson Hall. Thomas Edward Murphy, son of the lecturer, was the one receiving the honors tonight on account of his return from a campaign in the East, during which he secured 125,000 pledge signers. Mayor Denny presided. The affair was under the auspices of the Murphy League of Indianapolis, there being nearly 2,000 reformed drinkers present.

CHICAGO FIRM GETS A BIG CONTRACT

George A. Fuller Company Will Erect the Morgan Building at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—[Special.]—The George A. Fuller company of Chicago has been awarded the contract for the erection of the twelve-story Morgan Memorial Building at Pearl and Niagara streets, this city. The building will cost $300,000 and will be the largest in the city. L. G. Wells, a member of the firm, said work would begin upon the building during the coming week and be finished April 1 next.

To Stop Kansas Prize Fights.

EMPORIA, Kas., June 10.—[Special.]—Pugilistic encounters have been of frequent occurrence lately at Hartford, about twelve miles south of here. Friday evening last a prize fight occurred in the opera-house there at which Under-Sheriff O'Connor of the county held the gate receipts. An appeal will be sent to Gov. Lewelling to put a stop to these encounters in future.

German Day at the Fair a Success.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 10.—German day at the Midwinter Fair equaled expectations. By 3 o'clock nearly 50,000 people had passed into the grounds. A high wind blew all day, and but for that the celebration would have been a perfect one. The parade in the morning was the most extensive seen in San Francisco since the opening of the fair.

Wheat Harvest Begins in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 10.—Wheat harvesting has commenced in West and Middle Tennessee and the yield is reported better than expected.

URGED TO STAND OUT.

HOCKING VALLEY MINERS PROTEST TO THEIR DELEGATES.

Insist That They Do Not Want the Price Supposed to Have Been Agreed Upon as the Basis of Settlement—Opinion Now Is That No Agreement Is Possible—Pittsburg Men Say They Will Not Pay the Price—Local Operators Say They Do Not Think There Will Be a Long Fight.

COLUMBUS, O., June 10.—[Special.]—There are no surface indications tonight upon which to base a prediction as to what the operators and miners in their district conference tomorrow will do. If there was any desire to break away from instructions on the part of the Hocking Valley representatives they have been doubtless strengthened in their stand against a compromise, for meetings opposed to any such move were held all over the valley today and resolutions to that effect telegraphed to their delegates here. Meanwhile the greatest diversity of opinion exists as to the probability of a settlement. H. D. Turney, one of the largest operators in the Hocking Valley, was of the opinion that some agreement would be reached, while others, notably from the Pittsburg district, were just as strong in the belief that nothing would be accomplished. President McBride refuses to commit himself in any way, but it is plain from his manner that he is not so sure of a compromise. The fact is, McBride is disgusted with the overt acts on the part of the strikers and for a week recognized the fact that the men are losing the public good will. There are but few miners at the meeting. Ordinarily when such conferences are held the miners in attendance outnumber the operators. The operators are out in force, while the miners' representatives are few in number. At no time yesterday were there more than ten miners at the conference, while on the other hand not less than sixty operators were in constant attendance and at one time the number ran up to seventy-four.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—It is generally believed in this city by men who are representatives of bituminous coal mines that the end of the great strike is now in sight. They reason that when fighting commences between strikers and officers of the law there is no doubt as to a quick settlement in favor of the employers. With one exception every man in the coal trade with whom a reporter talked in New York during the last two days said it was a fact that when the strike first began in a small way the operators did not try to stop the trouble, as the market was stocked and prices were low.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 10.—In reference to the account of the Columbus conference, Mr. W. P. De Armitt, President of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company, says: "If the newspaper reports of Saturday's convention at Columbus are correct, M. H. Taylor of Pennsylvania made a misstatement when he said that thirty-four of the mines bolting Friday's convention at Pittsburg would pay the price made by the Columbus convention. The facts are that of 20,000,000 tons of coal produced annually from the Pittsburg vein, only 4,000,000 is represented by Taylor and his committee and he had no authority to speak for the remaining 16,000,000 tons, except to say that it refuses to be bound by any action at Columbus."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—The miners and operators are in session all day, but no agreement was reached. The conference adjourned subject to the call of President McGregor of the Miners' Union, but it is safe to say that no more conferences will be held. The miners have decided to send delegations into Kansas to induce the workmen there to quit.

DO NOT EXPECT A SETTLEMENT.

General Impression Is There Will Be No Agreement Reached Now.

The best obtainable information holds out little encouragement for a miners' strike settlement in Illinois. As viewed by some of the Consolidated Coal company, which operates eighty-four mines in the Madison County coal district, is the primary cause of a failure to adjust the existing differences in Illinois. The differences between the Consolidated Coal company and the other operators in the Southern Illinois coal fields, it is alleged, were that the big company is mining coal and has been, more or less, during the entire strike, the prices realized for its product being extremely profitable, and it is reluctant to relinquish its advantage. With the prospects of having Iowa, Pennsylvania, and Ohio coal flowing into the city within the next ten days the railroad and manufacturing interests were jubilant yesterday.

Col. W. P. Rend left last night for Columbus. He is particularly interested in the Pennsylvania coal fields. He said: "I have received today dispatches from men who are associated with me in business and who are delegates to the Columbus conference to the effect that there is every prospect of a settlement of the strike at tomorrow's meeting so far as it relates to Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The basis of the settlement will be 60 cents for Ohio and 69 cents for Western Pennsylvania. I do not expect Indiana operators will be a party to the settlement, nor do I look for a settlement of the strike in its entirety. It is true that a majority of the mine-owners in Western Pennsylvania have refused to have anything to do with the miners' association and declare they will not be bound by any terms or conditions established by the conference. There are nearly 100 operators altogether in Western Pennsylvania who are likely to continue the fight for a reduction of mining to 60 cents and even lower.

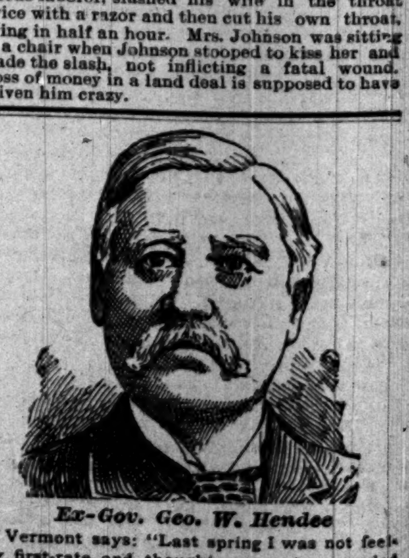
"In my opinion, even if the expected settlement does not result, coal in sufficient quantity will come to this market from sections where the mines are now in operation and from others that will be put in operation at once to relieve the railroads and the manufacturers. We will have plenty of coal from Iowa, Kentucky, and Tennessee shortly. I do not think the strike in its general features can be of long duration as the resources of the miners are generally exhausted."

Will Duplicate the Niagara Power Plant.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—[Special.]—The Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park have approved the final plans under which the Niagara Falls Power company will duplicate upon the Canadian side of the river the power canal scheme which is nearly ready to begin operations on the American side. American capital is back of the Canadian enterprise also. The plans are like those for this side. A corps of engineers is staking out the pit and site for the power-house under the hill on which stands Loretto Convent.

Slashes His Wife and Kills Himself.

DELANO, Minn., June 10.—Alfred Johnson, a Swede laborer, slashed his wife in the throat twice with a razor and then cut his own throat, dying in half an hour. Mrs. Johnson was sitting in a chair when Johnson stooped to kiss her and made the slash, not inflicting a fatal wound. Loss of money in a land deal is supposed to have driven him crazy.



Ex-Gov. Geo. W. Hendee

Of Vermont says: "Last spring I was not feeling first-rate and thought my system needed toning up. I procured three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla which I took and I am happy to say with most favorable results." Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

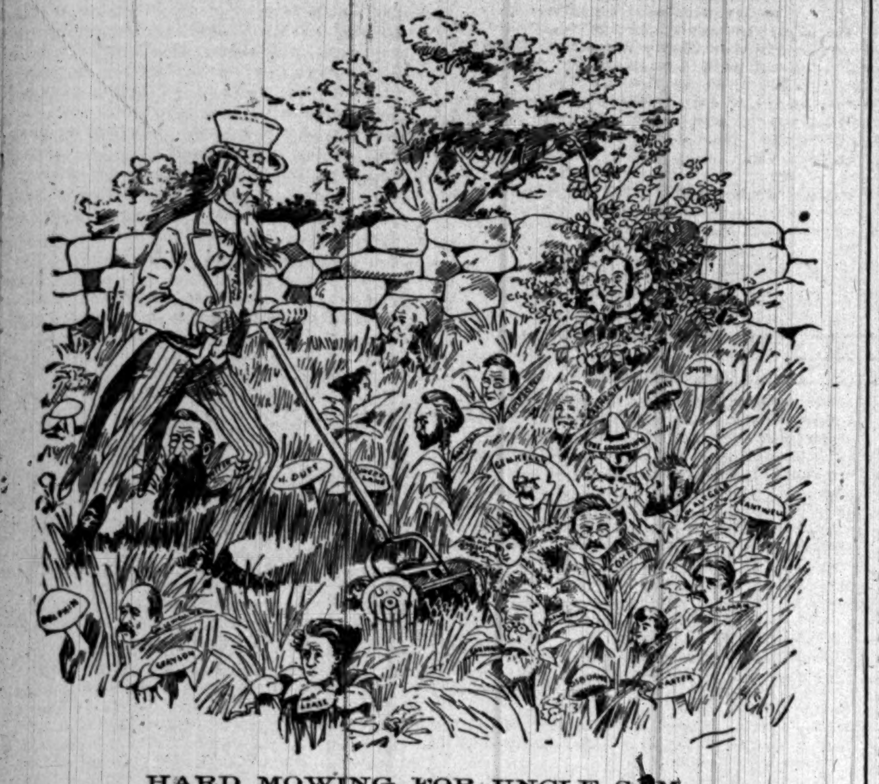
Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

HONOR THE PRELATE.

GREAT GATHERING AND PARADE IN THE HOLY NAME PARISH.

Confirmation Day Observed with Unusual Ceremonies, 1,000 Persons Receiving the First Communion After a Parade in Which 3,000 Men Take Part—Those Who Take Part in the Ceremonies—Confirmations of Temple B'nai Sholom—North Chicago Hebrew Congregation.



HARD MOWING FOR UNCLE SAM.

—*New York World.*

Thousands witnessed the public reception given to Archbishop Feehan by the people of the Holy Family parish yesterday. Fully 3,000 marchers were in the procession which escorted the Archbishop to St. Ignatius College and the Holy Family Church at May street and Center avenue. The attendant ceremonies were marked by much pomp and splendor. A dozen bands furnished music, and the streets traversed by the procession were crowded to the curb. Over 500 little girls, clad in white dresses and wearing wreaths of white flowers, took part in the ceremony. They, with an equal number of boys and adults, were confirmed at the church at the close of the parade. It was the day annually set apart by the Archbishop as "confirmation day," when the converts of the last year and the children of the parish who have reached the proper age are given that sacrament. As the Holy Family parish is the largest in the diocese the day is always observed with more than the usual interest. The number of people confirmed yesterday was unusually large. The church was filled, and a still greater throng waited outside in the street during the two hours which the services lasted. Crowds of people had waited on the church steps several hours before the doors were thrown open. In their eagerness to gain a close view of the Archbishop the people crowded the sidewalk so closely that it was necessary to call upon a squad of guards armed with swords to clear a passage to the church.

The Archbishop Proceeds to the Church.

As the Archbishop appeared at the door clad in cope and miter and carrying the golden crozier the crowd fell back silently and respectfully. Following the prelate came eighty altar boys in red and white gowns. Over his head was carried an elegant canopy of silk and gold. It was supported by four young men in the uniform of Patriotic Sons of Father Mathew. Between the double ranks of men in green, gold, and red uniforms the prelate and his train marched slowly to the church, a distance of half a block from the college.

There the ceremony of confirmation was necessarily short owing to the great numbers. The Archbishop pronounced the words of the sacrament and made the sign of the cross on the forehead of each of the 1,000 men, women, and children. One of the assisting priests carried a small silver vase containing chrism, which is olive oil blessed with balsam. In this vase the Archbishop dipped his finger as he administered the sacrament and touched the forehead of each. At the close of the services he made a short address from the altar. The priests who assisted the Archbishop were:

Father Hoeffer, master of ceremonies at the church; Father Fitzgerald, President of St. Ignatius College; Father Dowling, pastor of Holy Family Church; Father Corbley, Father Berberich, Father Cornely, and Father Paul.

Procession of the Societies.

The procession formed at 1:30 o'clock at Sodality Hall at Eleventh and May streets. The children of the confirmation class were gathered in line as the procession passed each of the schools along the line of march toward Loomis and Jackson streets, where the Archbishop met the procession. He was accompanied by the Rev. Father Fitzgerald.

Owing to the intense heat the children were not allowed to march the whole distance, but were compelled to stand in line at Lytle and Taylor streets while awaiting the arrival of the main column, which escorted the carriages containing the clergy. Many of the children were kept in shelter at the Convent of the Sacred Heart until the others arrived.

The Archbishop's carriage stopped opposite the south entrance of the convent, where a little ceremony had been arranged. Two little girls dressed in white came to the door of the carriage and presented him with two large baskets of beautiful roses. They accepted his thanks, kissed his extended hand, and the procession moved on.

The Archbishop and others of the clergy reviewed the parade from the front of St. Ignatius College. The ceremonies at the church followed immediately.

How the Orders Marched.

The order of the formation of the procession was:

Grand Marshal—T. L. Keyes.

Aids to Grand Marshal—Daniel Ryan, Thomas Lynch, P. McGeary, J. Johnson, Thomas Holland, M. Garry, T. Morooney, G. J. Moore, R. J. Bremmer, J. H. Carmody, William Ryan, and John F. O'Brien.

FIRST DIVISION.

Married Men's Sodality Band.
Patriotic Sons of Father Mathew.
Young Men's Sodality.
Married Men's Sodality.
Father Mathew Temperance Band.
Father Mathew Cadets.
Father Mathew T. A. and B. Society.
Holy Family Cadets.
Holy Family T. A. and B. Society.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.

SECOND DIVISION.

Catholic Order of Foresters, T. J. Loftus commanding.
Aids—William Bendel, James J. Gillan.
Second Regiment Band.
Uniform Rank C. O. F.
Holy Family Court No. 1.
St. Joseph Court No. 8.
Reise Band.
St. Ignatius Court No. 18.
Bramhall Band.
St. Aloysius Court No. 27.
St. Rose of Lima Court No. 70.
Oakley Court No. 128.
Holy Family Juvenile Band.
Emerald Cadets.

Among the attractive features of the parade were the Patriotic Sons of Father Mathew, who were in full uniform, and marched faultlessly. The Father Mathew Cadets, with their scarlet zouave uniforms and glistening guns, created much admiration, as did the Holy Family Cadets in their suits of gray. The Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Catholic Order of Foresters were present with the full regalia and banners of their orders.

SEVEN CHILDREN ARE CONFIRMED.

North Chicago Hebrew Congregation Celebrates the Day.

The annual confirmation service of the North Chicago Hebrew Congregation, Dr. A. Norden, minister, was celebrated yesterday morning. Pending the erection of the new temple at Goethe street and La Salle avenue the congregation has been using for the Saturday services the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church edifice. Yesterday's service was held in this building, the Christians making way, and indeed mingling with the Hebrews for this one of the greatest occasions in their year. An elaborate musical program had been prepared by Dr. Norden and Wilhelm Middelschulte, the organist, of selections from the classics and new arrangements. The soloists were Miss Esther St. John, soprano; Mrs. Oolaita Zimmerman, contralto; Carl Young, tenor; and William Richards, bass. The young people confirmed were Misses Mamie Sturm and Florence Wolf and Masters Otto Windmueller, Leo Elkan, David Stern, Joseph Baer, and Fred Griesheimer. The presence of a large number of Christians among the 1,000 or more of those present inspired Dr. Norden to eloquent treatment of the ideals of modern Judaism. Further elucidation of the principles was made by a series of essays, prepared by the young people and recited by them during the service. These essays covered the entire range of subjects studied previous to confirmation.

CONFIRMED AT B'NAI SHOLOM.

Ten Boys and Five Girls Receive Certificates—Depositing the Flowers.

Confirmation ceremonies were held yesterday morning at the Temple of Congregation B'nai Sholom, Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Ten boys and five girls received certificates of confirmation. The ceremonies were conducted by Dr. A. J. Messing. At the divine services preceding the confirmation the scripture lesson of the day was read in Hebrew by Dr. Messing and the "Bar Mitzvah" boys, Bennie Stern, Michael Vehon, Sigie Schneider, Joseph Wise, Morris Eppenstein, Ben Hillman, and Isidor Richter. A pretty ceremony was the depositing of flowers around the altar. Each confirmant carried a large bunch of flowers consisting of red and white roses, magnolias, lilies, and ferns, which they placed in receptacles around the altar. Potted palms were also used for decorating the pulpit.

CONGRESSMAN PICKLER IS FACETIOUS.

The Assortment of Seeds Kept in Stock by the Administration.

Washington *Post:* A short time ago, it will be remembered, Representative Pickler of South Dakota sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from one of his constituents, which created a great deal of merriment in the House, in which the correspondent asked for a supply of gondola seeds, elephant eggs, and other agricultural products. Representative Pickler answered the letter as follows:

> James Wells, Esq., Britton, S. D.—My Dear Sir: Your letter of 31st ultimo was duly received. My quota of "gondola" seed being exhausted I had to send the old common varieties of garden and field seeds. The silver dollar seeds are not for distribution, but are stored in the vaults of the Treasury Building. It is not thought advisable to plant them during the present Democratic season. The country being infested with "gold bugs" it is probable that they would not thrive. The administration has a great quantity of tariff reform for distribution, and I will be pleased to send you as much of that as you may wish. This will grow in the poorest soil and produce an abundance of fruit of the "tramp" variety. In fact, the more shallow the soil the greater the yield. Each generation is apportioned a certain quota of this reform. It is warranted to stop spindles, put out furnaces, close mills, silence factories, and produce want. The Democratic party has a life patent on it, which it procured from an ancient relative.
>
> You will no doubt be disappointed when I inform you that we have no fish for you. They grow in water, a liquid of which our Democratic friends, it is said, are not fond. I have a few elephants left, but they are spoken for by Democrats, who use them to transport themselves home after being disappointed in not getting the office for which they came here. The President has all of the "white elephants" corraled, so you will stand no show for one of them.
>
> Cuckoos are much sought for, but they are all needed here at present to crow for the Hawaiian comedy entertainment. Anyway they do not grow well in the West, where people do their own thinking.
>
> I will make it a point to visit your locality next fall. I am pleased that you called on me for seed. If your wife conducts her farm with the expectation of harvesting the various rewards indicated in your very enjoyable letter, and should produce and harvest them, she will not afford herself more amusement than I have enjoyed in reading your kind epistle.
>
> Hoping you will find time and have inclination to write again, I am, very truly, yours,
>
> J. A. Pickler.

ODD-FELLOWS HOLD MEMORIAL SERVICE

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hubbell at Immanuel Presbyterian Church.

The Odd-Fellows' annual memorial service was held yesterday morning at Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Thirty-first and Bonfield streets. The Brighton Park No. 639, the John Wilson No. 760, the Guiding Star No. 319, and the Linne No. 584 lodges participated in the celebration, and with them was associated the Women's Mount Pleasant Lodge No. 276 of the Rebekah degree. The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. E. B. Hubbell, pastor of the Immanuel Church. He eulogized the order, saying: When a man is active in organizing and promoting good work by taking part in a society formed for philanthropic purposes his influence is especially far-reaching, though it may be least recognized by those nearest at hand. Just as bell ringers do their work amid a clangor that no one near at hand could recognize as harmonious, though the air for miles around is filled with the harmony they make, the men who labor by strenuous and incessant effort to extend the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God do high and noble work whose effects are far-reaching and ever productive of good. W. R. Humphrey, editor of the *Odd-Fellows' Herald*, followed with a short address in which he declared that the lodge and the church were institutions completely in harmony with each other. The church is wider in its scope and more spiritual in its aim, but there is no conflict, but, on the contrary, close sympathy between the two, and therefore it was fitting that the Odd-Fellows should mark their sense of this harmony of purpose by celebrating their memorial day in the church.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

A Decision to That Effect by the Nebraska Supreme Court.

Lincoln, Neb., June 10.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court decision declaring the eight-hour a day labor law unconstitutional in effect is as follows:

> Secs. 1 and 3 of Chapter 54 of the session laws of 1891 having provided, in effect, that for all classes of mechanics, servants, and laborers, excepting those engaged in farm or domestic labor, a day's work should not exceed eight hours. Held, that these provisions are unconstitutional; first, because the discrimination against farm and domestic laborers is special legislation; second, because by the act in question the constitutional right of parties to contract with reference to compensation for services is denied.

WHERE GOLD IS HID.

SPOT KNOWN IN WHICH A CONVENT'S TREASURE LIES BURIED.

Chris F. Vogel of Marshall, Mich., Claims to Have Information of Long Concealed Mexican Riches—He Tells of a Soldier's Secret Revealed to Him in Chicago in 1856—Lieut. Maxwell's Sentence Is Referred to President Cleveland—News of the Northwest.

Marshall, Mich., June 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—Chris F. Vogel, who has sprung into notoriety in connection with the story that he is the sole possessor of information which would lead to the recovery of a large sum of money stolen from a convent in Mexico many years ago, was interviewed today and denied many of the statements made in the press concerning the hidden treasure. He said in 1858 he was the keeper of a small boarding-house in Chicago, and that one of his boarders was a Bavarian. This man was taken seriously ill and Mr. Vogel took care of him faithfully until he died. Just previous to his death, being anxious to make a confidant of some one, he told his landlord that during the Mexican war he was one of four soldiers who stole a large sum of silver and gold from a certain convent, the estimated value of which was in the neighborhood of a half million dollars. They secreted the money in a safe place, and shortly left the neighborhood in following their duty as soldiers. Two of the robbers were killed during the war, and the other two by agreement kept each other posted as to their respective movements with the intention of sometime going after the booty. The dying man told Mr. Vogel that he had not heard from his partner for a long time, and he was, when he last heard from him, in Georgia. From this fact he was satisfied of his comrade's death. Before dying the boarder gave Mr. Vogel drawings and full instructions as to obtaining the treasure, but for some reason the latter did not place much confidence in the story. In February, 1892, Vogel read an article in a German newspaper relating how the Mexican Government was endeavoring to find the money, as it evidently had some inkling of the fact that it had been secreted on Mexican soil. In the article the amount was estimated at $400,000. Vogel then wrote the Mexican Government, stating that he knew of the whereabouts of the treasure, and received a reply from the Secretary of Finance some time afterward asking his price for the information. The matter dropped at this point and he has heard nothing further from Mexico.

Mr. Vogel is confident that he alone knows where the money is concealed, and denies that it is buried in the vicinity of the robbery, but affirms that he knows just where it is, and how many feet under ground it was placed. He appeared somewhat disconcerted when it was suggested that the Georgia man might possibly have returned to Mexico and secured the wealth, but still believed that he was the only man on earth who knew just where the treasure lay. He seems to have no definite plans in regard to further action in the matter, but thought some of conferring with the authorities at Washington, as it is an international affair. Mr. Vogel is in good circumstances, being the owner of valuabe real estate in this city.

MAXWELL'S CASE WITH CLEVELAND.

Reference of the Court-Martial Sentence Indicates Dismissal.

Omaha, Neb., June 10.—[Special.]—Lieut. Maxwell is still under arrest at Fort Omaha, awaiting the action of President Cleveland upon the papers in his case. The fact that the papers have been sent to Washington means that the court convened to try his case has adjudged dismissal as his sentence as according to the text of the articles of war: "Every officer authorized to order a court-martial has power to pardon or mitigate any punishment adjudged by it except that of death or the dismissal of an officer. . . . In times of peace proceedings involving either of these sentences should be forwarded to the Judge Advocate General for the action of the President."

The preliminary hearing of "Dr." W. P. Brown, charged with the murder of Maud Rubel, commenced yesterday. The testimony consisted mostly of making sure the identification of the body found in a ramshackle building as that of Maud Rubel. The case was continued till Monday.

PROF. CHAMBERLIN TALKS OF ICE.

Before the Wisconsin Academy of Science He Makes Public Some New Discoveries.

Beloit, Wis., June 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—Prof T. C. Chamberlin of the Chicago University gave to the public several new and important discoveries he has made bearing on the subject of "Ancient Ice Invasions" in his address before the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters last night.

Following the meeting last night there was reception and banquet tendered the scientists by President and Mrs. Eaton at their residence. Some business matters were discussed, one being the proposed natural history survey of the State of Wisconsin, and it was arranged to memoralize the Legislature for an appropriation for the work, which would prove of general interest to the public.

Today papers were given on the following subjects:

The color of Lepomis gibbosus—E. R. Downing, Beloit.

The so-called accessory intestine of Phascolosma Gouldii—E. R. Downing, Beloit.

On the vertical distribution of the pelagic Crustacea of Green Lake—C. Dwight Marsh, Ripon.

New facts in regard to the heart of the common crayfish, illustrated by models—W. S. Miller, Madison.

On the cause of pole-burn in tobacco—James B. Pollock, Madison.

The comparative anatomy and movements of the motor organs of the leaves of certain Leguminosæ—F. D. Heald, Madison.

On the speed of liberation of iodine in mixtures of potassium chlorate, potassium iodide, and hydrochloric acid—Herman Schlundt, Madison.

Rotary power of solutions of lead oxide in normal tartrates of the alkalies—Louis Kahlenberg, Madison.

Geology of the Conanicut Island, R. I.—G. L. Collie, Beloit.

Notes on Dikellocephalus crassimarginatus, Whitfield—Charles J. O'Connor, Madison.

On the petrographical character of some greenstones from the lower Quinnesec Falls, Wis.—A. T. Lincoln, Madison.

On the quartz keratophyre of the northern range of Baraboo Bluffs—Samuel Weidmann, Madison.

Ancient volcanoes of the Yellowstone Park region—J. P. Iddings, Chicago.

Old Quaternary deposits in the Rock River Valley—Ira M. Buell, Chicago.

The dells of Wisconsin—C. R. Van Hise, Madison.

Ice ramparts of the Madison lakes—C. R. Van Hise, Madison.

The afternoon session was devoted to general discussions. The meeting is pronounced a success.

NEW BANK FORMED IN MILWAUKEE.

With a Capital Stock of $100,000 It Will Open June 18—Cream City News.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—A new banking corporation was formed here last night. The new bank will be known as the West Side Bank. It has a capital of $100,000. The Board of Directors is composed of George Koch, Charles Pittlekow, Adam Gettleman, A. C. Zinn, O. J. Fiebing, George P. Mayer, F. W. Scroeder, L. Schmidt, and Henry J. Killea. Officers were elected as follows: Adam Gettleman, President; O. J. Fiebing, Vice-President; George Koch, cashier; and A. J. Schultz, assistant cashier. The new bank will open June 18. It has purchased the fixtures and the good will of the West Side branch of the old Merchants' Exchange Bank for $10,000.

The Grand Lodge of the Order of Druids closed its annual meeting last night. It amended the constitution of the order, changing the insurance feature from dues to assessments. It was also decided to change the sick benefit, which hitherto was limited to six months, to a permanent one—

And raise the money by assessment, as in the case of the life insurance fund. The following officers were elected: Noble Grand Arch, John Koehl; Grand Arch, William Havemann; Grand Secretary, Carl Thal; Grand Treasurer, John F. Heim; Grand Inside Sentinel, August Kambke; Secretary of the widows' and orphans' fund, Adam Ernest; Supreme Representatives, William Fels, G. A. Baebenroth; Grand Trustee, John Beyer.

The second annual convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor will be held at Oshkosh Tuesday. President Webber says the convention will indorse the so-called Chicago platform and come out in favor of independent political action on the part of the working men.

COUNCIL OF ROYAL ARCANUM.

Supreme Body of the Order in Session at Detroit—Action Regarding Fees.

Detroit, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—The sessions of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum were presided over yesterday by Vice-Regent Hazard, Supreme Regent Miller having been called to Chicago. A proposition to appropriate $3,000 for the purpose of continuing the mortality records was favorably received, as was also the proposition to hold each alternate session of the Supreme Council in Royal Arcanum headquarters at Boston. Every decision given by the Supreme Regent on cases appealed to him during the last year was approved by the Supreme Council. The Committee on Laws recommend that persons employed where liquors are sold in bond or package be allowed to become members. Resolutions were received from several grand councils objecting to any attempt to abolish assessment notices. The law at present enables the Supreme Secretary to levy an assessment for the widows' and orphans' fund whenever in his opinion it is necessary, and a resolution was introduced, and favorably received, requiring the Secretary to consult with the Supreme Regent and Treasurer on such points. Michigan is working hard for an amendment to allow grand councils to regulate the degree fee within their jurisdictions. This is a move to cut the fee. Monday action will be taken on many important matters. Hereafter two sessions a day will be held.

FATALLY BEATEN BY FARMERS.

Two Men Almost Killed in a Fight Near Dixon, Ill.

Dixon, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—A terrible fight occurred last night on E. W. Smith's farm, two miles west of town, between Horace Hill and Bud Newman on one side and the three men who work on the farm on the other. Hill and Newman are fishermen and camped on Smith's farm, and have been helping themselves to milk from the milk-house. Last night a lock was placed on the house, and Hill and Newman on seeing it got angry and said they would burn every building on the farm. A fight was started. When it was over Hill and Newman were one mass of cuts and bruises. The men on the farm thinking them dead came to town and gave themselves up. The officers went down about 3 o'clock this morning and found the two men still alive and brought them up to jail. The doctors say they cannot live. Hill was struck over the head with a spade causing a terrible wound.

ORDERS FOR ILLINOIS MILITIA.

Adjutant-General Orendorff Confirms the Election of Several Officers.

Springfield, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Orendorff yesterday confirmed the election of J. G. Gill as First Lieutenant and John McCarthy as Second Lieutenant of Company E, Seventh Infantry, and of Patrick Prendergast as Second Lieutenant of Company C, Seventh Infantry. The resignation of Frank T. Reid as Captain of Company F, Fourth Infantry, is accepted. The appointment of Francis McNamara as Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Infantry is confirmed. James Tennis, Company A, Seventh Infantry, and John J. Ryan, Company B, Seventh Infantry, are honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

The new catalogue of the State Library will be sent to the printer early next week. This will be the first catalogue printed since 1880. The work of preparing it has occupied nearly a year. The library contains 30,000 volumes, besides 10,000 or 12,000 duplicates of State and National publications.

MEMORY OF THE MARTYR LOVEJOY.

Colored People of Alton and St. Louis Recall His Work for Liberty.

Alton, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The colored people of Alton and St. Louis took possession of the city today to commemorate their recollections of Lovejoy, and the annual ceremonies in honor of that martyr in the cause of liberty were held over his grave in the city cemetery. The Lovejoy associations of the two cities took part in these memorial services with a procession, led by two bands of music, and addresses were made by Mayor J. J. Branholt and Col. William Armstrong of Alton and A. M. Brown of St. Louis. Quite a sum was raised on the grounds, to be devoted to the Lovejoy monument fund.

CREES MAY YET HAVE THEIR DANCE.

Temporary Injunction Restraining Gov. Rickards May Be Made Permanent.

Great Falls, Mont., June 10.—[Special.]—Judge Benton of the District Court overruled the demurrer and motion to dismiss the injunction suit last night and set Monday for Gov. Rickards et al. to prove the Cree sun dance "immoral, indecent," etc., as stated in the proclamation. Managers of the dance are happy over the expression of the Interior Department that the Governor's action has been unwise and unnecessary and believe it will tend to secure them a permanent injunction.

Colts Killed by Wood Ticks.

St. Paul, Minn., June 10.—[Special.]—Dr. Ransom, a physician living at Dodge Center, found that three colts which he had pastured near town were almost completely covered with wood ticks. Two of them were in a dying condition when found, and could not be saved. The other colt was saved by ridding it of the wood ticks and carefully dressing the wounds. This is the first case on record of these pests proving fatal. The work of the wood ticks resembles the work of the octopus or devil fish, except that they are so small that it takes a long time for them to even injure beasts.

Kansas Banking Law Constitutional.

Topeka, Kas., June 10.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court yesterday held the State banking law to be constitutional. The question came up in the case brought by the Hood & Kincaid Bank of Pleasanton, which claimed the institution being a private bank the Bank Commissioner had no jurisdiction over the affairs of the bank any more than he or any one could be given jurisdiction over the private affairs of an individual. The court sustained the Bank Commissioner and held the law to be valid.

To Keep Liquor from the University.

Champaign, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—A movement is on foot, started by the Christian Endeavor Societies of the Cities of Champaign and Urbana, to petition the Legislature for the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquors within five miles of the State University Building. Collections have been taken in some of the churches for this purpose. There are about twenty-five or thirty saloons within the distance named.

Iron Works Bought by C. H. Deere.

Moline, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The Union malleable iron works of this city were sold yesterday to C. H. Deere, the plow manufacturer. The concern will be reincorporated July 1, and under the new management it is understood that it is to be run in the interests of Deere & Co. and the Deere and Mansur company, both of which concerns have heretofore largely purchased their malleables from outside concerns.

Many Burglaries at Arcola, Ill.

Arcola, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—No less than a dozen burglaries have occurred in this city the last fortnight. The latest was this morning when C. R. Watson's residence was entered and $50 and many valuables were taken. A team of horses was also unhitched from a hitch-rack and driven away. There is no clew.

Nebraska Pharmacists Meet.

Hastings, Neb., June 10.—[Special.]—The thirteenth annual session of the State Pharmaceutical Association closed yesterday by selecting Omaha as the next meeting place. The appointment of five delegates to the national meeting was left to the President.

Frederick Billings Killed by a Train.

Aurora, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—Frederick Billings, son of John Billings, a hotel proprietor at St. Charles, was killed on the cars at North Aurora last night. He was apparently struck by a bridge.

Fatally Shot in Gambling Row.

Madison, Ind., June 10.—[Special.]—At Hanover this afternoon George Snyder shot Philip Stillhamer twice through the lungs fatally. The men gambled and became involved in a dispute.

Missionary Association Meeting Closes.

Decatur, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—A four days' session of the Michigan Christian Missionary Association closed tonight at Paw-Paw, with addresses by J. H. Hammond of Decatur and J. H. Reese of Bangor.

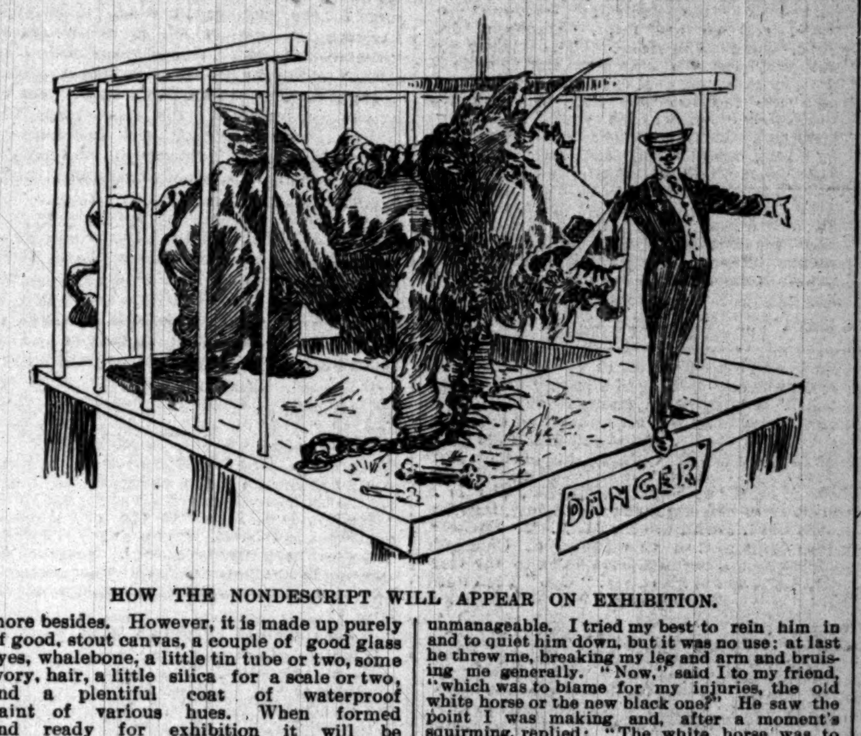
O, SHADE OF BARNUM!

IT WILL WANDER THROUGH SPACE TORN BY REGRET.

A Greater Showman Has Come to the Front and His Exhibit Is the Greatest "Fake" That Ever Made a "Reuben's" Eyes Start in Wonder—It Was Made in Chicago and Will Be Tried First Probably on New York—"Corky" Gives the "Snap" Away.

Barnum will be outdone. Abou Ben Ali's "Hanki Panki" will not be a circumstance. The East Indian fakers will be put to the blush.

It is all told by "Corky," who is to stand outside the door and tell a wondering world what to expect. "Corky" is a good fellow, but he drinks. When he is in his cups he talks, and he has told all about it, and this is the way it is to come about:



HOW THE NONDESCRIPT WILL APPEAR ON EXHIBITION.

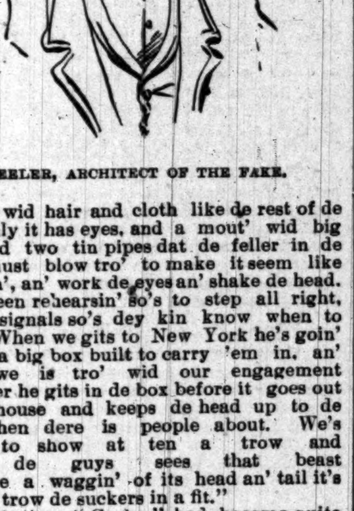
Snugly packed in a roomy box, probably on its way to its destination, is the abbreviated form of a monster that has all the virtues of all other freaks ever exhibited and several more besides. However, it is made up purely of good, stout canvas, a couple of good glass eyes, whalebone, a little tin tube or two, some ivory, hair, a little silica for a scale or two, and a plentiful coat of waterproof paint of various hues. When formed and ready for exhibition it will be six feet high and twelve feet long. It will stand in a platform tank, half of which will be filled with water. It will have a chain around its neck. It will breathe and snort, look and act not only alive, but more ferocious and awe-inspiring than any biped or leviathan as yet down in books of natural history.

It was conceived in the brain of a young chap of smart appearance who hails from the State of Washington. The thing was constructed in this city, and, as it is now, needs only the motive power of what is to be its human viscera and senses to make its début as a world beater in the line of freaks.

For a graphic description of it it will be well to quote "Corky," who is a habitué of a West Side house of "gin."

"But dis is sub rosa, mind you. De ting is one of de greatest fakes I ever struck in me life. Dis feller Keeler I meets when I am spielen fer a freak show out West. So when he comes down here he meets me and says he, 'Corky, I wants to hire you, an' I wants you to get me a couple of blokes wot can keep der kissers shut. See! I wants dem to work inside a monster wot I'm makin', someting like de cow in ''Vangeline.' See? I'm goin' to have it done in a day or two an' den I'm goin' to open in New York an' if de ting's a go we'll work right out here to Chicago and we won't do a ting to de Rubes along de line.

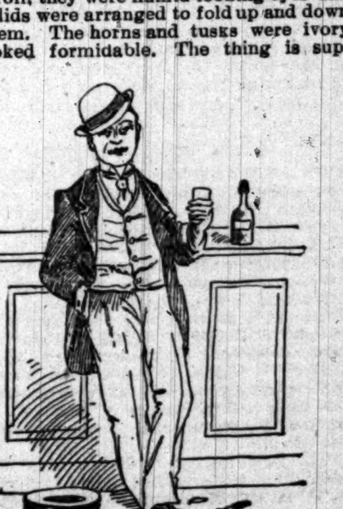
"Yer see, it's to be worked dis way—one feller he stan's in behind and plays de hind fins, and de oder one he stan's in front fer de head; de head is faked up wid wire an' covered wid hair and cloth like de rest of de fabe, only it has eyes, and a mout' wid big teeth and two tin pipes dat de feller in de head must blow tro' to make it seem like breathin', an' work de eyes an' shake de head. Dey's been rehearsin' so's to step all right, dey has signals so's dey kin know when to walk. When we gits to New York he's goin' to have a big box built to carry 'em in, an' when we is tro' wid our engagement one feller he gits in de box before it goes out of de house and keeps de head up to de hole when dere is people about. We's goin' to show at ten a trow and when de guys sees that beast up there a waggin' of its head an' tail it's goin' to trow de suckers in a fit."



KEELER, ARCHITECT OF THE FAKE.

By this time "Corky" had become quite confidential.

"Would yer like to see de t'ing? I'll show it to yer." A walk brought the stranger and his guide to a deserted building on the river front. After numerous dives in a dilapidated stairway they found themselves in a cellar, the darkness of which was broken by the light of a big lantern. On a big box beside another lay a tumbled mess, prominent on which was a most formidable nondescript sort of a head. A close inspection showed that the eyes would roll, they were humid-looking eyes and the eyelids were arranged to fold up and down over them. The horns and tusks were ivory and looked formidable. The thing is supposed to represent an animal of sea and land and is built like one that could swim or walk. It is a strange conception, and, to quote "Corky," is probably one of the greatest "fakes" extant. There was no one in the cellar when the stranger entered, but Keeler, the promoter of the thing, came down the stairs almost immediately. "Corky" received a severe reprimand from him for giving the "snap" away. It was to have been kept secret. Keeler was preparing to pack his aggregation. When asked as to where he would make his first exhibit he merely shook his head.



"CORKY" DESCRIBES THE BEAST.

Rich in Minerals.

It has been declared by Dr. Ross, a Nova Scotia mining expert, that Wyoming is richer in minerals than any other State in the country.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[Note—The Tribune will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Trying to Reason with a Prejudiced Democrat.

Chicago, June 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A Democratic friend of mine, with whom I parted a year ago, then said: "'Now my party has the power, if they don't do something good for the country I shall cease to be a Democrat."

I met him the other day and inquired if he was still a Democrat. To my surprise (knowing him to be a man of his word) he answered: "Yes." I mentioned the fact that his party had done no good to the country. On the other hand had thrown it into a state of collapse. "Why," my friend replied, "you can't lay the present trouble to the Democrats, for they have done nothing as yet; the bad state of the country is the result of Republican misrule in the past."

I then related to him an experience I had which fits the case: "I once owned a white saddle horse which I had ridden constantly for five years. She was a faithful animal, sure-footed, sensible, and reliable. She had borne me by day and by night through many strange places and some dangerous ones with never an accident. My family admired her for her steady faithfulness. I, on the other hand, thought her a little slow. I imagined a faster horse and a more showy animal would suit me better, so one day I bought a black horse. He promised to be all I desired, as far as I could see, to fill the bill exactly. I started out on him the next day. I had not gone far before he became unmanageable. I tried my best to rein him in and to quiet him down, but it was no use; at last he threw me, breaking my leg and arm and bruising me generally. "Now," said I to my friend, "which was to blame for my injuries, the old white horse or the new black one?" He saw the point I was making and, after a moment's squirming, replied: "The white horse was to blame, for had she satisfied you entirely you would never have tried the black." This burst of Democratic reasoning so paralyzed me that I gave him up as lost, went home, and had a new Cleveland badge put on.

A Republican.

Trade Dollars and Populists.

Chicago, June 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you be kind enough to inform one of your readers—and thereby, perhaps, a great many—on the following subjects?

1. The "trade dollar," coined by the United States Government from 1873 to 1878, is not now a legal tender in any amount. Will you tell me why the United States Government has any more right to repudiate this coin than I have to repudiate a note or any other obligation I may give? Will you state briefly the circumstances under which it was "demonetized," if that is the correct word to use?

2. The Populists demand an increase in the per capita circulation. Suppose the government should issue fiat money until the amount coined was equal to, say, $50 per capita. What is the Populist plan for getting this increase into circulation?

I assume that they do not expect the government to make me a present of my share, and in order to get it I must give the government something that I now possess as an equivalent. If so, how am I better off, or, at least, how has my wealth increased? If I were a farmer I understand that I could borrow money of the government on my farm produce at 2 per cent. But I am not a farmer and I do not understand how I am to be benefited by this increased circulation unless I can borrow on general merchandise, or my household effects, or my life insurance, or something else that I may possess. And still I can hardly believe that our Populist brethren expect the United States to go into a general pawnbroking business such as this would be. If there is a Populist connected with The Tribune I hope he will help me to understand this riddle.

J. W. K.

ANSWER.

1. The coinage of the trade dollar, which it was believed could be used extensively in the China trade and drive out or compete with the Mexican dollar, was begun under the act of 1873. By that act it was made a legal tender for any amount not exceeding $5. Its legal tender quality was taken from it by the act of July 13, 1876. It was never intended that it should circulate in this country. The coinage of these dollars was stopped in 1883, the total number coined being 35,965,000, and all but about 8,000 prior to 1879. It having been settled that the trade dollar experiment was a failure, for the Chinese would not take them, the act of March 3, 1887, repealed the law authorizing their coinage and notified all holders to present them within six months at any subtreasury when they would be redeemed at their face value in standard silver dollars or subsidiary silver. Under that law the trade dollars which had not previously found their way into the Treasury or had not been melted down were redeemed. There was no repudiation on the part of the government.

2. One Populist plan is to use this fiat scrip in "paying for" the railroads and the telegraphs. That this stuff would be worth next to nothing does not feaze the honest Populist in the least. Another plan is to lend it to the farmers and planters, the security being their farms or their crops. Another is for Congress to make immense appropriations for public works and use this trash to pay the wages of the laborers who do the work. As the correspondent has sense enough to perceive, none of these plans would benefit him in the least, nor would any Populist be benefited unless he had previously borrowed honest money from some one. In that case he could cheat his creditor by paying him in fiat rubbish. He could play that game but once, however.

Lincoln and Danenhower.

W. W. Danenhower, the father of Lieut. Danenhower of Arctic fame, who died the other day, up to the day of his death preserved in a little glass-covered frame a brief note, written to him by Lincoln on the day of his first inauguration, March 4, 1861. Danenhower, who was a close friend of Lincoln, had called to see him that morning and had been refused admittance. The President, hearing of it, in spite of his many cares took time to pen a note of apology, telling his friend not to think he was "putting on airs" because he was "in the White House," and asking him to call again and he would see that he was admitted. Danenhower, according to the Philadelphia *Record*, was the first to announce to Lincoln the decision of the National convention committee of conference to recommend Lincoln to the National convention. Lincoln's look of surprise, he said, was genuine. He laughed, a deep inward ripple, and, dropping his hands and removing his legs from a table before which he was seated, he arose and paced the room, saying: "Why, Danenhower, this shows how political parties are degenerating. You and I can remember when we thought no one was fit for the Presidency but Harry Clay. Now you are seriously considering me for the position. It's absurd."—*New York Tribune.*

New Occupations.

The world is running to specialties to such an extent that it is not at all unlikely that the present generation will see men actually doing nothing but smoke glasses for eclipses. There are two or three men in town who do nothing but rent campstools for a living, and in spite of the prevalent hard times they have found business exceedingly good during the last winter. One of the men owns 2,000 chairs, which cost him $2 each, and he manages to keep them rented out nearly every night in the week for from 75 cents to $1 a dozen per night. This seems to be pretty fair interest on an investment of $4,000, but then there are such expenses as repairs, delivery by wagon, office rent, etc., which cut the profits down considerably. This man finds clubs, caterers, and auctioneers his best customers, nor does he despise his neighbor, the undertaker, whose trade flourishes both summer and winter, in good times and in bad, and who must always have chairs for the convenience of the friends of the departed.—*New York Sun.*

No Time to Waste.

Mrs. De Style—"I should just like to know who that young man is that you seem to be encouraging."

Miss De Style—"His family came over in the Mayflower, and among his ancestors are William the Conqueror, King Egbert the ——"

Mrs. De Style—"That will do. People with family trees like that are always too poor to marry. Dismiss him."—*New York Weekly.*

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CAT IS THEIR JONAH.

LAKE SAILORS APPREHENSIVE WHEN A FELINE IS ABOARD.

If a Woman and a Minister Are Along, Too, the Fresh Water Tar Is Deep in Superstitious Misery—Fascination in a Calling That Gives Slim Financial Returns—Some of the Old-Time Chicago Captains—Ladies' Boat at the Life-Saving Station.

Lake sailors are not nearly as superstitious as their brothers who follow the sea, but they show with them their dislike of women or clergymen as passengers or visitors on any boat other than the regular passenger lines. Cats are nearly as bad, while the three together are fatal to the good luck of the trip at least. There is one old sailor in Chicago who attributes the fact that he is alive today to his determination not to sail in such company. He was all ready to make a certain trip when he suddenly discovered that a friend of the Captain's and his daughter were to go along; he disliked the idea greatly, and his aversion to going grew stronger when he learned that the gentleman in question was a minister, but when the young lady came aboard carrying a pet kitten in her arms, his heart failed him entirely, and he was forthwith attacked by a sudden and severe illness, which effectually prevented him from making the run. While between ports a collision occurred, and the unlucky boat promptly "settled," and although all on board were rescued by the other vessel the superstitious man always will believe that had he made the trip he would have gone "to the floor."

But notwithstanding the feeling in regard to the feline tribe one "liner," which runs between Duluth and Buffalo, always has a cat on board. She was originally the property of the first mate, but so attached to the boat did she become that when in course of time he was promoted she refused to leave with him. Since then she has made every trip but one, and on that occasion no persuasion would induce her to cross the gangway or climb the ladder. A serious accident took place in which several men lost their lives, and since then her behavior upon leaving port is carefully watched. Should she again refuse to board the boat the trip would in all probability be postponed until a new crew could be obtained.

Queer stories are told in this connection, and it is said a genuine sailor will make any sacrifice rather than lose his place at the swinging table. A certain Captain on a grain steamer says on the final trip of last season a series of catastrophies had so depleted the china supply that but five men could dine at one time instead of the usual ten, and even then it was necessary to resort to strange expedients to make up for deficiencies. One man drank his tea from a small pitcher, another used a sugar bowl, a third a spoon-holder, the fourth boasted a handleless cup, while the fifth proudly displayed a tall goblet. Many jokes were exchanged on the subject of the unique table service, and much laughter was indulged in, and when in the course of a sudden violent storm the goblet was thrown to the floor and broken its owner, a doughty Scotchman, was mercilessly chaffed. But having declared his determination to remain with the mess at all hazards, he was not to be outdone. Calmly washing his deep soap-dish he converted it into a teacup during the two days which intervened before the nearest port was reached.

Each of the thirty-five vessels which on an average enter and leave the port of Chicago daily requires the services of twenty-five to thirty men, many tons of coal, and at least a mile of rope that it may remain an independent kingdom. A monarchy, indeed, and of the most despotic order possible is what the government of each water castle is, for the "Cap'n's" word is law. Like the soldier, the sailor must obey promptly and without question. The man nearest a perfectly trained machine is the most desirable "sailor man."

Another point in common between an empire and the marine service, whether naval or merchantman, is the great number of classes into which the men are divided and the impassable barriers which exist between them. It matters not to what grade a man belongs, whether he be oiler, fireman, mate, engineer, cook, steward, pilot, or wheelman, there he must remain until the next step has been surmounted, and when this is attained the process must be repeated indefinitely. Perhaps the rude spirit of justice which underlies this discipline is recognized, or perhaps sailors, as a whole, are a jolly set and little given to complain. At all events it is certain that, although all kinds of vesselmen may be found, except that type of a bygone style of literature who was continually hitching up his trousers and exclaiming: "Sliver my timbers," they are rarely heard to grumble or even protest against the iron rule which provides one "dining room" for the deckhands, another for the oilers, another for the firemen, another yet for the engineers, and still one more for the officers. The food generally is the same for all, unless, as the men claim, the cook discriminates in favor of the firemen, who are harder to get and therefore more valued than the rest of the crew, but it must be served separately, and each member of a "mess" adheres to the rule strictly.

There is an element of adventure in the life of a sailor, and this, with the constant change of scene, renders the work attractive to many. Certain it is that with this there is but little to account for the immense number who take to the water every season, for the work is hard, pay moderate, provision for old age anything but adequate and the chances to rise all too far apart. In one sense it is easier now than in the days which old Captains deplore, when a youth shipped with the idea of spending some years in learning his trade, but on the other hand wages are lower, because since steam has nearly driven canvas from its own field skilled labor is no longer needed, and the work is done by a poorer class of men. Nowadays a man can pick up enough in one season as a deckhand, for which no experience and but little knowledge is necessary, to enable him to ship the following year as a "lookout man," and obtain the privilege of bearing the brunt of all kinds of weather. In another twelvemonth he may even aspire to be a wheelman, the next step above is a pilot's position, for which he must procure a government license, and when this is done there are still several examinations to be passed with some years of active service before he can attain the dignity of first mate or Captain. Even when the coveted position is reached it has its drawbacks, and serious ones at that, for the life of a sailor rather promotes love of family than otherwise, and the time when a man could conveniently carry his family with him is only a memory now. Many jokes are passed at the expense of the management of a certain freight line which, while willingly granting Captains the privilege, carefully sees that its boats are so built as to render such a course impossible.

Another thing which proves rather a hardship to family men is the fact that while their home may be in one port their "run" may lie between two totally different points, and even when this is not the case the boat may only remain in harbor a few hours, or at most a couple of days. Cases are known in which men have been obliged to leave a home of death to take out the boat, and one man tells of how, upon one occasion, the boat ran into the port near which his family lived, and he, knowing that in the afternoon he must leave again, hurried up-town only to find the house locked and silent and the family all away. Thinking they might soon return he sat down on the doorstep and waited, until, just as his time was up and he could stay no longer, he met his wife and children on the nearest corner, and, after a hasty greeting, bade them good-by and dashed away. Such extreme haste, however, is only necessary when fruit is carried, although time is money literally to the freight lines, and they will frequently make a return trip with but half a cargo rather than fall behind their schedule time. Years ago sailors regarded the loading and unloading of cargoes as one of their numerous hardships, but in the present day, when the average load of 86,000 bushels can be elevated at the rate of twenty-five tons a minute by the simple turning of a crank, they are able to take things much more easily.

But the crowning hardship of a sailor's life, to the lower grades at least, is the fact that having no work in winter they are generally bankrupt before the season opens again. The various homes and "bethels" help them out to some extent, supplying meals at 10 cents each, beds at the same price, and cots for a nickel apiece to those who are merely running short of funds, and providing food and shelter to immense numbers of the penniless. At the Chicago Bethel, now lying at the Madison street bridge, there are at present 50 men who but for the kindness of the superintendent and his wife would be homeless and hungry, and, although the number will diminish with each day of navigation, still there always are some who have neither work nor money. The bethel is in sad need of help, both financially and in the shape of china, bedding, etc., and the management is not even able to pay for the expressage of goods which have been donated.

And yet, despite the annoyances and trials with which a life on the water is beset, its followers are faithful to it and rarely care to leave it for any other business. Perhaps, too, the majority of them are like Capt. Richard Davis, who claims to possess the oldest license with one exception to be found in Chicago, and who, when overpersuaded into leaving the lakes, felt he could make a success of no business not connected with water. So he invested in a pleasure boat. Some of the old seamen, however, feel that any business connected with boats and water will serve their turn, and become vessel agents or owners of tugboats.

Capt. John Prindiville, or, as his friends call him, the "Storm King," the man who, by the way, has probably saved more lives around Chicago and been offered and refused more medals and rewards than any man in this part of the world, is one of these, and so are Capt. Dunham and Capt. Jack Crawford. The latter is authority for the statement that in spite of the generally accepted opinion that tugboatmen are the roughest class of men in the world they "neither use profane language nor drink whisky as much as they used to do by a long shot." He certainly ought to know something about the matter, for although he says he is "only a boy" compared with many of the other captains, still he has known Lake Michigan since '56, and his knowledge of Chicago is by no means limited. The lighthouse stood where the Rush street bridge now is when first he knew the city, and the only means of crossing the river there was a rope ferry, while Madison street had but a floating scow. Not until a tugboat ran into the scow, some years later, and caused the death of eighteen persons, was the building of a proper bridge agitated. A bridge high enough for a tug to pass underneath was an unheard-of thing.

Capt. Clements, who began to sail the lakes in 1849, is not in Chicago at present, nor does Capt. Cooper, who followed him closely, reside here, but Capt. Prindiville, who is a seaman of fifty-eight years' standing, together with Capt. Tom Butler and A. T. Spencer, who come next in this group of Chicago's oldest steamboatmen, have stuck to the Garden City, as did also Capt. "Bob" Teed until his death a year or so ago.

All of these men are fortunate enough to have a "snug harbor" into which they can retire when their active work is over. They are ready to lay at anchor while waiting for the last voyage of all, but there are many old sailors to whom fate has not been so kind. Supervising-General John B. Hamilton, who has done so much to make the Marine Hospital Service what it is, says there is a crying need for a government "Home for Disabled Seamen," and that he has tried in vain to have one established. Of course there are Marine Hospitals, for the support of which every sailor must contribute a certain sum of money each month, and to which he is entitled to go whenever ill or disabled, but, to quote Dr. Hamilton, "the hospital is not a home for incurables, although they do drift there, some of them, and eventually remain. There is old John Wall, for instance, who has been with us for nearly twenty years, during which time he has been unable to say a single word, and old Capt. Merrit has been an inmate for over ten years." But the fact remains that many sailors find their last harbor in the poorhouse and are buried by the county.

Almost every resident of the city has heard the peculiar whistle of the fireboat, although many hardly realize what it is. Those who have heard the chromatic shriek of one of these boats at close range say they have difficulty in hearing anything else for some days, and a fireboat in full action, with water leaping from the emergency pipe, only used in severe cases, is a sight worth seeing. Having once seen it is easy to believe the story recently told by a lake Captain to the effect that upon the occasion of a fire in a large commission-house he once saw coops of chickens, crates of fruit, and a perfect shower of vegetables blown right through the honeycombed walls, clear across the street, and upon the roof of a building opposite.

The life-saving service has been written up so many times that every one knows all about it, but a fact not quite so generally known is that each station is provided with a "ladies' boat"—that is, a small boat with a cover formed of another craft exactly like itself, which shuts down over the lower one like the lid of a box. This is supposed to be used in case of a wreck with ladies on board, and its object is to keep them dry and warm. Whether in case of a severe wreck there would be time or opportunity to use such an apparatus is doubtful, but timid women who fear to cross Lake Michigan can take comfort from the thought that, should they be wrecked in sight of land, they can be taken ashore in a slender eggshell of a boat which will effectually prevent them from becoming wetter than they already are. This contrivance is useful in case of persons who would die from further exposure, but out at the Chicago station they say it has never been used there.

Steamboat engineers are hardly sailors, although they do live on the water, but they form a most important branch of the service, and are given absolute power over their dominion, the "Cap'n's" word being like that of a deckhand inside the engine-room. The law requires that there should be three engineers to each boat, but as a rule there are but two regularly licensed men employed, the third being a fireman or oiler who has managed to acquire a little knowledge of the engine. Should an accident occur while this man was in charge the Captain would be held responsible for the damage done, but the companies only allow for two qualified men on the payroll.

Besides the engineers and their various assistants there are vast numbers of men employed around the lakes who are not regular seamen, although most of them have been at some time, and among them may be counted the men employed on the forty or fifty tugs which ply to and fro on the river. With them, too, may be reckoned the light-house and life-saving men and also those who man the fireboat.

DISCIPLES OF THEOSOPHY STARTLED.

James Copeland Secures a Photograph of a Mysterious Picture.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 10.—[Special.]—The precipitation of a striking likeness of the Messiah, called "Immortality," upon a screen by James Copeland of Philadelphia and the successful photographing of the portrait ere it vanished have set all disciples of theosophy in Philadelphia talking. Theosophists consider the precipitation as a signal that important events are to follow. Friends of Henry B. Foulke, who gave up a lucrative real-estate business in this city to worship at the feet of the late Mme. Helene P. Blavatsky, claim that it was sent to prove that he is especially favored of the Mahatmas, and will soon be called to succeed Olcott, who from some secluded spot in India directs the earthly affairs of theosophists. They assert that Anna Besant who opposed Foulke's claims to leadership when Blavatsky died has come to regard him with favor and will herself bring Olcott to America in order that he may bestow his fund of wisdom on Foulke and then lay off his earthly robes and go through the process of reincarnation to reappear in some higher form. They say Copeland is able to work only through the influence of Foulke, who is said to be a powerful medium, though he has to perform his miracles through another. Foulke is living a secluded life in this city.

How to Bust Brilliantly.

Valet—"Over fifty dunning letters in today's mail."

Chappie—"Humph! Something will hov to be done me good man."

"Yes, sir."

"Let—me—see. Go tell all the newspapers that I have ordered a new steam-yacht. That will quiet those unmannerly tradesmen for a while."—*New York Weekly.*

Enthusiastic Taxpayers.

Friend—"It's all fixed now. You'll be elected Judge. The taxpayers are enthusiastic."

Candidate—"What argument did you use?"

Friend—"I told 'em you could soon fill the treasury by fining people for contempt of court."—*New York Weekly.*

Retrogression.

Talkum—"Prof. Garner says that monkeys do not actually converse, but confine themselves to single remarks on matters of importance."

Thinkum—"Dear me! How man has degenerated."—*New York Weekly.*

EVILS BRED BY PEST.

COMMITTEE OF ENGLEWOOD PEOPLE MAKES SERIOUS CHARGES.

Health Authorities Accused of Being Careless, the Methods in Use Declared to Leave the Way Clear for Dishonesty, the Pest-House Shown Up as a Place Where the Patient Must Abandon Hope, and the City Authorities Unfit to Attempt to Right Wrongs.

Recently a public meeting was held in Englewood and a committee appointed to collect all obtainable facts touching the prevalence of smallpox in Chicago. Another like meeting will be held in Lanyon's Opera-House, Englewood, this evening, the specific object of which will be the convening of a mass-meeting subsequently at which the report of the committee appointed at the first meeting will be read and discussed.

The committee has formulated its report. It finds favorable conditions to the propagation of smallpox have been permitted to exist and severely arraigns the medical students of the city and attachés of the Health Department for the manner in which vaccination has been carried on, which it denounces as "reckless, ferocious, and disgraceful." Conspiracy on the part of the city health officials to suppress the real facts is charged, "the inhuman separation of the sick from their friends is unprecedented," and the conditions surrounding the unfortunates in the hospitals and pesthouse are a menace to public safety and health.

The prevalence of the disease and its ravages are detailed from 1871 to the official report of Health Commissioner Ware, 1892, from which the committee deduces the interest fact that of 77,796 persons vaccinated in 1872, 1,479 contracted the smallpox, and of the 289,600 persons then in the city and unvaccinated only 904 contracted the disease.

As compared with past treatment of the patients at the pesthouse the committee finds that the present manner of treatment is costly and contingent on the religious belief of the inmates. The Mayor and Health Commissioner Reynolds are charged with favoring the Catholic sisters of the order called the "Handmaids of Jesus" to the exclusion of relatives and friends. "It is sad to suspect that great partiality is shown by the pious sisters who are monarchs of all they survey in the city's pesthouse," is the language of the report.

Exclusion of Friends a Hardship.

It is pointed out that prior to the present epidemic the patients have always enjoyed the presence of their friends in the pesthouse, and that during 1881, when 1,007 cases were in the hospital, 316 of whom died, board was provided for 349 persons admitted as friends of patients, which cost the city an average of $15.70 per capita. During 1882 there were 1,055 cases in the hospital, of whom 282 died and 241 friends of patients were boarded in the hospital at a cost of $16.50 each. In 1881 the percentage of death in the hospital was 31.7, fully 10 per cent less than the deaths outside, and in 1882 28 per cent died in the hospital, while 39.5 died outside, from which the deduction is reached that the pesthouse was a real hospital in those days.

The Chairman of the committee avers that many serious charges can be maintained against the present management of the pesthouse, which he characterizes as "a veritable slough of despond." He alleges that he "called at Commissioner Reynolds' office about a dozen times in quest of statistical information without success. And as a dernier ressort 'Central' was asked for in connection with the pesthouse telephone, and Sister Ermelinda, the chief nurse, was called for. When a response was obtained the question was asked: 'Can you please inform me how many cases of smallpox patients were admitted into the hospital during the month of May?' The custodian of the pesthouse answered by asking in a startled tone: 'Who are you?' She failed to give any information."

It is pointed out that Health Commissioner Reynolds' report for 1893 is not yet issued and that his monthly report for May will not be completed before June 15, all of which the committee deprecates and takes occasion to censure the accuracy of the two or three previous monthly reports of the Health Commissioner. It says: "Those of the two or three previous months show a very slipshod preparation. During the month of January (this year) there were 189 cases of smallpox, of which 29 are reported fatal. During February 233 cases were reported, of which 55 were reported fatal as stated on the third page of the report; but on the fourth page it is stated 'there were sixty deaths from smallpox, largely among adults who come from the lodging house district and were greatly debilitated from improper care and dissipation.' In March there were 305 cases, of which 100 were fatal, as given in the total columns; but it is shown that 85 died at the pesthouse while 18 died outside (11 of them in the Tenth Ward), which makes the total 103. At the back of his report for March the Health Commissioner foots up the total for the three months as 627, instead of 727 and glories in its smallness as compared with the total of 2,485 during the first three months of 1892.

Reynolds Needs a Teacher.

"This mistake of 100, which makes the total for the first three months of 1894 appear that much smaller, may have been made unwittingly, but when there are several such mistakes apparent in the two or three brief reports it shows that Dr. Reynolds' schoolmaster is abroad. There are other errors. In the comparative monthly report for March it is said a total of 2,129 died in 1892 and 2,404 in 1893, compared with only 1,821 during March, 1894. The total deaths for April last were 2,134, while the mortality for the same month in 1892 is given as 2,129, and in 1893 as 2,404, being the identical figures given for March the last two years. This looks suspicious, but Secretary McCarty, when his attention was called to it, declared there was nothing extraordinary in it."

It is urged that the Health Office reports are deplorably unreliable and that they are "doctored" for a purpose not conducive to the interest and health of the city. It is charged that "opportunities are afforded for the misappropriation of public money," and a detailed reference is made to the proceedings of the Council of April 2 last, when an appropriation of $97,350 for salaries of the Health Department was passed, $12,500 for supplies, and $7,960 for salaries of pesthouse nurses (of which the chief nurse receives $1,000 and the others $800 each). It is further shown that April 30 $100,000 was appropriated for improvements that may be necessary to check the spread of smallpox, and that May 28 another $100,000 was placed at the disposal of the Street Department for the ostensible purpose of "improving the sanitary condition of the city," and this in addition to $213,378 previously appropriated to keep the streets and alleys clean, the total reaching over half a million dollars. During the smallpox epidemic of 1881 and 1882 the total expended through the Health Department and for scavengers, including a special appropriation of $10,000 (made June 20, 1881), was only $292,866 for the two years. In those two years considerable money was spent in humane treatment of the sick during the epidemic, such as boarding the friends of the patients at the hospital, whereas no friend is now allowed to even approach the portals of the pesthouse, and patients who survive the disease are hurried out with heartless haste and have to beg clothes of friends by telephone. No clothes are provided except for favorites.

The committee believes Dr. Reynolds should not be permitted to conduct an investigation of the practices of the pesthouse, "for it seems that the Commissioner of Health is deserving of considerable investigation himself and should be attended to first." The report concludes as follows: "It is difficult to see how an effective and profitable official investigation can be instituted under the present Democratic Mayor or by the present Republican Council, and the committee would suggest that some degree of immediate relief from the oppressiveness and wanton barbarities of the city administration in connection with smallpox and vaccination be sought through legal proceedings." William Hughes signs the report as Chairman of the committee.

PESTHOUSE A PLACE OF HORRORS.

Dr. A. R. Johnstone Tells of the Neglect of Patients There.

CHICAGO, June 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—During the last few days we have been edified by various newspaper reports of attacks on the health physicians and officers accompanying ambulance wagons by the friends of Bohemian and Polish smallpox patients. This morning's TRIBUNE tells us of the squad of city police who accompanied the health officials on their rounds and assisted them in carrying out the edict of the City Fathers to the effect that all patients suffering from smallpox shall be removed to the pesthouse provided for the care and accommodation of such patients. The Bohemians and Poles resisted with force the efforts of these officials and in some instances inflicted injuries on them, for which acts of violence they are perhaps to be condemned. But while I believe that the few should suffer rather than that the many should be exposed; that the smallpox hospital is an absolute necessity, that in case of epidemic compulsory vaccination should have the force of law, I yet beg leave to submit some reasons why my sympathies in the recent fights against the constituted authorities are entirely with the Bohemians and Poles. In order to give my opinion the force of example I will give the history of one of the four cases of smallpox which occurred in my own practice as I have gotten it, after repeated and careful questioning, from the patient.

Mrs. Chamberlain of No. 4420 Cottage Grove avenue was taken from her home at 12 o'clock noon Monday, April 30, and her husband was promised that she would be taken directly to the hospital. She arrived at the hospital at a little after 5 in the evening and there were four other patients in the wagon with her when she reached her destination, besides which she was kept waiting while the men on the wagon tried to get a fifth patient, who, however, refused to go. Before her removal she had been ill for six days with a temperature ranging from 102½° to 105¼° F. After being placed in a bed the first question asked her was whether she was a Catholic or not. After a few more questions had been asked and answered one of the sisters standing over her remarked to another that she would not live long. She was given a glass of milk that evening and no further attention paid her. The next evening her face was painted with what from her description I judge to be a mixture of ichthyol and collodion. From that time on no local application or wash of any kind, not even water, was used. The beds in the ward which she occupied were so close together that she could touch the patient on either side of her. A small table or stand placed between the beds contained in the evening milk and brandy, to which the patient might help herself, and when she was too weak to do so she might go without for the most part, unless some more fortunate patient who was able to be up would perform that kind office for her. No water was given her during the height of the fever. When the patient's throat became sore and swollen she was given a gargle. No other medicine was given her until she was past the acute stage of the disease, and then two doses of tincture of iron were given which, however, upset her stomach so much that the dose was not repeated. Her temperature was not taken at any time while she was in the pesthouse. She was repeatedly told that she must die, and when she insisted that she would not die if she were given a chance for her life she was argued with and advised to give up hope. This continued for more than a week, during which time telephone reports to her husband were always hopeless.

Some days after her entrance to the hospital she was removed from one ward to another where some of the more hopeless cases were and where she could be the more conveniently neglected. In removing her from one ward to the other two of the sisters half carried, half dragged her along, one catching her under each arm. After she was removed to the "dying" ward she pleaded with one of the sisters to do more for her and offered her money if she would help her, to which offer she was answered that many of the patients promised them money, but few of them fulfilled their promises, whereupon she directed the sister to ask her husband to send $5 the next time he telephoned to inquire for her and she promised that $5 more would be paid when she got better, besides which she instructed the sister that $2 would be found in the pocket of the dress she had worn in coming over. After these promises were made she received a little more consideration. Her night gown and bedding were changed every morning. In this operation she was made to stand up on the floor while the nightgown was stripped from her, peeling with it the dried secretions and the softened skin and causing her the most excruciating pain. The gown was never slit down in order to facilitate its removal, for these garments had to be preserved intact in order that they might be used again, after washing, on her or some other patient.

The dress she wore was fumigated and given to some other departing patient, as it was not considered at all likely that she would ever require it again, but as it would not fit the stranger it was kept and she wore it home herself. She was given two baths during her stay at the hospital—one after the scales had been removed and one on the morning of her departure.

During her stay at the hospital her husband was asked at various times to send her handkerchiefs, flowers, fruit, and wine. On these articles he spent about $20. One bottle of wine and one bouquet of flowers were all that ever reached her bed.

From this description it will be seen that the authorities at the pesthouse are fully convinced that smallpox is a self-limited disease, tending to spontaneous recovery, provided the patient does not die of exhaustion or some complication in the meantime, nor do I believe that medicines modify to any marked extent the course of the disease. But that very much can be done to preserve the strength of the patient by suitable diet, by the judicious use of drugs which are stimulating, without having the depressing after-affect of alcohol, by keeping the temperature within bounds by removing as far as possible the products of germ action on the diseased skin, and by counteracting their effects on the system by the use of suitable antiseptics, and by other measures well known to the medical profession, is a fact which has been demonstrated time and time again. That complications can be guarded against or can be detected early enough to make it possible to treat them with much success is beyond question, and that the comfort of the patient can be greatly enhanced, goes without saying. Yet these considerations do not enter into the management of smallpox cases at the pesthouse.

In writing this communication to the public I am not actuated by a desire to criticise the brave Sisters of Charity who risk their own lives in nursing these patients. I am convinced that when the whole amount of work imposed upon them is considered they give as much attention to the individual patient as it is possible for them to do. But I would point to the crying necessity which exists for more nurses and better accommodations and for more efficient medical care and supervision. There are plenty of good nurses and doctors in Chicago whose services on behalf of these unfortunate patients could readily be obtained. But with affairs at the pesthouse in the condition which now obtains there is it any wonder that the Bohemians and Poles fight off the health officers? Are you surprised to learn that there have been some concealed cases in the better districts of the city, or that, having discovered that the city has no absolute authority to remove patients from their homes, some of them have refused to be taken?

To protect the public and to aid in stamping out the disease is, I am sure, the highest aim and wish of every physician, but until I am assured that a better condition of affairs exists in the pesthouse than does at present I will consider the individual welfare of any smallpox patient who may happen to come under my care in the future my first duty.

A. RALPH JOHNSTONE, M. D.,
No. 4458 Cottage Grove avenue.

Comin' Home Again.

It's in the way back yonder, but I see it jest as plain
As ef that day o' leavin' was a-dawnin' bright again;
With me all flushed an' eager—same as any boy 'ud be,
Fumin' to snatch the treasures that I knowed was waitin' for me.

I can feel them nervous fingers still a-tremblin' on my cheek,
An' catch the quiverin' message when mother tried to speak;
All the time a-smilin', tryin' to hide from me the pain,
As she whispered, "Goodby, darlin', tell you're comin home again!"

I see her still a-gazin' as I stepped outside the gate,
Jest like she used to watch for me whenever I was late;
An' I caught the faintest echo, but it sounded sweet and plain,
For I heard it, "Goodby, darlin' tell you're comin' home again!"

An' now, when daylight's fadin' an' the stars begin to light
The skies, a-blushin' softly from their tender kisses bright,
Seems like I hear her whisper in a lovin' kind o' strain,
That she's waitin' up in heaven for my comin' home again.
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Jedge Waxem's Proverbs.

"In God we trust" is the only safe trust a statesman kin hav ennything to do with.

When a statesman wunst gits started rong he seams to forgit the way back.

Vercher is its oan reward, but sum Congressmen dont seam to keer much about claimin the reward.

The tariff is a good deel uv a pig in a poke.

Ef thar wuz a pennalty on law makin as thar is on law brakin it mite be better for the country.

Libberty is sweet, but it aint sweetened with shugar.

Fredom of speach oughtent to mean anarky uv langwidge.

One drop uv corrbpshun will spile a bucketful uv polliticks.

This great and glorious Republick uv ourn haint got no use fer partisan polliticks after a campane is over.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Expensive Anniversary.

Foreign papers say that about 18,000,000 taels, or $15,000,000, have been collected in China for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the Dowager Empress of that country. This sum, however, is not considered sufficient and efforts will be made to collect $10,000,000 more. The celebration will be one of the most elaborate ever held in the Flowery Kingdom. The Dowager Empress is looked upon as the cleverest woman in China and the virtual ruler of the country, as her son consults her upon every important question. He makes stated pilgrimages to the castle in which she lives to discuss public affairs with her

GREAT MEN ARE THEY

GIANTS WHO HAVE FIGURED IN WISCONSIN POLITICS.

Approaching Conventions Bring Some of Them Out of Retirement—John C. Spooner Would Like Another Term in the United States Senate—Ex-Congressman La Follette His Principal Opponent—History of Philetus Sawyer—How Timothy O. Howe Rose to Prominence.

MADISON, Wis., June 7.—[Special Correspondence.]—The campaign in Wisconsin this year will be one of the most determined contests between the Republicans and Democrats since the days of the war. The Republicans have resolved the State must be regained from the Democrats, while the latter are going to fight desperately to retain their foothold in the Northwest, hoping if they are successful this year they may keep Wisconsin in the Democratic column in the Presidential contest two years hence and also return William F. Vilas or some other Democrat to the United States Senate.

The flurry a few days since in Republican circles caused by Mayor Koch of Milwaukee retiring from the Gubernatorial race is well-nigh passed away and the feeling is general that when the convention meets in July a candidate will be named who will lead the ticket to victory. Already there are eight candidates for Governor in the field, but back of this is the question of choosing a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Vilas. It is a more important matter than the naming of a State ticket and the keenest politicians in the State are looking after it with the greatest care and thoroughness. It is conceded that ex-Senator John C. Spooner would not object to being returned to the Senate, as the single term he served in that body was agreeable to him and he has a natural liking for the amount of public life a Senatorship affords, since it does not prevent him from practicing law, to which he is much devoted and in which he has become conspicuous. Like Matt Carpenter, his illustrious predecessor, Senator Spooner could easily adapt himself to the work of legislation and as readily take up the practice of law or leave either and appear on the hustings with as much effectiveness as if he had never done anything else but discuss politics. As a Senator he took front rank, while as a lawyer he is now the most noted in the Northwest. To mix in politics is a pleasant diversion from the more onerous exactions demanded in the practice of law, and he has found pleasure as well as preferment in this way until he has become the leader of his party in Wisconsin, without seeming to have had that object in view. Allied with him in party politics is Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee, one of the shrewdest men in political diplomacy. Together they hold almost absolute control of the Republican party of Wisconsin. It was these two men who controlled the Wisconsin delegation for Harrison in the convention of 1888, when it seemed the entire party of the State was practically unanimous for the nomination of Judge Gresham.

John C. Spooner in Wisconsin Politics.

John C. Spooner and Gen. Harrison were born within a few miles of each other, Spooner having first seen the light at Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1843, while Harrison was born ten years before at North Bend, O., only four miles away. The Harrison and Spooner families were pronounced Whigs and Harrison's father, John Scott Harrison, was sent to Congress in 1835 as an opponent of slavery, while the father of Spooner was a Probate Judge and the leader of the Whig party in Dearborn County, Ind., in opposition to William S. Holman, then a fire-eating proslavery Democrat. Philip L. Spooner, the father of the ex-Senator, was a man of much ability and noted as one who "knew the law." His brother, Benjamin Spooner, became a Brigadier-General during the war and lost an arm in the service. It will be seen that the Spooner family was quite as prominent as the Harrison, save that none of them became President. John Scott Harrison, the son and father of a President, did not attain much distinction in Congress and it is said he found great embarrassment by the Democrats referring to him as "the son of his father." In 1859 Mr. Spooner with his parents moved to this city. He entered the State University here and graduated in 1864 at the age of 19. The War of the Rebellion was at its highest point at this time and young Spooner, instead of engaging in business, enlisted in the Fortieth Wisconsin Cavalry and was off to the front. Later he became Captain in the Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered out in 1866 as Brevet-Major. He at once began the study and practice of law, but Gov. Fairchild offering him the position as his private secretary he accepted it. Afterwards he became Assistant Attorney-General, and then was elected to the Legislature, where he attracted attention as a brilliant speaker and parliamentarian. In 1885 he was elected to the United States Senate and sat next to Benjamin Harrison, whose term as Senator for Indiana ended a year later. In stature Harrison and Spooner are a shade below the average height. Spooner has come to the front surrounded by men of large stature and is the leader of all in his day and generation.

La Follette a Strong Candidate.

If Spooner has a rival to dispute his leadership it is ex-Congressman La Follette, who is also a man of medium build. Like Spooner he is a bright lawyer and has been active in politics. He is younger than Spooner and represents what is known as the young men's element of the party. He was elected to Congress in 1888, and though one of the youngest members was given a place on the Ways and Means committee, of which William McKinley was Chairman. He maintained himself most creditably in Congress, and but for a gerrymander of his district he would have been continued as a member of the House of Representatives indefinitely. It was this taste of public life that has made him ambitious to become United States Senator, and as a preliminary play he is working to have Nils P. Haugen of Black River Falls chosen as the Republican candidate for Governor. If this can be accomplished the geographical conditions will be favorable to La Follette in the Senatorial fight, as well as having the whole influence of the Governor's office with its patronage to aid him. Should Horace E. Taylor of Madison, the home of La Follette, be nominated and elected Governor, then the chances for La Follette going to the Senate would be greatly reduced. Hence it is La Follette does not favor his fellow-townsman, and there is considerable friction between their followers. It is supposed that Taylor favors Spooner for Senator, but it is not clear that Spooner favors Taylor for Governor, and the indications are that Spooner and Henry C. Payne, his lieutenant at Milwaukee, will have a German selected and his name ready to spring upon the convention at an opportune moment. This is what people are beginning to set down as the outcome of the Gubernatorial question that is now so thoroughly mixed.

Should La Follette fail to get Haugen nominated for Governor he will not be out of the race for Senator. While he would not have the influence of Haugen as Governor, yet Haugen as a private citizen would stand by him to the end. This means that the Norwegians would be largely for La Follette, as Haugen is one of their most trusted leaders, and this element in the party is very powerful. The greatest danger that La Follette may have to encounter is likely to come from the friends of ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer of Oshkosh. The Legislature of Wisconsin passed a law four years ago requiring the Attorney-General of the State to bring suit against former Treasurers of the State and their bondsmen for interest on public funds in the hands of the Treasurers that had been collected and pocketed instead of being turned over to the State. Sawyer was bondsman for two ex-Treasurers and the suits instituted under this law were of very much concern to him.

It so happened that the cases against Sawyer were to be tried by a Judge who was a near relative of La Follette. Whether by design or otherwise Sawyer attempted to engage La Follette to defend him, and in the negotiations a misunderstanding arose between them and they separated as enemies. The Democratic press got hold of the matter in some way and their criticisms of Sawyer were all charged against La Follette by Sawyer's friends. In the forthcoming Senatorial race Sawyer's influence will be for anybody to beat La Follette.

The time is not long in the past when Philetus Sawyer was one of the most influential men in Wisconsin politics, and although now 88 years of age his mental vigor is unimpaired and he is still in active business. He is a native of Vermont and came to Wisconsin in his boyhood. He kept store in the pine woods, and later engaged in the lumber trade. In a few years he was rich, and is now worth $1,000,000 or more. He has twice been a member of the Lower House of Congress, and was a United States Senator for twelve years.

Postmaster-General Under Arthur.

Along with Sawyer was Timothy O. Howe, whose career is one of the brightest made by any citizen of Wisconsin. He, too, was a native of Vermont and came West in his youth. He settled at Green Bay at the lower end of Winnebago Lake. Howe was always conspicuous. By the time he was of age he was selected to occupy the office of Probate Judge. In those days Probate Judges constituted the Supreme Court of the State, and he not only decided matters of equity between citizens, but determined the constitutionality of the law enacted by the Legislature. He was elected to the United States Senate four times in succession. He saw "Bully" Brooks assault Charles Sumner on the floor of the United States Senate chamber and when Jefferson Davis arose to deliver his farewell address, to conclude by resigning his seat as United States Senator for Mississippi, Timothy O. Howe objected to his being allowed to proceed. He was one who did not close his eyes to the fact that Davis was a traitor and intended to set up a rival government. In 1875 President Grant tendered him an appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which he declined, and President Arthur appointed him Postmaster General in 1881, which he accepted. He died a year later and was succeeded by Walter Q. Gresham. Matt Carpenter was contemporaneous with Howe, and the career of these men is a part of the best history of their adopted State.

Others Who Figured in Politics.

Carl Schurz began his public life in American in Wisconsin, but it has been so variable since then as to lack in attractiveness. James R. Doolittle in his prime was very popular. He is now an old man and a resident of Chicago. People forget that he was once a Republican United States Senator and only remember that he "Johnsonized" and turned against the party that honored him. Cadwallader C. Washburn and Jerry Rusk after serving two terms each as Governor are no more of earth.

Gen. Lucius Fairchild, who has three times been Governor of Wisconsin, is still in active pursuits, although he has no political ambition. He has been Minister to Spain, Consul-General at Liverpool, and was distinguished in the War of the Rebellion, where he lost an arm. He is National Commander of the Loyal Legion, and all his comrades-in-arms delight to do him honor.

Horace Rublee, editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, has been the Warwick in Wisconsin Republican politics for years. He has received votes for United States Senator on several occasions, but has never made a fight for the place. Should such a thing as a deadlock occur between the forces of Spooner and La Follette there is a possibility of Rublee being selected for Senator. It was Rublee who brought out W. D. Hoard for Governor in 1888 against Col. Horace Taylor, who is an aspirant for the nomination now, and Hoard carried off the prize. Rublee is not for Taylor this year and he may be responsible for the selection of the candidate who will be named in the July convention.

IT WILL BENEFIT SOUTHERN TRADE.

Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta Will Be for That Purpose.

Col. I. W. Avery of Atlanta, Ga., for many years editor-in-chief of the Atlanta *Constitution*, is in the city as special commissioner of the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held in Atlanta the latter part of 1895. Col. Avery is engaged in a long tour over the country seeking the indorsement of the trade and commercial bodies. He will bring the objects of the exposition before the Chicago Board of Trade this week. Col. Avery is confident of the success of the exposition. "This exposition," said he, "will last four months, beginning Sept. 1, 1895. It is intended to strengthen the foreign trade of this country by securing for the Atlantic States the $1,100,000,000 annual trade of the seventeen South American republics and all the West India islands, four-fifths of which now goes to England, France, and Germany. Not more than one-fourteenth of the $60,000,000 of Chile's foreign trade comes to the United States, which secures not more than one-thirteenth of the Confederation of Argentina's trade, which amounts to $130,000,000 annually. All of the foreign ministers at Washington indorse the exposition and promise a hearty effort to get exhibits and encourage the visit of South American merchants. All the Southern Governors have also indorsed the exposition and the Committee on Appropriations at Washington has reported favorably on our bill.

"Our fair is to have as its basis the increase of American commerce, but the artistic and sentimental features will also be many and varied. We intend to expend $3,000,000 and Atlanta has already raised $400,000. The grounds are just outside the city limits, supplied with ample transportation facilities.

"I have visited many of the largest cities in the country and everywhere the business-men have expressed gratification over the objects of the exposition and offer to do everything in their power to help it. From Chicago's peculiar geographical position increased Southern trade will greatly benefit it. I believe our business-men are beginning to realize that something must be done. When we think of our coal resources, ten times greater than England and 2,000 miles nearer South America, and of that country exporting $70,000,000 worth of coal in one year and the United States $6,000, then it is time to do something. In the last three years the movement for direct Southern trade has resulted in the establishment of seven new steamship lines. The commercial result, as shown by the Bureau of Statistics, is that the export trade of the United States in the years 1891 and 1892 increased $89,000,000 and Southern imports 25 per cent. We can produce as cheaply as England and the South American territory naturally belongs to us commercially."

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, the Ohio Congressman, was at the Richelieu yesterday. At 5 o'clock he was joined by Congressmen George D. Meiklejohn and Eugene J. Hainer of Nebraska, all three leaving later for Lincoln, Neb., where they will deliver addresses before the convention of the State League of Republican Clubs. "There is no telling when Congress will adjourn," said Mr. Grosvenor. "The House is about through with the important work before it, with the exception of the Indian appropriation and the deficiency bills. Just what will be the result when the tariff reform bill comes from the Senate it is impossible to say. If it is true as alleged that there is an understanding between the House Democrats and the Senate wing of the party that the bill will be passed without debate we will be through by August; but if the bars will be let down for a general discussion of the measure the session will be prolonged all summer. The changes in the bill in the Senate have disgusted many of the leaders of the Democratic party in the House and it looks as if a free fight will follow its return to us. The bill is not a Democratic measure, as it is protective in spots, and in just such spots as Senators avowed their opposition on personal grounds and interest."

"I do not know what is in the report that Senator Matt Quay is a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination," said Hamilton Disston, the Philadelphia Republican leader, at the Auditorium yesterday. "I received a telegram from Philadelphia last night telling me about the announcement, and today I have read about it in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday. That there is something in the announcement I have no doubt. It is a fact that Senator Quay has made himself a strong man with the party recently, and especially by his attitude on the silver question. There has been a great change of sentiment in Pennsylvania on the silver issue since the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill, and Mr. Quay represents the sentiment of the majority of his constituents in his demand for a place for silver in our currency."

Congressman B. F. Funk spent yesterday at the Grand Pacific.

Held for Charity.

The value of property now held in France for charitable purposes amounts to the enormous value of $350,000,000.

LEGEND OF THE PIASA.

MONSTER WHICH MADE WAR ON THE TRIBE OF THE ILLINI.

Half Bird, Half Beast, with the Head of an Ox and the Beak of an Eagle—Could Carry a Buffalo in Each of Its Four Talons—Chief Wapatogo and His Brave Deed—Piasa Rock Marks the Spot Where the Bird Was Killed.

ALTON, Ill., June 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—Overlooking the Piasa River, which pours its waters into the Mississippi just above Alton, stands the Piasa Rock. About this there clings the remnant of an Indian legend which tells of a brave chief, Wapatogo, and how he saved his people from a monster. There are people now alive who remember when the rock bore the rude picture of a huge bird which was slain by Wapatogo painted there by his people to mark his act of heroism. The story was handed down in unwritten tribal history and the early settlers heard it from the chiefs of the tribe of which Wapatogo was the foremost chief.

At an early period in the history of this country a tribe of Indians inhabited the territory now embraced in the State of Illinois. They were the Illinis, from which the State derived its name. For many years this tribe increased in power, prosperity, and numbers until their tepees could be seen on its green prairies and their canoes upon its beautiful water courses from one end of the State to the other. After a time a change came over this happy nation. Their hunting grounds were deserted and their ranks decimated. Where their people were the most numerous and where their great chief had his home there appeared a bird of enormous size—more of a beast than fowl—which took up its abode on a rock overlooking the Mississippi. Its huge body was covered with scales of every hue. With one blow of its mighty tail it could make the earth tremble. It had a head like an ox, with the beak of an eagle. Immense horns hung over eyes that shone with the fierceness of lightning, and its four feet were armed with powerful talons, in each of which it could carry a buffalo. When it flapped its wings there was a noise like thunder, and when it dived into the river great waves rolled upon the shore.

"Piasa, Bird of the Evil Spirit."

To this animal the Illinis gave the name "Piasa Bird of the Evil Spirit." This bird feasted daily upon the Illini people whom it bore off in its claws. The influence of the medicine men staid not its power. Day by day they saw with terror their number diminishing to gratify the insatiable appetite of the Piasa. Village after village was destroyed and consternation spread throughout all their tribe. There seemed nothing in the future for them but entire annihilation.

At last Wapatogo, the brave young chief of the nation, beloved and esteemed as their greatest warrior, whose fame extended beyond the rising and the setting sun, called a council of the priests in a secret cave, where after many days of prayer and fasting they slept. Presently the Great Spirit appeared to Wapatogo and told him the only way to rid his people of their great destroyer was to offer himself as a sacrifice. The young chief started up, aroused the sleeping priests, informed them of his vision from the Great Spirit and of his resolve to make the required sacrifice.

Death of the Piasa Bird.

Wapatogo dressed himself as becoming a great chief—put on his war paint, and with his tomahawk, bow and arrows, took his position on this prominent point of rock to await the coming of the bird of death, the slayer of his people. As had been directed in his vision many of his brave warriors were concealed in the interstices of the rocks, each to await with arrow drawn the time when their beloved chief should be attacked, to wreak their last vengeance on their dreaded enemy. Erect and powerful stood the undaunted Wapatogo, calm and placid, chanting his death song. Suddenly there came a roar as of thunder, and in one instant the Piasa, with a wild scream that shook the rocks, darted down upon the chief. The brave Wapatogo quailed not, but when within reach he buried his tomahawk deep into the monster's head; every arrow went with lightning speed into its body, and the Piasa, with a shriek that resounded far over the opposite shore, fell dead.

Wapatogo stood unharmed—not an arrow nor even the talons of the bird had touched him. The Great Spirit, in admiration of the noble sacrifice the generous and brave Wapatogo would have made for his people, held over him an invisible shield. The tribe gave way to the wildest joy, held a great feast in honor of the event, and, to commemorate it, painted the figure of the Bird of the Piasa on the rock, by the side of which their noble chieftain had stood in his heroic defense. There the picture remained for ages—until within the memory of dwellers of Alton—a mark for the arrow or bullet of the red man as he ascended or descended the great "Father of Waters."

BISHOP CHENEY STICKS TO HIS VIEWS.

He Proposes, However, to Acquiesce in Action of Reformed Episcopal Council.

Bishop Charles E. Cheney, rector of Christ's Reformed Episcopal Church, is not inclined to give much weight to the critical remarks to which he was subjected at the meeting Saturday morning of the Reformed Episcopal Church council. The point under discussion was the reordination of ministers who came to the church from other denominations. Bishop Cheney championed reordination on the ground that it established a minister more firmly in the minds of church members who have been educated to Reformed Episcopal surroundings. As many of the ministers ordained in other denominations were admitted to the church they greatly resented a proposition for reordination and the convention became quite stormy. Bishop Campbell went so far as to say that affirmative action would split the church and criticised Bishop Cheney severely. The majority of the convention ruled against Bishop Cheney. The latter said yesterday in regard to the matter that as the convention had settled the matter definitely he would not press the question further.

"In regard to the criticism, however," said the Bishop, "I have nothing to retract. My position, which precipitated the whole debate, was as follows: I fully believe the ordination of non-Episcopal churches is just as valid as the ordination by Bishops. On that point I stand exactly on the same ground with my brother Bishops. But I believe and still believe that it would have been a wiser course for this church if at its beginning it had taken the course of ordaining episcopally—that is, by Bishops—these ministers who came to us from non-Episcopal churches. This I would have preferred, not because of any want of validity in presbyterial orders, but solely as a matter of wise expediency, regarding it better that all the ministers of an Episcopal Church should be episcopally ordained. I also say that not infrequently ministers of other churches apply for admission into this church and express a desire to be ordained by a Bishop on the ground that while they have no question of the validity of presbyterial orders they believe their influence for good in a church made up almost wholly of people who are by birth and early education Episcopalians would be enhanced by their being themselves admitted to office in the church in the way usual in Episcopal churches." Bishop Cheney concluded by saying that the debate, though marked by great earnestness and profound conviction on both sides, was free from all acrimony or personality. His views, of course, could not be changed by any canon or decree of the church. He believes also that they were shared by the great body of clergy and laity of the Synod of Chicago, which includes the Reformed Episcopal churches from Ashtabula, O., on the east to Des Moines, Ia., on the west. But this view was merely their private and individual conviction. The church as represented in the General Council had definitely settled the point that this opinion should not be allowed to find expression in any act of Episcopal ordination in admitting ministers of other churches to the Reformed Episcopal Church. He and his friends loyally obey the will of the church. There have been no such reordinations. There will be none in the future. All talk of division of the church on this ground Bishop Cheney designated as pure moonshine and nonsense. The council was closed with the most perfect harmony and with the happiest outlook for the future.

Differing Views.

"Man's got to hustle in my business," said the rental agent.

"That so?" said the other man. "I thought all he had to do was to lie about the house day after day."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

RUGGED IS ITS PATH.

GRAVE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF THE TARIFF BILL.

If It Be Passed by July 1 Rapid Work Will Have to Be Done—Woolen Schedule and Income Tax Likely to Consume Considerable Time—Starch Factories Saved by Potato Farmers of a Maine County—Oklahoma Statehood in Doubt—Luncheons of Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—[Special.]—The day was hot enough to add force to the argument that the tariff bill would now go rapidly through the Senate, and yet it is doubtful if Senator Harris is relieved from his long vigil by July 1. Republicans and Democrats in the Senate say the bill may get through by June 20, but there seems to be little justification for such a prophecy. The progress made yesterday was especially gratifying to the Democrats, but it was only because the schedule under consideration did not offer any particular point of vantage for a fight. Schedule H, now under consideration, relates to spirits, wines, and other beverages. The Democrats agree that these are proper revenue articles, and while making a slight reduction on brandy leave champagne still dutiable at $8 a dozen. But the next schedule, I, is cotton manufactures. Then come flax products, to be followed by the woolen schedule, over which a determined fight will be made by the Republicans. The House bill put wool on the free list and the Senate bill left it there. This, with the reductions on woolen manufactures, will furnish the text for the most important fight on the tariff features of the bill since the sugar schedule was disposed of. Wool will have its day in the Senate in spite of all the Democrats can do, and they understand that the schedule will be debated fully.

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After the free list is disposed of there are 150 pages of administrative provisions embracing Secs. 3 to 53 inclusive, about which there is no great difference of opinion, but which present many technical details requiring adjustment, as for instance, in Sec. 40, which contains the little sugar joker discovered by Senator Allison, under the operation of which German, French, and Austrian sugars would be absolutely barred out of this market so far as the direct carrying trade is concerned. After all this is disposed of comes the income tax, which takes up thirty pages of the bill. On this, of course, the battle will be fierce, and the senior Senator from New York, David B. Hill, will make the effort of his life. The end of the bill is yet some distance off, and not even the hot weather can expedite it very much. Senator Harris hopes to have the pledges of all the Democrats for attendance on the prolonged sessions, but neither he nor any other of the leaders has any very strong hopes of securing united action. Some of the Democrats and all of the Populists are restive under the constant cracking of the party whip by the Tennessee Senator. On the other hand, there are several Republican Senators who will not countenance anything which looks like factious opposition. Balancing the Radicals on one side of the Chamber against those on the other and allowing for the inherent legislative difficulties of the bill, July 1 is not an unreasonable date for its passage by the Senate.

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By one of those queer freaks peculiar to legislative bodies, the starch factories of the United States owe their salvation under the new tariff bill to the poor potato farmers of Aroostook County, Me. Under the present law starch is protected by a duty of two cents a pound. It was proposed to cut this in half, and here is where Aroostook County influenced legislation in the Senate of the United States. According to Senator Frye, Aroostook County was in a bad way. It could raise buckwheat, and the Senate put that on the free list. It has lumber, but that, too, went on the free list to placate the Nebraskan Populist. Oats were also made free, and there was nothing for Aroostook County with which to keep the wolf from the door except its potatoes. Now if there is any one thing in the world Aroostook can do it is to cultivate the meek and bulbous potato. The potatoes of Aroostook County are the peach crop of Maine. But it appears that up to a year ago Aroostook County, which is the jumping-off place of the United States, being projected up into Canada in an irregular manner as if fired out of a shotgun, and which is about as far away from Washington as left field from the home plate, could not reach the New York market by railroad without going through a foreign country. As a matter of course only the selected potatoes could be sent to Boston or New York. The freight charges would absolutely prevent marketing the average product.

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In 1873 a bright Yankee started a starch mill in Aroostook and today there are forty-five starch mills there, brought near to these farmers within hauling distance. They consumed last year 2,500,000 bushels, yielding to the farmer 20 cents a bushel, giving to the county much of the prosperity it enjoys today. But the Senate was about to reduce the duty on starch from two cents to one cent a pound. That meant that the starch factories could only pay eight cents instead of 20 cents a bushel for potatoes. Unhappy Aroostook! Lumber gone, buckwheat gone, oats gone, the potato going—all gone but honor and Senator Frye. Messages sent by couriers were rained in from the Dan to the Beersheba of Aroostook, or, properly speaking, from Macwanoc Plantation to Upper Madwaska. Senator Frye heard the wail of the potato-growers of Aroostook; he championed their cause in the Senate yesterday and by picturing their woes if the duty should be cut in half melted the obdurate Missouri heart of Senator Vest and fixed the duty at one and one-half cents. Aroostook is happy and Frye is its prophet.

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Half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon is a good time to see Congressmen enjoying luncheon at the Capitol, for it is about that hour that the solons of the Nation begin to feel a gnawing sensation in the stomach, which must be appeased. Probably the busiest hour in the House restaurant is between the time indicated above and half-past 2 o'clock, when the clatter of dishes and the din of conversation make a boiler factory on a small scale. Some curiosity is manifested to know what the Nation's lawmakers thrive most upon, and, starting with Speaker Crisp, it can be said that his diet is principally roast beef and potatoes, served in his private room, just off from the House lobby. When the House is in Committee of the Whole is the opportunity for the Speaker to get his luncheon, for he does not have to be in the chair at that time, but his powers are delegated to some other Congressman. Mr. Reed enjoys a substantial luncheon, commencing with vegetable soup and ending usually with a jorum of milk and a piece of apple pie. Amos Cummings, Chairman of the Naval Committee and connected with the New York Sun as its correspondent on the floor of the House, has a good friend in Caterer Tom Murrey, who always looks after some tid bit for the New York Congressman, usually a bird or a fish just in season. Speaking of fish suggests the statement that Gen. Marsh of Illinois is very fond of shad and black bass for his luncheon, and can stand them fried, boiled, stewed, or baked, as the fancy happens to hit the cook. For a good luncheon Representative Hitt usually solaces himself with some delicate lamb chops with French peas, topping off with Roquefort cheese and coffee.

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Corned beef hash fried and browned is a favorite dish with Congressman Durborow, while his Republican colleague, Frank Aldrich, is fond of the good things of life and is pretty apt to choose the luxuries on the bill of fare at the beginning of the season. Farmer Hatch is a high liver, too, and choice cuts of beef done to a turn and garnished with greens are usually to be found at a table where he gathers with a few choice spirits. Schoolmaster Everett of Massachusetts is one of the most modest diners in Congress and can generally be found at the pie counter with a quarter section of pastry in which he diligently cuts half moons, and a glass of milk to wash it down. Sometimes he varies his meal with a graham bread ham or tongue sandwich, but he never sits at table on these occasions. Fried white perch, with a thin corn-pone attachment, is the favorite food of Chairman Bankhead of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and he goes at it on the principle that fingers were made before knives and forks. By the way, corn-pone is very much in demand at the Capitol since the advent of the Southern contingent in such large numbers, and Northern and Western men have readily fallen into the habit of calling for it, they apparently enjoying it. Pepper and milk is another familiar order, but in this case it is not spice in the first instance, but a brand of tanglefoot called pepper, which seems to give statesmen here all the nerve and endurance necessary to withstand the demands made upon them.

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Bills for the admission to Statehood of Arizona and Utah have passed the House and been sent to the Senate, and a similar proposition in regard to New Mexico is now pending before the lower branch of the National Legislature. Assurances have been given to Delegate Joseph and Gov. Thornton that a day will be shortly set aside for the consideration of the bill, probably after the Indian deficiency bill is out of the way. In the case of Oklahoma, however, the situation is less promising, for, from a Democratic standpoint, it would not be advisable to hurry the matter as in the case of the other three candidates for Statehood, where six Democratic Senators are expected. Gen. Wheeler, who is Chairman of the Committee on Territories, has introduced a bill to admit Oklahoma, and acting under a spur by Delegate Flynn of that territory has been authorized to ask a day from the Committee on Rules for considering the matter. This covers the status of the applications for Statehood so far as the House is concerned. Senator Faulkner, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, has expressed himself as sure that Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah will become States at this session of Congress. Inasmuch as the committee appointed to determine the boundaries of Oklahoma has not completed its work it would be impossible in his opinion to admit that territory to Statehood while such an important matter was unsettled.

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The Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives will have a pleasant time of it when more progress is made with the Indian appropriation bill now under consideration in Committee of the Whole. The latter part of the bill contains page after page of treaties, in which figure more distinguished Indian names than there are Southern Brigadiers in Congress. The Clerk will have no trouble with George Washalike, Abraham Lincoln, James Buchanan, or even Columbia Joe, California John, Chinese Frank, and Sam Squartem, but there will be fun at the desk when the Clerk reaches Mr. Iacankdeskawa Kanna, whose other name is Jonah Omaha Zetkanaciqana, whose favorite squaw calls him Little Bird; and when he has to pronounce Sunkawakuwa, who is renowned among his intimate friends as Dog-Chaser.

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President Cleveland is having a monkey and parrot time over the Berlin Consul-Generalship made vacant a few days ago by the death of Hayden Edwards. Two candidates were in the field, Editor Gil Shanklin of Indiana and Mr. Hughes of Ohio, and the friends of the latter claimed that he had the inside track and would be appointed. Now, however, a third Richmond has put in an appearance in the person of ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri, for whom the President is very anxious to do something in the diplomatic line. Berlin, however, does not quite come up to the Missourian's expectations, especially as he is inclined to be thrifty and energetic about making money, and so the diplomatic horizon had to be scanned in search of another and more lucrative berth. It is understood Mr. Francis would not be averse to Liverpool if the representative of the United States at that port could be induced to transfer his effects to Berlin, but that is in the doubtful class. Liverpool's Consulship pays a salary of $5,000 per annum and the fees for the last fiscal year were—official, $28,000; notariel, $2,400, making it a very desirable berth. Berlin, on the other hand, pays $1,000 less in salary, while the fees in the last fiscal year were—official, $14,000; notarial, $3,000. Friends of Mr. Francis assert that the Prdsident is anxious to reward him for past services, and that if he wants it Berlin is open for him in the event that Consul Neal will not surrender Liverpool at the bidding of the appointing power.

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Secretary Carlisle's friends are accusing Senator Blackburn of working a clever trick in order to help along his candidacy for reelection to the Senate in 1896. For some time past Senator Blackburn has been spreading the report that Secretary Carlisle would be a candidate in the Senatorial race in Kentucky at the close of the present administration. This might appear to show a friendly feeling between the two Kentucky statesmen, but it does not by any means. Mr. Carlisle has declared on several occasions that he will not run for the Senatorship. His friends say he has had very flattering offers from Mr. Cleveland's law partners in New York, and that he intends to practice his profession in that city. They say that Senator Blackburn knows this very well, but that he wants to keep Mr. Carlisle's name before the people of Kentucky, because if the Secretary of the Treasury goes into the race ex-Gov. McCreary and Congressman Stone, both of whom are Senatorial possibilities, would not think of entering the contest. There is only one other man who is supposed to have any ambition to enter the Senate, coupled with a possibility of doing so, and that is Gov. Brown. By this move Senator Blackburn, it is said, hopes in the end to narrow the contest down between himself and the Governor. Blackburn thinks he can beat Brown, as the Governor has made a breach between himself and the Legislature which many people think cannot be closed for some years to come. In view of all these circumstances Mr. Carlisle's friends are feeling quite sore.

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It is well known that Secretary Carlisle allowed a big Presidential bee to enter his bonnet when he became the head of the Treasury Department. But he has been placed in a position which made it necessary for him to go back on his old policy regarding silver, and the President has turned down so many of his recommendations for appointments that he has not been able to pose before the country as a great man, and with his own people in Kentucky it is safe to say he is very far from having the influence he possessed when he left the Senate. He does not want the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and he has little expectation of getting the first place on the ticket. These rumors have made the friends of Mr. Carlisle the more indignant because they know that Blackburn never quite forgave his colleague for having outshone him in the Senate. When the McKinley bill was up in 1890 it was Mr. Carlisle who came to the front, and not Mr. Blackburn, in the Senatorial debate. It was Mr. Carlisle who was known as "the Senator from Kentucky." Blackburn felt this very keenly. He knew that he was playing the second fiddle, and it is said that he has taken a good deal of inward satisfaction in Mr. Carlisle's loss of prestige in his own State as an influential member of the Cabinet and as a silver man. No one doubts that Mr. Carlisle is as strong a man as any of Mr. Cleveland's so-called advisers, but the President has exercised his well-known characteristic to take advice and then not to follow it. The friends of both Carlisle and Blackburn fully realize that the rumors which the latter has set afloat about the Secretary have not added to their friendship.

COXEY COMPLETES HIS JAIL SENTENCE.

With Browne and Jones the Wealer Leader Is Released at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Coxey, Browne, and Christopher Columbus Jones were this morning released from jail. They were met at the door of the jail by Oklahoma Sam, driving four horses attached to Coxey's phaeton. The four proceeded to the National Hotel, where they shook hands with the clerk and a few friends who happened to be present. After spending a quarter of an hour in the hotel they started for the Coxey camp in Bladensburg.

BISMARCK, N. D., June 10.—A division of the Montana contingent of the Coxey army arrived in this city today. Considerable apprehension is felt here over the coming of about 500 more on flatboats down the Missouri River, as they are expected to leave the river at this point and make their way East by rail.

TWO BELOIT COLLEGE SENIORS DROWN.

Henry Hay and Charles Heusman Lose Their Lives in Lauderdale Lake.

ELKHORN, Wis. June 10.—[Special.]—Henry Hay and Charles Heusman, from Beloit, were drowned at Lauderdale Lake near here early this morning while bathing. Hay was a brother of a professor in Beloit College. Heusman was the son of a farmer. Both were members of the senior class of Beloit College to graduate June 21. The bodies have not been recovered.

Ohio Dry Goods Dealers Fail.

WAPAKONETA, O., June 10.—[Special.]—Late last night B. Lange & Co., dry goods dealers of Minster, this county, made an assignment to John E. Eiting. Assets, $10,000; liabilities about the same. There are preferred claims of $5,000.

DON'T LIKE THE BILL.

REPUBLICANS OPPOSING FITHIAN'S FREE SHIPPING MEASURE.

Minority Report Submitted Declaring That the Scheme Would Destroy American Shipbuilding Interests—Great Britain and Other Marine Powers Would Greatly Benefit by the Passage of the Bill—Exciting Debate Expected in the Senate on the Woolen Schedule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The Republican minority of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries have submitted to the House a report against the free shipping bill introduced by Representative Fithian of Illinois, which the Democrats of the committee have recommended to the House. Representative Perkins of Iowa is the author of the report, and it also bears the signatures of Representatives Gillett of Massachusetts and Phillips of Pennsylvania.

"The measure is more fitly entitled to designation as a bill to destroy American shipbuilding in the interests of foreign countries," says Mr. Perkins. "The report of the majority is wholly occupied in placing the worst possible estimate upon the present condition of our own merchant marine. The minority are not disposed to accept so dark a view, nor disposed to make an argument wholly on the darker side. The majority confine themselves to the most discouraging view of American competitive efforts, and make this the only excuse for an abandonment of a distinctive national policy that has been undisturbed through all the successive changes of party and administration since its initiation at the very threshold of our government. No attempt is made to establish the fact that the passage of this bill into law would prove helpful to the Government of the United States or to the shipping interests of its citizens.

An Unpatriotic Proposition.

"The proposition is for an unconditional surrender to foreign powers both of the profits and safeguards involved in the maintenance of our independence as the builder of our own ships. That the adoption of this course would prove highly satisfactory to Great Britain and other important marine powers need not be questioned; that it would prove other than a humiliation to this republic, a certain disgrace and a possible disaster, may be accepted as equally probable."

The discussion of the question, continues the report, may be carried on apart from the matter of "bounties" and "subsidies," to which the majority of the committee devote so much attention. It is improbable that a bounty system in the sense pointed out would be resorted to, and yet steamship owners who perform public service by transporting ocean mails undoubtedly expect pay for it, and there is no reason why this country may not pay for such service as well as countries with which it is chiefly in competition. During the year 1893 England, France, Germany, Russia, and Italy paid, roughly, $16,657,865 for transportation of mails by sea. England is acknowledged to have been so entirely successful in its maritime policy that it is now urged as useless for the United States to stand out longer against the complete domination by England of the shipping of this country.

No Dependence on Foreign Countries.

The question is asked whether if we are to depend on foreign ships because they are cheaper foreign countries should have been depended upon for the new navy and an inferior line secured, and thus retarded the development of establishments which are now able to propose to the British Admiralty for the contracts. It is said to be settled that the United States can build as good ships as any country and build them cheaper than any country save England. But for the law of 1872 this country could not have dreamed of competing with England for the building of her own ships.

There is said to be less reason now for assaulting our navigation laws than at any time since the war, particularly since the field of profitable employment is now greatly reduced. The first cost of the ship is said to be not the controlling consideration, but its profitable employment. So long as foreigners protect themselves the carrying trade cannot be taken away by the expedient of free ships. It would be folly to abandon building iron ships when the work has just commenced. That the wages of American seamen are 30 per cent higher than those paid abroad is said to explain why so many foreigners ship with us. It is not so desirable to have the cheapest ships as the best ships. The extension of free registry to vessels engaging in coastwise trade is held to be the natural sequence of the proposed system. In conclusion it is noted that no appeal has come from shipping interests to Congress for the change.

PREPARING FOR THE WOOL SCHEDULE

Hot Debates Expected When It Is Reached in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—It is expected on both sides of the Senate Chamber that the woolen schedule will be reached during the present week in the consideration of the tariff bill. There is a tacit agreement among the Republican and Democratic leaders that the debate shall be continued under the five-minute rule on the wines, cotton manufactures, and flax schedules. Senator Aldrich, as the representative of the Republican side of the chamber, today expressed the opinion that these schedules would be disposed of with little delay. He said the understanding for five-minute speeches would not be continued when the woolen schedule should be reached, and he expressed the opinion that three or four days' debate would be necessary before the wool and woolen schedule is acted upon. Some of the Democratic leaders think the schedule may be disposed of in two days. This schedule will develop one of the most important debates connected with the bill. Next to the duty on sugar, free wool has attracted more attention than any other item, and there can be no doubt that many Republican Senators will make speeches vigorously assailing the Democratic position. The Democrats, while not expecting or hoping to secure consideration of this schedule under the five-minute rule, are nevertheless hopeful that they can make an arrangement for the fixing of a definite number of days for the debate. It is understood this is one end they have in view in arranging the preliminaries for night sessions, as they have been doing in securing pledges of Democratic Senators to remain until the steering committee shall consent to adjournment each day. This is to be an elastic arrangement, and late night sessions will be resorted to only in case of evident determination on the part of Republican Senators to delay a vote. This is not expected on any of the items which precede the woolen schedule, nor do any Senators think it will be undertaken in that connection. The Democratic leaders, however, regard it best to be prepared to meet the emergency if it should present itself. They desire, also, if it should prove that there are to be an unexpected number of long speeches on the woolen schedule, to work them off as rapidly as possible by resort to night sessions for that purpose. "We do not," said Senator Harris, "want to impose any unnecessary hardships, but we want to make an impression on the bill during the week."

BILLS CLAIMING HOUSE ATTENTION.

Hatch Pressing His Anti-Option Measure for Early Consideration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The Indian question in its various ramifications on schools, agents, rations, and supply depots will continue to occupy the attention of the House the early days of the coming week. Judge Holman, in charge of the bill, said today he expected to pass the bill by Tuesday night if he was not obliged to surrender Monday to District of Columbia legislation, in which case he expects a vote Wednesday. After that there are a number of important bills struggling for priority. The general deficiency bill will be reported to the House Tuesday, and Chairman Sayers of the Appropriation committee will urge its immediate consideration in order to clear the calendar of appropriation bills. Representative Sayers will be in charge of the deficiency bill, notwithstanding the fact that Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky is Chairman of the Deficiency subcommittee. It is expected that Representative Hatch will try to have the anti-option bill follow the Indian bill. Representative Cooper of Indiana also expects to have a day set apart soon for his bill authorizing the taxation of greenbacks. Representative Livingston of Georgia is pressing the bill for government aid to the Cotton Exposition in Atlanta. Chairman Culberson of the Judiciary committee also wants early recognition for several important bills affecting Federal court procedure, and the Territorial Statehood bills are being vigorously pressed to the front. No exact order of priority for these bills has yet been made, but they are the measures which are to receive earliest attention.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Official Report on the Trial Trip of the Cruiser Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The report of Passed Assistant Engineer Wiletz, who represented the Engineering Bureau on the Minneapolis' trial trip, states that the performance of the machinery was remarkably good. On the 7th a maximum speed of 22.26 knots was maintained in deep water for an hour, with an average of 128.7 revolutions per minute of all three engines; steam pressure, 160 pounds at the boilers; forced draft of less than one inch air pressure; throttle half open. The displacement of the ship, however, was less than 7,000 tons, and the speed was recorded by patent log, corrected from runs over a known course the day previous.

Wants Intruders Removed.

Acting Indian Agent Freeman, of the Osage Agency, Oklahoma, has telegraphed the Bureau of Indian Affairs a request that steps be taken to extend authority to remove all intruders on the Osage Reservation to the adjoining one of the Kaw Indians. The Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri, U. S. A., was sent several weeks ago to the Osage Agency with a troop of cavalry to assist the Agent in removing intruders. The action requested will be probably taken Monday.

Going to the Seal Islands.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin, who had arranged to leave here next week to inspect the customs service of the Far West, has decided as soon as this duty is performed to extend his trip to the seal islands, and by personal observation learn of the number of seals that may be taken during the present season without seriously interfering with the natural increase of the herds.

CHARGE MAY BE CHANGED TO MURDER.

Two of John Kane's Victims Are Thought to Be Near to Death.

The charge against John Kane, the tinner who cut five people with an ax at No. 3820 Ashland avenue Saturday, may be changed from assault with intent to kill to murder. Joseph Schurtz of No. 3801 Honoré street still lies unconscious from his wounds, and it is thought they will prove fatal. Thomas Birmingham, the officer who first attempted to arrest Kane, lies at his home, No. 3601 Main street, with an ugly gash in his head and a fractured skull, injuries that may prove fatal. Kane is held at the Thirty-fifth Street Station awaiting the result of his victims' injuries. He glories in his prowess as a fighter and says he wishes he had killed the police officer. He refuses to say anything as to his motive in the attack and remains in a sullen mood. Two detectives from the Deering Street Station, who made an investigation of the affair yesterday, declare that Kane was neither crazy nor drunk when he made the attack and that it was an act of pure maliciousness. They also discovered that Kane had a bad record. He served two years in a penitentiary for a similar offense so they say. He is said to have been mixed up in the George Ryan murder case on the South Side a year ago and to have concealed Frank Graham, the murderer, until the latter could escape from the city. Kane is a tanner and worked for Nelson Morris at the Stock-Yards. It is said Kane's attack was to settle an old account in behalf of his brother-in-law, James Mahoney, a bridgetender at Thirty-ninth street and Ashland avenue. Some time ago, it is said, Mahoney had an altercation with William Fisher, in which he got worsted. He got Kane to take up the fight for him. Saturday afternoon Kane went into Fisher's blacksmith shop, armed with two "billies" and a knife. Schurtz was in the shop getting a wagon fixed, and Grundell and Rielly were assisting Fisher. Kane attacked Fisher with a knife, and after cutting him went home, a block away, and got a lather's hatchet. He returned and taking the men in the shop unawares attacked them with the hatchet. When Officer Birmingham attempted to place Kane under arrest a crowd of women surrounded him and held him while Kane assaulted him with the hatchet. By this time Lieut. Enright of the Deering Street Station had arrived with a half dozen officers, and the chase was taken up and lasted for five miles, through alleys and back yards, until Kane was brought to bay near Swift's packing-house, in the Stock-Yards, where Officer Burke succeeded in overpowering Kane.

OVERCHARGES ON HIS CONTRACTS.

Milwaukee County Has Complaint to Make Against H. G. Razall & Co.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—H. G. Razall & Co.'s contract with the county has been subjected to an investigation by the special committee of Supervisors and been found to be so ambiguous as to permit Razall & Co. to make an overcharge of $3,000 on the stationery it furnished the county during the last year. The contract with Razall & Co. will be changed by the County Board, but Mr. Razall's grief will not end here. He has a contract to furnish the city with stationery which is said to be as ambiguous as the one with the county. The attention of the Council will be called to this contract, and it is probable it will be investigated.

John Kedieski, aged 19, was stabbed in a row early this morning. He was with a crowd coming from a Polish dance. A free fight ensued, in which he was stabbed. He will probably die. Peter Johnson, John Gross, Alvine Plath, Helen Kruger, and Maggie Brilowski, who were in the party, have been arrested, but the police have been unable to catch the man who did the cutting.

John Burke, one of Milwaukee's best known Irish-American citizens and one of the quaintest characters in the State, died this morning of Bright's disease at his home, No. 462 Marshall street. Mr. Burke was 75 years of age. He came to this city in 1849, and for nearly forty years had been in the employ of the government as custodian of the Federal Building. He was one of the leaders of the Fenian movement in this section in 1866, and was always an active worker in the Irish cause.

Williams Raddatz of Kenosha fell under a Northwestern train today and had both legs cut off. He will probably die.

The first two-hour train from Chicago to this city came through on the Northwestern this afternoon, arriving here a few minutes ahead of time. It had on board a large party of railroad officials.

GREAT CRASH AT WILLIAMSBURG.

Mysterious Explosion That Places Several Lives in Jeopardy.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—There was a terrific and mysterious explosion on the top floor of the four-story brick flat house, No. 379 South Third street, Williamsburg, at half past 7 o'clock this evening. The side and front walls of the upper stories were blown off. The side wall fell on the roof of two-story brick house No. 381 South Third street, carrying down the roof and front. Mrs. Jacob Siegal, in whose apartments the explosion occurred, had her hand badly burned. She and her mother were carried down the fire escape. The explosion shook every house within three blocks. Residents were driven terror-stricken from their houses, and the congregations of two churches were panic-stricken and rushed to the street. Mrs. Siegal told three different stories of how the explosion occurred. At first she said she opened the door of a closet while holding a lamp in her hand and as soon as she opened the door there was an explosion. "What was in that closet?" asked the police sergeant. The woman made no reply but burst into tears, and when the sergeant pressed her for an answer she said: "I dropped the lamp and that is what caused the explosion." Nothing more could be learned from Mrs. Siegal. She appeared to be very nervous and cried violently whenever a question was put to her. Her husband had gone away early in the afternoon and had not returned at a late hour last night. After Mrs. Siegal and her mother had been rescued the flames burst from the roof of the house. The police will investigate.

Four Persons Thrown from an Electric Car.

MACON, Ga., June 10.—A serious accident occurred this afternoon on the Macon and Indian Springs electric car line, three miles north of the city. The high speed of the car as it turned a sharp corner threw out four persons twenty-five feet upon the rocks, and all sustained serious injuries. Hotel Clerk Clopton, Deputy Sheriff Smith, and two negroes were the persons injured. They received bad cuts about the head and body.

IN THE LION'S MOUTH.

MLLE. BEATRICE MANGLED BY A FIERCE AFRICAN BEAST.

Men with Pitchforks Prevent the Animal from Killing His Fair Tamer—Topers Secure Their Sunday Stimulants Under Annoying Conditions—Senator Brady Sees Astounding Sights on the Bowery—Croker's Flight the Subject of General Comment—Erastus Wiman's Trial.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—Mlle. Beatrice, a lion tamer, who is giving exhibitions at West Brighton, Coney Island, had a narrow escape from being killed tonight by a lion. It was just 10 o'clock, and the inclosure where the animals appear was crowded with spectators. The last performance of the day was being given, and Beatrice, in her gorgeous orange silk costume, climbed up the ladder leading to the lions' cage, opened the door, and entered. There were two big Asiatic lions in the cage—Brutus, a male, and Bella, a female. Beatrice has been in the habit of concluding her performance by opening the mouth of Brutus and kissing him. While Beatrice was attempting to smack the lips of Brutus last night the man who feeds the animal made his appearance near the cage with a box of raw beef. Brutus caught sight of the beef and in a moment he shook off the woman and sprang upon her. She fell to the floor and the infuriated beast fastened his teeth in her face. Women and children screamed and men rushed around the hall looking for sticks and clubs. In a few moments two trainers, Bronco and Ordway, rushed in with pitchforks in hand, and after plunging them several times into the head and body of the lion they managed to make him release his hold of the woman and got her out of the cage. She was unconscious, and when Dr. Hill, who was summoned, arrived she was delirious and opiates had to be administered to quiet her. Upon examination Dr. Hill found that the lion had succeeded in sticking three of his big teeth through the woman's left jaw. Other parts of her face were also lacerated. After dressing her wounds Dr. Hill said that her condition was extremely precarious. Mlle. Beatrice is 20 years old.

THIRSTY SUNDAY FOR TIPPLERS.

New Closing Regulations Cause Peculiar Tactics to Secure Drinks.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—Ironclad orders had gone out from police headquarters Saturday that no liquor saloon was to be allowed open after 1 a. m. Sunday. There were a large number of doubting Thomases, as was evidenced by the squads of excise violators arrested during the small hours of this morning, and ranged up later before the magistrates in the different police courts. Some neighborhoods were scraped by the vigilant police as with a fine-tooth comb, and drinks were scarce for several hours after 2 a. m. It is doubtful if late Saturday night "rounders" have ever before had so much trouble in getting a drink. As a consequence of the raids today was what is popularly known as a "dry Sunday." The word "dry" has only a relative use in this connection since the saloons were not all closed, and men not afflicted with ossification of the knee joints could secure their customary Sunday stimulants at any of the hotels by sitting at a table in a café and eating a cracker in a business-like way. But for all that it was relatively an extraordinarily "dry Sunday."

"If there are any more like it," said one Park Row saloonkeeper, angrily, "we will go up to Albany next year in a body and see what we can do." The news of early morning arrests spread everywhere, and it was 8 or 9 o'clock before even the bolder of the saloonkeepers ventured to turn on the water and put their beer pumps into action. During the day the business was conducted with extraordinary caution, and only the regular customers were admitted through the side doors. Cautionary tactics were brought into play, which had not been resorted to for many months. There were many saloons, perhaps one-third of the whole number, that closed outright rather than risk the consequences in the face of Supt. Byrnes' positive orders. A reporter who went up-town by way of a Sixth avenue surface car saw an unprecedented number of men's heads sticking through cracks of saloon side doors. At the approach of a policeman one of these heads would withdraw and the side door would softly close. The head would come forth through the crack after the policeman had passed by.

Coming down through the Bowery the saloons were seen to be surrounded by, in many cases, as many as a dozen solemn-looking guards, who furtively scanned every passer-by as though they suspected him of having a reprehensible desire to drink. The big hotel bars were not closed, except in rare instances. In the hotel district around Madison Square the hotel bars were the refuge of the thirsty. Eighteen violators of the excise laws were arraigned before Justice McMahon in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Six were discharged for lack of evidence and the rest were held for trial at special session. Six excise violators were held by Justice Koch in the Essex Market Police Court. Altogether 156 arrests were made.

SENATOR BRADY PLAYS DETECTIVE.

One of the Lexow Committee Pays a Sunday Visit to the Bowery.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—State Senator Daniel J. Brady, the Brooklyn Independent Democrat who is sitting with the Lexow committee, disguised and armed himself today. Then he made a tour of the Bowery, just to see how things were run there Sunday.

"Now that you know I was there," he said to a reporter who found him this evening smoking his pipe in front of his tobacco store, "why I don't mind telling you why I went, what I saw, and what I think about it. I didn't want anybody to get onto me over there on the Bowery, you know, so I thought I would just disguise myself a bit, but it seems I didn't do it good enough. I found an old brown straw hat in the house, a tall hat of a style of a dozen years ago. I got an old alpaca coat, and an old light vest, and then I yanked my suspenders until my pants were up to the tops of my shoes. Everybody said I looked like a pretty good hayseed, and I guess I did. I thought it just as well to have something in my hand in case of emergency, so I carried along a big hickory stick. Might have met a bunko man, like the fellow in the song.

Saloonkeepers on the Watch.

"I had heard that all the saloons in town were to be closed yesterday. If they were closed there were certainly a lot of fellows hanging around the doors waiting for them to open. So far as I could see, though, the proprietors generally were pretty careful not to let anybody in whom they did not know by sight. It struck me that they were keeping a pretty sharp lookout and the police were helping them do it, for I saw several policemen in uniform standing on the corners with the sentinels on guard. I wanted to ask one of these policemen to tell me where I could get a drink, but he had a sort of an ugly face, so I let him alone. But it was not the saloon that mainly interested me. I expected to find them doing business. It was the other kinds of business that I wanted to see. Well, stores of all sorts were open. There were clothing stores, shoe stores, musical instrument stores, flower stores, photographers, and everything else doing business just the same as ever. Why, at Baxter street corner a couple of pullers-in thought I was a genuine jayhawker and tried to gather me in, but I shook them off."

"Did you fall into the hands of a bunco man?"

"That is just what I did," answered the Senator, with a laugh, "I was standing looking in the window of Steve Brodie's saloon and incidentally watching the bartender peek out from the curtain to see that persons that knocked were all right for admittance. A fellow that looked to be of a pretty slick sort came up to me and asked what time it was. I took out my watch and told him. Then he wanted me to come and take a drink. I winked at him and walked away. Guess he wanted to load me with some of these knock-out drops I've heard tell about and get the watch.

Wants Stores Closed Sunday.

"But about all those stores being open Sunday. Whether their being open Sunday is or is not a field for police blackmail I believe they should be shut up. It is against the law to keep them open. Why, the Bowery on a Sunday is just about the same as it is any other day. Now, I ain't a blue blood myself, but I don't believe in that sort of business. Six days a week are enough to do business in. If the stores in New York keep open Sundays the way they are the city will soon be no better than Chicago, where you can't tell Sunday from the Fourth of July. So I am going to introduce a bill at the very next Legislature compelling every store except drug stores to keep shut upon Sundays.

"Another thing that I took particular notice of as I strolled along was the theaters. They were open and having matinées, two or three at least, and evening performances were advertised at all. There were crowds about the doors of those where matinées were being given. I went up to the young fellow standing at the door of the Thalia, and thinking I would make him believe I was a greenhorn I said: 'Is there a service here this morning?'

"Service?" said he, in a surprised sort of way.

"This is a church, ain't it?" I asked.

"Naw," he answered, "it's a theater."

"They don't give performances Sunday, do they?" I asked.

"Why, cert," he answered, "but not the regular show; just singing and dancing."

"Now, those places should not be open Sunday that way. My bill will cover them, too. Six days a week are enough for singing and dancing."

TALKING ABOUT CROKER'S FLIGHT.

Boss Dick's Departure Discussed in Pulpits, Cafes, and at Street Corners.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—The sudden departure of Mr. Richard Croker for Europe was the talk of the town. It was discussed in clubs, cafés, on the street corners, and even referred to in the pulpit. The suddenness and secrecy of his departure occasioned considerable comment. Supt. Byrnes, the investigating Senators, and, in fact, about every one else in direct and indirect connection with the Senatorial investigation were out of town today. Police Commissioner Martin is quoted as saying that he had no intention of running off, and he is perfectly willing to appear again before the Senate committee should they require it. The hearings during the coming week, beginning with Tuesday, promise to be highly sensational, even startling. It is understood Police Commissioner Sheehan, President of the Pequod club, will be called to testify Tuesday or Wednesday. Among this week's witnesses will probably be Henry Hoffman, who, it is said, has a startling tale to tell of police bribery. Mr. Hoffman lives at No. 160 Second street. Not long ago he kept a furnished room house at No. 180 Allen street. His payments for "protection" are said to have been $50 a month, $500 in addition every six months, and numerous small sums to the patrolmen and roundsmen in his district.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon spoke this morning in Association Hall about the Lexow Committee's investigation. He announced that in view of recent developments the subject of his sermon Sunday next would be "Rascals on the Run." Dr. Dixon eulogized Dr. Parkhurst for his "earnest, honest efforts in the cause of reform and public morality." "Talk about slavery," said the preacher, "you have an army of 50,000 white women harnessed to the cart of a few police officials—white slaves, who go down to the depths of vice, and whose blood money falls into the coffers of men sworn to enforce the law. If you have any sympathy for these poor, wretched women now is the time to show it. There is not one link wanted to connect the Police Captain with Tammany Hall. The citizenship of New York demands that such an investigation shall be made that the men who are responsible cannot be kept out of prison. We must not rest until the real root of the evil is torn up, and that is Tammany Hall."

WIMAN'S TRIAL IS TO BEGIN TODAY.

A Queen's Counsel from Canada to Appear for His Defense.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—The trial of Erastus Wiman will begin tomorrow in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. It will attract widespread interest as Mr. Wiman has been a leading factor in every movement undertaken for the public welfare for many years, and until his financial reverses of last year he was considered enormously wealthy. In addition to the lawyers who represented him in the preliminary hearings J. H. Greenshield, Queen's Counsel, of Montreal will appear for his defense. Mr. Greenshield left his home in Canada Saturday so as to acquaint himself with the last details of the case before the trial begins. Mr. Wiman has been under $25,000 bail, which was put up in cash, since Feb. 24. The bail was renewed two days later when he was arraigned before Judge Martine in the Court of General Sessions and entered a plea of not guilty. He and his attorney, A. B. Boardman, have expressed the utmost confidence that the trial would result in acquittal and have insisted that the charges were based on a technicality.

It is probable that the case will occuy Justice Barrett's attention for the remainder of the June term, being an involved one. The charges of forgery are made by R. G. Dun, by whom Mr. Wiman was engaged at a high salary for over twenty-five years. It is said that the defense will try to show that Mr. Wiman's offense was merely a technical one, if that, and that his arrest and trial are persecutions.

WYCKOFF BACK IN HIS OLD PLACE.

Citizens of Asbury Are Treated to an Agreeable Surprise.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Martin Wyckoff of Asbury, N. J., who disappeared April 4, quietly returned home last week. The country folk who came in to attend church at Asbury today were surprised to find him occupying his old pew with his family. His return was not generally known. "I left here April 4," he said, "and went to New York, where I took the first boat for Galveston, Tex. I reached home with just 40 cents in my pocket, and today I am not worth a dollar. I always had good credit, too good in fact. Men used to come to me and want me to take care of their money. There was $25,000 in bonds deposited with me belonging to various parties. These were used, I acknowledge. I did not speculate with them, but I thought I had brains enough to earn enough with them to pay off some of my debts. My entire obligations now I don't believe will amount to more than $10,000 or $12,000, and I hope to soon square them all up."

GLEANINGS FROM THE METROPOLIS.

Peculiar Call for a Convention of the Negro Democratic League.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—The Negro Democratic League of the State of New York sent out a call for a convention, of which this is the substance: "You are hereby notified that on the second Tuesday in July, 1894, in the City of Syracuse, N. Y., at the hour of 12 o'clock, the Negro Democratic League of the State of New York will convene. Its session will be private. No one will be allowed to be present but duly elected delegates and such other persons as may be able to secure tickets of admission from the State Chairman. The only business to be transacted at this convention is the selection of two delegates to represent New York in the national convention, which meets in Indianapolis, Ind., the second Tuesday in August, 1894, and for the selection of standing committees of the State League, as well as starting out upon a plan of organization for the fall campaign in the Empire State."

Mr. Phelps Slightly Improved.

The condition of William Walter Phelps was today reported as showing a shade of improvement over yesterday, and as a "bad day" was experienced in accordance with the variations of the fever with which the patient is troubled, a pronounced feeling of encouragement was exhibited by the family.

Gotham Brevities.

Lewis G. Stevenson, son of Vice-President Stevenson, and wife returned this morning from Europe, where they had been since December. They were married at Bloomington, Ill., in November.

The Civil Service Reform Association, after sounding the sentiment of many public spirited citizens of America, has appointed a committee for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial in this city to George William Curtis. The committee urges a popular subscription to this end.

The flagship May, N. Y. Y. C., Commodore E. D. Morgan's steam yacht, is at Erie Basin fitting out for a trip to Europe. It is said Saturday, 23d inst., has been fixed for her departure. The club duties of Commodore Morgan during his absence will fall on Vice-Commodore Edward M. Brown, who owns the steam yacht Shearwater.

LIKE NOT THE RITES.

STRIFE AMONG MEMBERS OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, RAVENSWOOD.

Allegations That the Rector, C. R. Crittenden, Leans Too Much to High Church Ritualism—Members Secure Transfers to Another Place of Worship—Statement by the Rector, Who Was Formerly a Campbellite Baptist—Sharp Criticism of His Clerical Innovations.

All Saints' Church at Ravenswood is much wrought up over the kind of service conducted there. It seems all the old members are moderate churchmen, while the rector, the Rev. C. R. Crittenden, is high church—so very high that the moderate churchmen can no longer bring themselves to attend. So fifty-six of them got transfers to St. Peter's Church, at Belmont and Evanston avenues, of which the Rev. S. C. Edsall is rector. While this happened a year and a half ago the effects of the secession have by no means disappeared; on the contrary, the bitter feeling engendered has been intensified by time. Many of the old members refuse either to take their letters or to attend services at All Saints'. They stay at home and hope for something to turn up to relieve them of the unwelcome presence of the Rev. Mr. Crittenden. A rector of the Episcopal Church once elected cannot be removed so long as he violates no canons of the church. The Rev. Mr. Crittenden was taken on trial, it seems, some years ago, and his views harmonized so well with the moderate churchmen who constituted the parish that he was elected rector. But no sooner had he been elected than his views, nourished by the fertile soil of Ravenswood, began to shoot upward until the service became so extremely high church his parishioners could no longer follow him, so taking the alternative they left the church.

Strife Severs Old Friendships.

A great deal of hard feeling was stirred up and many a friendship was broken on account of it. Eventually the trouble quieted down on the surface, but the old moderate churchmen who built the pretty little church, feeling that it was not right they should be driven elsewhere to worship sent an appeal signed by 100 men to Bishop McLaren, asking that the people be heard, the idea being to bring about a compromise. The Bishop said he would see the people and the rector together. This was satisfactory to the people, but Mr. Crittenden said he had no business which made it necessary for him to call on the Bishop; so that settled it.

Still the moderate churchmen do not want to give up. They say it is a great pity Mr. Crittenden should be such an extreme high churchman, since ritualism is so distasteful to the majority; that the parish might be one of the most flourishing in the diocese if a rector of moderate views could be obtained. On the other hand, Mr. Crittenden declares the church is in a most flourishing condition and every one is content.

John Fishleigh was one of the men who took a prominent part in building All Saints' Church. He was Senior Warden until a year ago last Easter, when he left the church, and has not since attended service there.

"Mr. Crittenden got too high church for us," said he. "When he was here on trial he was all right, but as soon as he was elected rector he began to grow high church. He kept putting candles on the altar one at a time, until in a few months he had a dozen. Then he insisted on being called 'father.' He began to have communion twice every Sunday and abolished morning prayers. Finally the old settlers got disgusted and left. I have not taken a transfer and do not intend to. It is a great pity we should have such a rector."

E. D. Brigham's Statement.

E. D. Brigham was Junior Warden of the church and left at the same time as Mr. Fishleigh. "I left All Saints' Church nearly two years ago and am now a communicant at St. Peter's Church. A great many left at the same time I did. Mr. Crittenden had been growing more high church all the time. Last Easter a year ago he announced that those who had not received communion at the low celebration at 8 o'clock could be accommodated the next day; in other words that they could not commune at the high celebration at 11 o'clock. Now in the Roman Catholic Church only priests are allowed to take the communion at the high celebration. So the old settlers, the moderate churchmen, thought if the church was coming so near the Catholic ritual it was about time to leave, and they did. Another thing was, Mr. Crittenden did not get a large salary the first year, so he was allowed $300 from the Board of Missions. The second year we raised his stipend $300, supposing the missionary money would be cut off, but he continued to receive it. This caused some feeling. He came from Maquoketa, Ia., here and was a Campbellite Baptist before he joined the Episcopal church. We are not low church people, we are high church, but we are not ritualists. St. Peters has some fifty or sixty communicants from this neighborhood and is overcrowded. They will have to build a new church."

Father Crittenden Says There Is No Trouble

The Rev. Mr. Crittenden was rather averse to discussing the subject. "There is no trouble in the church now," said he. "I have 203 communicants and the church never was in so flourishing a financial condition as now. O, yes, fifty-six persons withdrew two years ago. The causes always existed. You know there are some who like to rule."

"But it is said you were too high church for them."

"O, no; I would not use that term. I should say I was a catholic churchman the same as the Bishop."

"Moderate churchman?"

"No; there is nothing moderate about me. But don't put that in," he added, hastily. "I am a simple prayerbook churchman, abiding by all the canons and doctrines of the church."

"Do you hear confessions?"

"Every priest hears confessions. It is provided for in the prayerbook."

CHICAGO FAVORED BY WEATHER MAN.

It Escapes the Sweltering Heat Dispensed to Other Western Cities.

It was pretty warm in Indianapolis, Springfield, Ill., and Cincinnati yesterday, the temperature running close to 90. It was not so bad in Chicago, the maximum being 84. The weather man predicts thunder showers throughout the lake regions today, and because the lake has not warmed up it is not predicted Chicago will be afflicted with hot weather for several days, the warm southerly winds being tempered by the cold water of the lake. These winds were running along at the rate of 30 to 36 miles an hour last evening. Hot weather is looked for throughout the country, however. It is prevailing in the Dakotas and Nebraska, where the temperature yesterday ranged from 84 to 88, with favorable indications of an increase. There was a slight rainfall throughout Kansas and the Indian Territory.

RAINS BREAK SEVERE IOWA DROUGHT.

Showers Fall in Different Sections of the State, Reviving the Crops.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 10.—[Special.]—The drought in Southeastern Iowa and Western Illinois was broken at 9:30 last night, at which hour it began raining hard, and continued during the greater part of the night.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 10.—[Special.]—The drought prevailing here for nearly two months was broken this evening by light showers.

FORT DODGE, Ia., June 10.—[Special.]—The severest drought this part of Iowa has ever experienced at this season of the year was broken today by a good shower. Small grain has suffered, but corn is promising.

Capital Crimes in Great Britain.

During last year 113 murder charges were tried in Great Britain, of which twenty-one were of child murder. In thirty cases verdicts of willful murder were returned; in twenty cases the defendants were found not guilty; in fourteen the accused were found to be insane, and in the remainder verdicts of manslaughter in various degrees were returned. The number of charges of willful murder were more than double the number in the preceding year, and the number of convictions was also nearly double.

South Dakota Masons to Meet.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., June 10.—The Grand Lodge Masons and Grand Chapter, R. A. M., for South Dakota arrived here today by special train of six sleepers, via the Northwestern, to hold a three-days' session.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1894.

THIS year's strikes will go into history as the rebellion of 1894.

IF the Senate had "sugared off" earlier in the season there would be less heat over it now.

IN St. Paul circles the speed of the new cruiser Minneapolis is generally believed to be overestimated.

TO ASCERTAIN the causes of the present industrial depression the Senate committee only has to look about it.

NEW YORK CITY is suffering from its old enemy, humidity, complicated with a touch of jaundice, caused by the removal of the Indian warehouse to Chicago.

WHO would have foreseen two summers ago that in 1894 armies of blackmailers would be traveling free across the continent and Missouri papers would be pitying Illinois for having an Anarchist Governor?

THE new Twenty-first Congressional District is made up of the Counties of Clinton, Marion, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, and Washington. All these counties except Washington went Democratic in 1892, the majority for Cleveland being over 3,100. Under ordinary conditions a Democratic nomination would be equivalent to an election in such a district. Nevertheless, the nomination went a-begging this year. Mr. Forman, the sitting member, could have had it if he wanted it, but on reflection he decided not to accept. He having withdrawn, Perrin of St. Clair was offered the nomination, but he refused it. His plea was that he is writing a book. His real reason is he was afraid he could not be elected. The keenest-sighted Democrats recognize the fact that this is their off year and that money spent for campaign expenses is likely to be thrown away. Dear sugar for the benefit of the trust is not a good campaign cry. Since the voting took place in the Fourth Judicial District no Democratic Congressional nominee feels his calling and election sure.

A POLITICAL IDOL BROKEN.

Harper's Weekly has been the stanchest and the ablest of the mugwump papers and is the only one which still persists in the mugwump career it entered on ten years ago. But there are indications that it is becoming convinced it has been wandering off after false gods.

The last number contained an editorial headed "A Shorn Samson," in which the political situation of 1886 is contrasted with that of 1894. Eight years ago "the President of the United States was a commanding factor in the situation and now he can hardly be said to be a factor at all." This loss of power, says *Harper's Weekly*, is because of a change in Mr. Cleveland's own methods. He was reëlected because known and trusted by the masses not only of his own party but by the people at large. Yet he is unable now to impress upon the Senators of his own party the necessity of fulfilling the pledges upon which that party obtained power. He is helpless "because he has abandoned the methods of his first term and has become a politician."

The Democratic politicians, says the mugwump paper, "may hate him as much as ever, but they no longer fear him." "They have come to despise him for having become one of themselves." He has deprived himself of the great power he had—the confidence of the people founded on the very fact that he was not a politician himself—by resorting to the arts of the politicians and using the patronage in his gift to placate his Democratic opponents. And *Harper's Weekly* calls on him to retrace his steps before it is too late, assuring him that he must know that up to date his fellow-citizens look on his second administration as a failure.

This is a very accurate statement of the change in public sentiment since 1892. There was a great deal of Cleveland worship or idolatry then. It was so strong in his own party that its bosses who did not want him renominated were trampled under foot. It was so strong in the Republican party that tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of its members voted for him. His personal popularity swept the strongest Republican States from their moorings. Foreign-born and native-born citizens went trooping after him. He got the votes of Roman Catholics and also those of Lutherans.

He was so popular because the people thought he was not a professional politician. They thought he would be true to his convictions and defy the demands or entreaties of party leaders. They believed he would endeavor, to the best of his ability, to be the President of the whole country and not the President of a party. They have found out to their mortification that they were mistaken. While in one or two matters, especially as regards the currency, he has come up to their expectations, in other things they have found him a mere politician. They have discovered that their idol has not merely feet of clay, but that he is made largely of putty.

What will the undeceived people do? That which they usually do when they find the man whom they have followed and trusted is but an ordinary, weak, erring mortal. The Republicans who marched out of the Republican party and voted for Mr. Cleveland because they thought he was more to be trusted than any party will return whence they came. They wandered off after an ideal Cleveland. He has turned out to be a plain politician of the patronage-distributing school. They will not remain in the Democratic party, in which they never had any faith, but they will go back whence they came.

Tens of thousands of men who called themselves Democrats, but who in reality were not Democrats as much as they were Cleveland worshipers, standing on his platform and not that of the party, will leave also out of sheer disgust. They do not see in the Democratic party any statesman to whom they feel inclined to attach themselves. They see there simply a grand aggregation of second-class office-seeking politicians.

This dethronement of the Cleveland idol of this collapse of the Cleveland myth is the great opportunity of the Republican party. It is such an opportunity as is rarely offered to a great political organization. Here are tens of thousands of voters detached from their moorings, houseless and homeless. The Republican party can have them if it makes an effort to gain them. Attractive policies, clean candidates, and honest, able leaders can bring over these old devotees of Cleveland to the Republican party and secure for it those votes which enabled the Democrats to sweep the country in 1892. The turn in the tide has come. If the Republican leaders appreciate the situation and avail themselves of the advantages it offers the future is theirs.

SENATOR ALLEN AND THE SUGAR TRUST.

Senator Allen, the Nebraska Democratic Populist, is one of the men who voted to give the sugar trust fifty millions of government revenue by putting off to Jan. 1, 1895, the collection of the tax to be imposed on raw sugar. He tried since then to explain why he cast this extraordinary vote, but his explanation is one which stands in need of much further explaining.

The Senator admitted that he had voted for the sugar schedule, conveying tens of millions of money to the sugar trust, but he pleaded that he had secured free barbed wire for the farmers of Nebraska. That is to say, he sold his vote to the sugar trust robbers for free barbed wire. Therefore, free barbed wire for Nebraska is to cost the General Government fifty million dollars of revenue, that being the amount the Treasury will probably lose and the trust gain by Allen's vote. Free barbed wire for Nebraska is expensive to the government.

Nor is the fifty millions of revenue given to the trust all that free barbed wire for Nebraska will cost the country. There are 15,000 Americans engaged now in the manufacture of that article. If the Nebraskans are to be supplied with free barbed wire from Europe, as Senator Allen thinks, then these 15,000 American mechanics will be thrown out of their jobs, and will not be the consumers of the agricultural products of Nebraska and other States as they are now.

If the Nebraska farmers say to the American manufacturers of barbed wire that they will give them the preference over the foreigners if they will sell as cheaply, and the American manufacturers proceed to act on the suggestion, the first thing to do will be to cut down the wages of the men to the foreign level or near it. That means strikes, lockouts, and riots in this and other States. That is a high price to pay for free barbed wire for Nebraska.

Senator Allen sought to show that the trust would not make the fifty millions by deferring the date when the 40 per cent tax went into effect. His argument was in substance that if the trust set to work to buy this year's sugar crop prices would rise owing to the sharp demand; to fall again after the 1st of January, 1895. But, as Senator Teller was kind enough to point out to the Dem.-Pop. Senator from Nebraska, if that did happen still the government would lose the tax on a year's sugar supply. The only difference would be that instead of the trust getting all that was filched from the government, less what went to the boodle Senators, the trust would get some and the foreign sugar producers would get the rest.

What the trust does not pocket foreign producers will pocket. Between them the government is to be bilked out of about fifty millions of the revenue in order that Nebraska farmers may have free foreign barbed wire! Now what the people want to learn from Senator Allen is the names of the Senators who drove this infernal bargain with him. Who told him he could not have free barbed wire unless he voted for the sugar steal schedule? Who went to him while the metal schedule was under consideration and said "the amendment you are going to offer to free-list barbed wire will be beaten unless you vote for the sugar trust steal when the sugar schedule is reached"? Who were they?

It is most desirable to know the names of these bulldozing Senators for they are the boodling Senators. The men who "held up" Allen of Nebraska are the ones responsible for this villainous scheme of "holding up" the United States Treasury for the benefit of the robber trust. Who are these Senatorial highwaymen who have forced Allen in exchange for his free barbed wire to give up to a trust which is odious to Nebraskans fifty millions of revenue which ought to go into the United States Treasury?

Until these names are made public Senator Allen's explanation will not be accepted. He ought to tell the whole story at once. He was confused and perplexed when Senator Teller got after him and riddled him with questions he dare not answer. After he has recovered his composure he should rise and finish his explanation and tell the truth. His constituents and those of every other Senator want to hear the names of the boodling bulldozers.

ASSESSING POSTOFFICE EMPLOYES.

No man likes to be stopped by a robber and held up or ordered to hand over his cash. The robbery is the more disagreeable, however, when the highwayman, clutching his victim by the throat, says to him: "My friend, I am the collector for a grand and glorious cause the success of which we both have at heart and which I am sure you will help to the extent of your power. Avail yourself at once of the opportunity I offer you."

The Postoffice employés, who have just received a circular from John McGillen, Chairman of the County committee, asking them to subscribe to the Democratic campaign fund, would rather be asked bluntly for money and threatened with dismissal if they do not shell out than to be asked to contribute so that the lessons of 1892 may be "reiterated and emphasized in order that the people of the country shall enjoy the fruits of lower taxation consequent on the abolition of trusts and combines of the most nefarious description."

An appeal like this galls, for there is not a Postoffice employé, whether Democratic or Republican, who does not know that the Senate, Democratic because of the election of 1892, has just decided to increase the taxes of the people for the purpose of perpetuating and enriching that most nefarious of combines known as the sugar trust. Every Postoffice employé knows that the money he is asked to contribute is to be used for the purpose of keeping in power the men and the party that are engaged in taxing his sugar, not for the General Government but for the trust.

The author of this circular assumes that the Postoffice employés are fools, ignorant of what Congress is doing, and of the fifty millions the sugar trust is going to pocket—these millions being among the tangible "fruits" of the glorious victory gained by the Democratic party at the last general election. The employés do not relish that assumption.

Nor are the employés at all relieved in mind by Postmaster Hesing's assurance that no harm will come to any man who does not subscribe, or does not join a Democratic Ward club. They know that providence is on the side of those who contribute, and that ill luck will dog the footsteps of those who do not. They know that the latter will always be getting into trouble and that a contribution is an insurance against disaster.

So they would rather have some one say to them bluntly "your money or your place" than to be beslavered with these unctuous sentences about "the abolition of trusts of the most nefarious description" and to be assured that nothing will happen to them if they fail to ante up, when they know that all who fail to do so are marked men whose heads will drop in the basket one by one.

BRINGING GRAIN TO CHICAGO.

There is one point in regard to the grain business of this city which is extensively misunderstood. It is claimed that but for the action of the warehousemen in buying grain in the country to be brought here the receipts would fall off to a small volume. It seems to have been assumed that the commission merchants who are members of the Board of Trade content themselves with receiving consignments of grain from parties in the country and do not take the trouble to send out agents to bid for business. Hence if the elevator men did not act much of the grain that comes here under present arrangements would seek other markets—would not come here at all.

This may be true for so much of the grain as cannot be obtained in competition with other points except by rebating a portion or the whole of the storage charge for the first term, and how large the percentage of this is may be an open question. But it hardly is true for the rest of the business. Before the elevator men entered the field as buyers on their own account at country points there was active competition among the commission merchants. They sent out men to make personal canvass and solicitation, and daily sent telegrams stating changes in the terms they could offer, these changes being determined by the fluctuations in the markets on 'Change. They strove with one another and with the country trade as actively and closely as the elevator men do now, and did succeed in attracting vast quantities of grain to this market.

Nevertheless there was and is an important difference in the character of the aim, and this is where the real trouble comes in. The commission merchant wants the grain to come here, so that he can make a commission by selling it, but does not care whether it goes into store or not. He is perfectly willing it should go into the elevator if other things are equal, but if more can be made by selling it on track, for transfer to an Eastern line or immediate distribution to city dealers, he prefers to sell the grain in that way, and generally this is "by sample." To this extent he is working against the supposed interests of the warehousemen and regarded by them as a trade enemy, though that does not necessarily prevent personal friendship in a few instances. For on the other side of the matter the warehouseman wants the grain to go into store in his elevator, so that he may collect storage charges on it, and the longer it stays there the better for his bank account, so long as the grain does not get out of condition. It is to his interest to have his bins full all the time, even though the consequence of very large stocks in his and other houses be a depression of prices, a big visible supply always being noted as a "bear" argument by foreign buyers, and generally so by purchasers for domestic consumption. On the other hand, the commission merchant has no object in having the grain stay here after he has sold it. Rather he would that it be moved away so as to make room for more to come in from the country on which he can collect the customary fees for selling.

Of course, the members of both these classes are working for their own interests, and neither of them is entitled to public sympathy as against the other unless in case of manifest injustice, which always should be a public question. But it is well that the matter be properly understood by the people, and especially by those outside the contending parties who have business interests to be affected by the result of the struggle. It is not a question of bringing grain here, but of keeping it here, that constitutes the great point at issue, and on both sides of which there is something important to be said, according as the speaker is most in sympathy with the paying of good prices for the producer or of low ones for the consumer. It, however, should not be forgotten that the grain receivers on 'Change want the handling of all the grain they can induce to come to Chicago, have worked hard for that in the past, and would work hard for it in the future if the elevator men should cease to compete with them. The proposition to cut off such competition may be fair or unfair according to the conditions, and would seem chiefly to depend on the question as to whether the elevator men who buy and sell on their own account, or any of them, make illegal profits by the improper manipulation of the property committed to their keeping in their capacity as public custodians.

PEFFER'S ADVICE TO COXEYITES.

Senator Peffer of Kansas made a speech to the Coxeyites a few days ago in which he assumed to tell why Congress had not acted on the various bills he had introduced for the purpose of transferring wealth from those who possess it to those who now have it not. He said the tariff bill, the churches, the newspapers, and the money power having its headquarters in Wall street are in the way of his projected "reforms." The tariff bill is a temporary obstruction. It will be out of the way some time. But the others will remain and probably a great deal longer than Peffer will remain on this earth to split the ears of the groundlings with his silly harangues.

The fact is the three obstacles last named by the redoubtable Senator from Kansas are powerful as well as permanent. The wonder is that even his dull brain cannot take in the exceeding improbability of his being able to remove them out of his path or to get over them, and in that case perceive the utter folly of his attempt to carry out his self-imposed task. The churches represent not only a large part of the conscience of the community but so much of the wealth which he proposes to make change hands that they are not likely to yield the point in theory, still less in practice. If the newspapers are opposed to Peffer, as he claims, it might be well for him to ask if it be not possible for himself to be in the wrong since the press of the country represents almost every shade of opinion and ever is on the alert for the description if not the advocacy of any new project that claims to have the public good for its aim. A general or united opposition to him by the press not only furnishes proof presumptive that he is either a knave or an ass, but it indicates pretty positively that he would have to overcome the educational and intellectual sentiment of the people in order to carry his point—a prospect that well might make even him hesitate. As for the "money power," Peffer may as well expect its sympathy and support for his mad scheme as think that the average well-to-do citizen would vacate his residence or office in favor of the first beggar who should come along and ask for a resignation in his own favor.

This apostle of knavery told his audience of "industrial army" camp followers: "Some men you must sit down with and convert their reason, others must be reached by warming their hearts, while there are others still that you must take by the throat and intimidate." It will be well for them to "go slow" in trying to carry out the latter part of his recommendation, or they will find themselves on the wrong side of the bars that separate men at liberty from those who are locked up in jail. If they do not let threats alone they will be treated as are footpads and burglars when the officers of the law get hold of them, as they generally succeed in doing sooner or later. The churches, the newspapers, and the money power will not object to an exercise of persuasive oratorical power by the Coxeyite listeners to Peffer's foolish utterances, but will not stand the "argumentum ad hominem" which he proposed shall be used on those not otherwise susceptible to persuasion or reasoning. But what shall be said of the crank Peffer if he be the means of leading some of those ignorant fellows to thus break the laws while he belongs to the highest branch of the law-making power? Does he not deserve to be whipped and sent home in disgrace, like a mangy cur that does not know how to behave in the presence of decent people?

THEY MUST EXPLAIN THEIR VOTES.

What explanation will Senator Palmer of Illinois make for his vote on the sugar schedule, allowing the sugar trust to collect and pocket some fifty millions of extra price for sugar, which money should go into the Treasury? What do the South Dakota and Nebraska Populists think their constituents will say of the men who have just taxed them about a cent and a half a pound on sugar, not for the government but for a Democratic trust? Will the two Senators from Indiana defend their course before their people or will they plead that they had been studying the spirits schedule so thoroughly that they did not know they were voting on sugar? Will Senator Brice of Ohio defend his vote on business or sentimental grounds? What will the two Democrats from Wisconsin say when they get home and are answering pointed questions on the stump this fall? Of the two Senators from California the Democratic one voted for the trust grab. The Republican dodged the vote. Each of them will have to explain his vote at no distant day. The recreant Republican Quay of Pennsylvania is among the friends of the trust grabbers. What induced him to train with that crowd? The sugar trust is a New Jersey institution now. Is that why the two New Jersey Democrats voted to give it fifty millions of Federal revenue? Its head is a New-Yorker. Has Senator Murphy any better plea to make for his vote to give Mr. Havemeyer and his associates fifty millions?

These Northern Senators who have voted for this gigantic trust robber scheme will be attended to in due time. So, too, will the Northern Democratic House members if they also fall into line for the grabber trust. With the Southern Senators unfortunately their constituents will not feel so much aggrieved by what they have done in helping do the National Treasury out of its revenues. These constituents will view with pleasure a diversion of fifty millions of revenue from the Treasury. It will tend to increase the difficulties of the Federal Government. It will help to exhaust the gold in the Treasury and expedite the coming of that longed-for day when its credit will be damaged irretrievably, when the parity of the currency will cease and the country will slump to a silver monometallic standard of 50-cent dollars. They seem to think that will be a great boom for them, and they are willing to wreck the business of the North and ruin public and private credit if they can secure that end.

THE LEXOW TAMMANY INVESTIGATION.

The exposures of the corruption and depravity of the Tammany system in New York which already have been made in the pending Lexow investigation not only confirm the charges which have been set forth hitherto but demonstrate still lower depths of infamy to which the leaders of that gang of public plunderers, thieves, and blackmailers have descended. The New York *Evening Post* aptly characterizes it as not a political system, but a system of contributions and assessments. Every man who belongs to it and wishes its protection has to pay for it. Every man who holds a salaried office has to divide his salary with the gang. There is no favor without pay. "Clerks, contractors, policemen, liquor dealers, strumpets, criminals, jailers, justices, Sheriffs, tramps—all contribute to the funds of the organization because the payment of their assessments is the one acceptable sign of their loyalty." Policemen have to pay to get on the force, and there is a settled price for promotion, so much for a Sergeantcy, so much for a Captaincy, and so on, all the way up to the Commissioners. The same is true of the Fire Department. The Commissioners levy their toll on the rank and file, and the rank and file levies its tolls on the gamblers, saloonkeepers, and prostitutes.

One witness, Charles Priem, testified he had had a police permit to keep a disorderly house for five years past. He had to pay a lump sum of $500 as a kind of initiation fee to the police Captain of his district, and every time a new Captain came in who had bought his promotion he had to pay another initiation fee. His regular assessment at first was $25 a month, and afterwards it was increased to $50 a month. The initiation fee, he understood, was paid for the privilege of running the house. The assessment was paid for immunity from police interference. Another witness, Rhoda Sanford, keeper of a house of ill-fame, testified that she paid $250 for the privilege of opening the house. It was closed several times, but she had no difficulty in reopening by paying a similar amount on each occasion to the ward police Captain, and meanwhile when the house was in regular running order she paid a monthly assessment of $50. She also testified that all of her neighbors were visited by the "ward men" on their collecting tours for Tammany. Maurice Jacobs told an interesting story of the way he tried to secure a position on the police force, and of his failure, though he was on the Tammany General committee, It cost him $200 to pass the doctors and $100 more to get through with the mental examination. Then he applied to Hasbrouck, a clerk at police headquarters. The report says:

> Hasbrouck said he was used to fixing those things. The result was that Hasbrouck got a man named Brandt to impersonate a candidate named Danny Ryan, son of Sergt. Ryan of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and George Barmstorff, who was a patrolman in 1890, to represent Jacobs. They stood the examination and both the "candidates" passed. Jacobs was notified that it would cost him $300 more to get his appointment, at which he kicked, and he did not get it. The other man went in.

The above are fair illustrations of the way in which this infamous gang of Tammany plunderers bleeds its victims and levies toll not alone upon the criminal classes but upon every officeholder, policeman, fireman, city employé, and taxpayer. In view of this testimony even the New York *Sun*, the stanch defender of Tammany in the past, is forced to admit that the Lexow investigation has revealed "a condition of depravity and corruption in the Police Department almost beyond belief." The municipal administration of Chicago is not yet as bad as that of New York, but signs are apparent in many directions that a Tammany is in process of organization here. Will the citizens and taxpayers of Chicago take warning in time or will they allow the evil to gain such headway that they will soon find themselves in as desperate a situation as the taxpayers of New York?

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR FLOUR.

A representative of the Minnesota flour millers is authority for the statement that the entire flour demand for the current year, domestic and foreign, could be supplied in 113 days of operation by the whole milling capacity of the United States, leaving 200 days for enforced idleness or partial work. The average yearly output of flour is not far from 75 million barrels, of which 13¾ millions are exported and the rest consumed at home. The number of men employed is not less than 27,000, and they receive an average wage of at least $2 per day. The amount of capital invested in the business is estimated to be 55 million dollars.

If these figures be approximately correct they show that the milling capacity of the United States is nearly three times as great as needed to meet the present demand for flour and other mill products. The gentleman who gives them says they show the desperate condition of the industry and the propriety of Congress extending such aid as is practicable and legitimate. He says if the millers of this country were not prevented by hostile regulations and discriminations in Europe from manufacturing our entire wheat export, which could be done without increasing the present capacity, all the wheat would be turned into flour at home, except what is needed for seed. The average annual export of 125 million bushels of wheat would be ground into 27¾ million barrels of flour. It would leave our shores at an enhanced valuation per barrel of 15 cents for sacks and 25 cents for manufacturing. The total enchancement of more than 11 million dollars would increase our credit and consuming ability to that extent and leave 833,000 tons of feed here for domestic consumption. This at $10 per ton would raise the total advantage to nearly 20 million dollars.

In line with these suggestions Senator Washburn has offered an amendment to the tariff bill providing that if it shall at any time appear that the government of any country imposes discriminating or prohibitory duties upon the agricultural products of the United States the President shall certify such fact to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall impose and collect an additional and discriminating duty upon all articles imported from such country equal to 50 per cent of their value. The object of this is stated to be to meet the retaliatory action that certainly will be provoked from Germany if the reciprocity treaty made by the Emperor of that country and the Harrison administration be revoked. But the amendment is intended to include all of the imports from France, Austria, Italy, and Belgium. It is claimed that the adoption of this amendment would not introduce any new principle of fiscal or commercial legislation into the pending bill. The section which it is sought to amend provides for the free exchange, reciprocally, of farm products, and this the millers do not object to. But they say if this amendment, or one more effective, be not adopted the American miller will have to stand idly by and see our wheat, which is raw material, "taken away from him" for manufacture into flour and sale in a market from which he is excluded by discriminating or prohibitory legislation. They instance the fact that Germany imposes an import duty of three marks or 71⅓ cents per 220½ pounds of wheat and seven marks or $1.66⅓ for the same weight of flour, which is prohibitory for flour since the cost of manufacture here is only 25 cents per barrel of 196 pounds. The millers say that if it should become necessary for the President to act under the authority conferred it would not be retaliation of the kind that is more injurious to the nation retaliating than to the offending one. It would not deprive our people of any of the necessaries of life, while to the offending exporting country the loss would be irreparable.

UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL MASON at Frankfort sends to the department at Washington a description of a new chemical process by which fruit sugar may be manufactured from beet juice. It was invented by Dr. Follenius, director of the beet sugar factories at Hamburg and Hattersheim, and has not been patented in this country. The process consists in the inversion of beet sugar at a certain stage of its manufacture into what is technically termed lævulose, which chemically is identical with the natural fruit sugar developed in greater or less degree in most kinds of fruit. The product is a limpid white sirup of great density, containing about 75 per cent of sugar, and having the capacity to remain fluid and free from granulation for an indefinite period. It possesses a rich, fruity flavor, but its most valuable quality appears to be the power to assimilate, develop, and preserve the natural aromatic flavor of the fruit to which it is applied as a preserving material. It is highly spoken of by those who have tried it for these purposes. They say it is far superior to any other known form of sugar, always is ready to use, and eliminates wholly from the factory all incidental processes of dissolving and refining the sirup. Besides this it corrects the tendency, common with fruits preserved in ordinary sugar, to soften and assume a crude sugary flavor, which not only injures the appearance of the preserves but renders them cloying and disagreeable to the taste. The sirup is made only at the sugar factory in Hamburg, from which it is sold to the trade at a price equal to about 3¼ cents per pound. Consul Mason offers to supply any trustworthy American firm or person desirous to make the experiment with a sample of this artificial fruit sugar free of all cost except that for transportation.

AN article stating that the total amount of gold annually dug out of the earth suffices only to supply the present demand for the gold needed for use in the arts is being industriously circulated. It tells that gold must vanish from circulation ere long because the output of the gold mines of the world is diminishing rather than increasing. Why these utterly false statements should be put in print and copied from one paper to another is hard to say, unless it be supposed that the extreme silver monometallists are straining every nerve to hoodwink the people and that the scissors editors of different papers do not stop to think of the facts which give the lie to the article. It is true that up to a few years ago the annual supply of gold had shown a moderate decrease, and that some statisticians had speculated on the consequences of such decrease being protracted many years into the future. But since then new fields are being discovered and old ones worked more actively, so that now there is a big annual increase in the world's out turn of gold. That of last year was 9 per cent greater than the tabulated total for 1892, and everything points to a very great increase for this year over the figures for 1893. Those who are telling that the product of the gold mines is diminishing do not know the facts or they deliberately misrepresent them.

CARL BROWNE has been accused of "sponging off Coxey." Coxey in turn should hire some athletic bath-house attendant to sponge off Carl Browne.

THE proposition to make the postage stamp a reduced fac-simile of the United States flag awakens the strenuous opposition of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. Col. Watterson, it is proper to remark, however, is a stanch defender of the old flag as a flag. His objection to a star-spangled stamp is based on purely artistic and esthetic grounds, and is at least entitled to a hearing.

IF the year 1894 is marked by the final squelching of Pennoyer much of its disgraceful record can be overlooked.

"IT would have been a shock to the country if the conference at East St. Louis between the operators and the miners had accomplished anything.

GOV. ALTGELD has removed the courageous Sheriff who did his duty.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Isn't the esteemed *Journal* laboring under a mistake? Illinois Sheriffs are elected by the people and the people outrank even Gov. Altgeld.

BILL DALTON'S burden of lead will soon become greater than he can bear.

COMPLAINT is made that confidence men and thieves abound on Stony Island avenue, near Jackson Park, and ply their vocation daily at the expense of visitors. The concessions should be taken away from these men.

APPENDICITIS still maintains its lead as the most exclusive and ultra-fashionable disease.

CAPT. ANSON is not justifying public expectation. He remained in last place only about one day.

THERE are no noxious insects, by the way, on the Governor of Indiana.

PERSONALS.

Senator Allen's anti-speculative proposition has a leak in it. It doesn't prohibit Senators' sons from taking a flyer.

Henry George will stump Jerry Simpson's district for him on account of the close similarity of their views. Herr Most has not yet been heard from.

Coxey is credited with an intention of studying law to fit him for his prospective Congressional duties. He will be able to practice at the House restaurant bar.

Ex-Congressman Phil B. Thompson, who achieved infamy in the Breckinridge trial, will pocket $50,000 for his services in lobbying through Congress the New York and New Jersey bridge bill.

T. W. Davis of the Dickinson College Prohibition club, who was five years ago picking slate in a coal mine and could neither read nor write, won the first oratorial prize at Williamsport, Pa., last week.

Henry Mueller, an inmate of the New Jersey Soldiers' Home, is 100 years old, and still active and healthy. He has been through three great wars, and has fought all the way from Moscow to Appomattox. He is modest about his record, but likes to speak of his campaign with Napoleon I.

Gen. Henry B. Cleaves, who has been renominated for another term as Governor of Maine, entered the army as a private when he was 22 years old and worked for some time in a sash and blind factory after the war before taking up the study of law, in which he has accumulated a large practice.

Brother Joseph, who is voluntarily spending his life at Molokai and devoting it to the lepers in that settlement, is Ira P. Dutton, a native of Vermont, who adjudicated war claims in the border States after the civil war for the Federal Government. He began his services in Molokai under the heroic Damien.

A. W. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey, is having two silver and gold mounted saddles made at San Antonio, Tex. He will present them to the Sultan of Turkey and that ruler's favorite son. The saddles are the handsomest and costliest ever made in the United States. They are of the Texas cowboy pattern.

The additions to be made to the faculty of Stanford University, California, for the next college year will include Nathan Abbott, who is to be the permanent head of the law department; William Stuart Symington, assistant professor of Romanic languages; Frederick L. O. Roehrig, lecturer on Oriental philology; and Vernon L. Kellogg, associate professor of entomology.

Menotti Garibaldi recently resigned his seat as Deputy in the Italian Chamber in consequence of discourteous treatment which he asserted he had received from Cavasola, Prefect of Rome. Menotti and Giovagnoli, another Deputy, had been to the palace to have a talk with the Prefect. The latter was giving an audience to others and could not receive the Deputies, but he hastened to explain the situation and to apologize when he heard of Menotti's discontent. Still the son of Garibaldi and his friend persisted in considering themselves as insulted, and sent their resignations as Deputies to the Chamber, which declined to accept them.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Quincy *Whig:* No Democratic stronghold is strong enough to hold back the sweeping tide of Republicanism this year.

Paris *Beacon:* The only way to abate the labor troubles is to abate Democracy, and the people are using the remedy freely wherever the opportunity is offered.

Champaign *Gazette:* "Brethren of the Illinois Democracy, let us proceed to warm up a little," said the Springfield *Register*. And the next day it snowed—over in the Fourth Judicial District.

Bloomington *Leader:* The sugar trust will be able to present every Democratic Senator with half a million dollars and then make a bewildering fortune out of the proceeds of the deal with the Senate.

Galesburg *Mail:* Illinois is set down for 50,000 Republican majority this fall. This is a very conservative estimate. It is more likely to rub Pennsylvania's record pretty hard and make it a cool hundred thousand.

Sterling *Standard:* The question is getting to be whether the Democrats are to train with the Populists or whether the Populists are to train with the Democrats. It seems to be about which and t'other now.

Springfield *Journal:* When the people voted for a "change" in 1892 they thought they were putting the Democratic party in power, but the developments in the Senate show that in fact they placed the sugar trust in control.

Peoria *Transcript:* This is no time for blundering and trifling. There are laws in this country which must be obeyed and officials who will allow them to go unenforced at so critical a time as this are even more criminal than those whom they should punish.

Joliet *Republican:* The National Democratic committee should employ Pinkerton to hunt up that Democratic platform of 1892, and when found should present a copy to each Democratic Senator at Washington with the suggestion that he read what it says about free trade.

Alton *Telegraph:* Pennoyerism has received a black eye in Oregon, and when the people get a chance to speak at the polls Altgeldism in this State, Waiteism in Colorado, and Lewellingism in Kansas will get a black eye of even deeper hue than the people of Oregon administered to Pennoyerism.

Streator *Free Press:* The State should see that its citizens should not suffer because of the contest between capital and labor. Let the State take control of the property of corporations while wages and matters of that kind are in dispute and operate them until there is an agreement, through arbitration or otherwise.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* The right of any body of laboring men to organize peaceably to secure better wages for themselves is undeniable, but when these men undertake by force to prevent others from working who are willing to work they are no longer working men in the proper use of the word, but are Anarchists and outlaws.

Champaign *Gazette:* It seems to be the determination of the strikers in the present struggle to carry things to such a pitch that nobody can harbor sympathy for them. The mining industry has experienced many troublous periods in Illinois, but none in which there was anything like such an exhibition of disregard and even contempt for the rights of life and property.

The Need of the Hour.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The great need in Illinois just now is a Governor with sufficient courage and patriotism to use firearms in defense of the honor of the State and the rights of law-abiding citizens.

The Only Remnant.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* When Congress adjourns there will be nothing but a small heap of very poor kindling wood to mark the spot where the Democratic platform of 1892 once stood.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Excellent audiences proved the rule at the three down-town theaters open last evening. At Hooley's "Charley's Aunt" entered upon the seventh week of continuous prosperity. "The Black Hussar" commenced at the Schiller Theater the third and final week of a successful run. The withdrawal of this opera Sunday evening next will give place to "Tar and Tartar," announced originally for an earlier performance. The new extravaganza, "Aladdin Jr.," was given the first Sunday evening performance of the run at the Chicago Opera-House. Tomorrow evening "Sowing the Wind" will commence the third week of its presentation by Charles Frohman's Stock company at the Columbia Theater.

Frank Hall's Casino included in the bill of the liberally patronized all-day performance yesterday the usual variety attractions and Billy Rice's Minstrels, together with the Congress of Beauties entered for competition.

Richard Barker, who staged the production of "Aladdin Jr.," returned to New York yesterday to enter upon preparations for putting three comic operas in scene. The librettos in each instance are by J. Cheever Goodwin.

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," with Theodore Hamilton in the dual rôle, was played at both the matinée and evening performances at the Windsor Theater, the sole outlying playhouse open yesterday.

Dan Creedon's Athletes and Specialty company will hold the stage at Sam T. Jack's Theater during this week.

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NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—The one new theatrical entertainment promised for this week will be big and showy, to judge by the promises and by what has been done at the same place in former years. The play is entitled "Benamela, a Summer Night's Dream," and it is to be produced at Eldorado Wednesday evening. The director of the spacious stage is Vincenzo Romeo. The Shaffer family of gymnasts, who were famous in Chicago during the time of the Fair, will give performances on a separate stage commencing June 18. Manhattan Beach will open in a week or so, with Hagenbeck's exhibition of trained beasts most important among its amusements for the summer. Buffalo Bill's Wild West has had crowds of people to see it, even in unfavorable weather, and so it is sure that the enterprise is started upon an exceedingly popular season at Ambrose Park.

The frolicsome plays have outlasted all the serious dramas of the winter season, and a good variety of folly shows have passed into the summer, while not a sober-sided stage entertainment is left. Even the merry ones will soon be depleted, as this is the final week of the resplendent and praiseworthy "Cinderella" at Abbey's. Thoroughly American is "Tabasco," the musical travesty at the Broadway, where it will remain only two weeks longer. Of course, Thomas Q. Seabrooke is the life and soul of the performance. The Columbus takes "The Skating Rink" from Broadway direct for the week, and along with it go William Blaisdell, Flora Finlayson, and most of the others who have made it lively at the Bijou.

The limits of "The Passing Show" at the Casino are so elastic that, like a vaudeville program, the diversions may be altered at will. The Lexow committee's investigation of the police is now to be satirized in a ditty sung by John E. Henshaw, and carrying the refrain: "If you would only open your eyes." Millie Thompson and Sadie Connelly now go into the athletic burlesque of "The Amazons." There is a new dance for Jefferson D'Angelis and a waltz song for Jessie Carlisle and other things for other participants in the nonsense. The outlook for "1492" is that it will stay at the Garden until autumn. Souvenirs have been ordered for the 400th performance in the middle of July, and any jovial piece that lasts through the first half of the summer is likely to outlive the second half.

Grand operas in English are being sung by Mme. Tavary and a competent company at the Grand Opera-House. The repertory comprises a sufficient number of standard works to make an almost nightly change of the bill feasible. The performances are quite as good as anybody can reasonably demand at the prices of admission. The season will last as long as it continues to be remunerative. Minstrelsy by real negroes—the Callender Georgia company—is the week's offer of diversion at Niblo's.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is true that beauty is skin deep, but so is homeliness.—*Philadelphia Record*.

People who know you are right are not always anxious to have you go ahead.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

"Are you not ashamed not to do any work all the year round?" "O, I would rather be ashamed than work."—*Fliegende Blatter*.

The Rev. Mr. S. (to Sunday-school class)—"Well, children, what did Ananias do?" Johnnie Cute—"He wrote the weather reports."—*Harlem Life*.

George—"Amelia, dear, do you believe that love is blind?" Amelia—"Yes, George, darling." George—"Then, dear, I do not see any need of keeping the gas burning."—*Harvard Lampoon*.

He—"Surely you must admit that marriage broadens a man." She—"Yes; it causes him to admire all women, whereas during courtship he had eyes only for one woman."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Yoh's gotter git right down an' hustle fur r'al success," said Uncle Eben. "Er young man's boun'ter spile 'is silk hat ef he tries ter w'ah it while he's puttin' on de wreath ob laurel."—*Washington Star*.

Mrs. Jinnywing (to distinguished foreign visitor)—"That piece my daughter is playing is extremely difficult, Baron." Baron Bresel (in extreme agony)—"Ah! madam, I vish it was impossible!"—*Hallo*.

"Wonder what kind of an entry old man Golden made of the money he gave his daughter when she married that nobleman." "Don't know, but presume he charged it as paid on account."—*Atlanta Constitution*.

PLAN FOR EDUCATION OF LAKE SAILORS.

Marine Men Earnestly Favor the Establishment of a Schoolship.

A strong effort is being made to establish a schoolship here to educate young men in the business of sailing the lakes. The movement has been started by George P. Blow, in charge of the United States Hydrographic Office. It is held Chicago should have a ship for the education of mariners. At present the only way to learn seamanship is to go on a boat at the lowest position and work up. The vessel itself would be one of the abandoned ships of the navy, which could lie at an anchorage in a harbor safely. A few naval officers to take command and give instruction would be given by the government with the vessel. The cost of maintaining the school would have to be borne by the city Board of Education, but it would not be great, and the ultimate gain to lake commerce by having boats commanded by educated and capable officers would compensate for the expense many times over. Many experienced marine men have been loud spoken with regard to the bad seamanship of the sailors who wrecked their vessels off the Lake-Front during the big gale. The school-ship would also teach the use of oil in storms, which alone would save many lives and much property during the season each year. In view of these facts vessel owners are heartily in favor of a school-ship being brought here, and will give Mr. Blow their earnest support. Congressman Durborow will introduce a bill in the House as soon as the support of the Board of Education is given and marine men will petition that body to make an appropriation for the school-ship. It will not interfere with the work of the naval reserve in any particular, but will act rather as a help to it.

Egyptian Styles of Writing.

The Egyptians had four separate and distinct styles or forms of writing—the hieroglyphic, the hieratic, the enchorial, and the Coptic. The hieroglyphic was probably in use as early as the year 4000 B. C., and at first was made up entirely of pictures. About the year 2000 B. C. the hieratic form or style was introduced. In this the picture hieroglyphics were greatly simplified, finally developing into forms purely linear. The enchorial form of writing was in use among the Egyptians from about the year 700 B. C. until about the year 200 A. D., and was still a further simplification of the earlier forms, which finally developed into the alphabetic form known as the Coptic.

Hard Times in England.

An illustration of the agricultural depression in England is afforded in the fact that the rent of a farm of 800 acres in Kent, for which the owner paid £32,000 and which rented for £1,200 a year for many years, has fallen to £300 a year. Another farm, said to be one of the best in the county, rented in 1886 for £900, now rents for £300.

Fools or Knaves.

Pittsburg *Gazette:* The country is thoroughly convinced by this time that, whatever benefits and blessings may lie concealed in the dogma of "revenue reform," the Democratic leaders are either too stupid to find them or too unpatriotic and corrupt to embody them in legislation.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH IS GREATLY IMPROVED.

The Aged Statesman Signalizes His Recovery from the Operation on His Eye by Giving a Dinner Party—Brazilian Rebels in Rio Grande do Sul Defeated by Loyal Troops—Francis Joseph Accepts Dr. Wekerle's New Cabinet—Colombian Conservatives Elect Senators.

LONDON, June 10.—Mr. Gladstone gave a dinner party today. This is the first social function he has attended since the recent operation on one of his eyes.

Suggestion for Preventing Strikes.

A supplementary report of the Royal Labor Commission, signed by the Chairman, the Duke of Devonshire, and some other members of the commission, deals with the prevention of strikes and lockouts. The report suggests in order to prevent either side from refusing to submit to the award of the arbitrators, which at present cannot be legally enforced, that both the unions and master associations be registered as corporate bodies, capable of suing and being sued, and that disputes be settled by legal proceedings between the two bodies without individual workmen being brought into the quarrel.

Police Disperse the Socialists.

A small number of Socialists attempted today to make a demonstration at the graves of the Communists in the Mont Parnasse Cemetery. The police intervened and ordered the crowd to disperse, which order was quietly obeyed.

FEDERALS LOSE THEIR SUPPLIES.

Brazilian Government Troops Defeat the Rebels in Rio Grande do Sul.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Tex., June 10.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The correspondent in Rio Janeiro sends word that he has received official information of a battle near Pelotas between the loyal troops under Gen. Machado and the Federal forces under Gen. Saravia. The Federals were defeated with the loss of their artillery and a big supply of munitions of war. President Peixoto's agents here are buying 10,000 horses for the Brazilian cavalry.

There is a conspiracy among the Uruguayan residents here to overthrow the government at Montevideo.

Half a million tons of wheat will remain in Argentina, although the shipment of cereals is improving. Word comes from the correspondent at Montevideo that the British bark Hengist, bound from the Falkland Islands to London with a cargo of frozen meat, was lost off Point Dungeness. The crew was rescued by the British gunboat Garnet, and landed at Montevideo.

Coup d'Etat Effected in Paraguay.

A dispatch from Assumption, the capital of Paraguay, says that a coup d'etat has been effected and that Señor Marinigo has assumed the Presidency. There was no disorder.

WEKERLE'S NEW CABINET ACCEPTED.

Enlightenment Brings the Hungarian Ministerial Crisis to an End.

LONDON, June 11.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna confirms the report published by the *Fremdenblatt* Saturday to the effect that the Emperor-King had accepted the Hungarian Cabinet formed by Dr. Wekerle, including Herr Von Sziligyi, Minister of Justice, to whom it was said his Majesty was opposed. The dispatch adds that the only changes from the cabinet formerly presided over by Mr. Wekerle are in the Ministers of Education and Agriculture and in the Minister near the King's person. Continuing, the dispatch says the significance of this solution of the ministerial crisis is that the combined forces of the clergy and the reactionary portion of the nobility in both halves of the empire have failed to destroy the work founded by Deak, and continued by men of high character and tested ability, who were thoroughly imbued with the spirit of their predecessors. The Emperor's direct intercourse with the Liberals of Hungary has dispelled all his mistrust and misgivings, due to the persistent misrepresentations of certain intermediary agencies. The solution of the problem by Dr. Wekerle amounts to a triumph of genuine constitutionalism over the efforts and designs of a clerical oligarchy seeking to rule a sister State from Vienna.

CONSERVATIVES ELECT SENATORS.

They Sweep the Country in Colombia—Gold Standard for Ecuador.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Colombia, via Galveston, Tex., June 10.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Conservatives have swept the country in the elections for Senators.

The Carthagena and Calamar railroad has been completed.

Advices from Quito are that in his message to Congress upon its reconvening the President of Ecuador recommended the adoption of the gold standard. He also urged that an export tax of five cents a pound be laid upon cacao.

The correspondent at Caracas, Venezuela, telegraphs that six newspapers which have opposed the government have been suppressed.

KILLED IN A FIGHT FOR LAND.

Two Dead as the Result of a Battle in Tipperary.

DUBLIN, June 10.—An old woman who owned half an acre of ground at Nenagh, County of Tipperary, died Friday without leaving a relative or specifying an heir. Her neighbors quarreled yesterday over the possession of her land. Some thirty men fought with scythes and pitchforks round her hut. Eventually they broke down the door, upset the body, and beat each other with the candles which had stood around the coffin. When the fight was ended two men lay dead at the doorstep and five others were too seriously wounded to walk from the scene of the conflict. A farmer named Dyer, living near Nenagh, was killed in another agrarian quarrel Friday.

FRANCE WILL NOT SEIZE PHRAYOT.

Denial Made of the Story of Operations in Siam.

PARIS, June 10.—The *Temps* denies the Bangkok telegram published in the United States to the effect that France intends to seize and detain on a gunboat the Mandarin Phrayot, who was acquitted in Bangkok of the charge of having murdered M. Grosgurin, a French agent. According to the *National* the French Government will send warships from Saigon to Bangkok to support the demand made by France for the punishment of Phrayot.

KILLS HER CHILDREN AND HERSELF.

Awful Deed of a Woman in Queensland—Four Little Ones Die.

BRISBANE, Queensland, June 10.—A sad tragedy has occurred at Maryborough, the chief town of March County, this colony. A woman gave a quantity of carbolic acid to each of her five children and then took a fatal dose of the poison herself. Before medical aid could be had the woman and four of the children were dead, but the physician succeeded in saving the life of the fifth child.

FAVORS ALLIANCE WITH TURKEY.

Bulgarian Government Opposition Also Advocates Triple Alliance Policy.

SOFIA, June 10.—The *Svoboda* publishes the program of the government opposition, which advocates an alliance with Turkey, open support of the policy of the triple alliance, and friendly relations with the other Balkan States.

William Interested in the Beer Boycott.

BERLIN, June 10.—The *Post* says Emperor William has ordered the Chief of Police to make to him a special report on the boycott that is now in force against the breweries.

Cloudy at Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, June 10.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The weather today was cloudy. The thermometer ranged from 55.4° to 68°. At midnight the barometer registered 29.97 inches, with a gusty wind from the west, southwest.

Counterfeiting on a Large Scale.

HAMBURG, June 10.—The police seized 59,000 counterfeit American $5 notes in the lodgings used by the three counterfeiters arrested Friday.

THE PAPER MONEY OF ENGLAND.

How the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street Makes Her Bank Notes.

Casell's Family Magazine: Bank of England notes are the only legal tender (except gold) for payments beyond £2 in amount. Were this rule done away with every payment made in the country would, as regards payments, depend upon the stability of the bank or other concern making payments in its own notes or promises to pay. Since the 6th of May, 1844, no new bankers in the United Kingdom have been allowed to issue notes, and any of those then existing which have discontinued their issues are not allowed to resume them. Until 1759 the smallest notes issued by the banks were of £20 value. By an act of 1775 the minimum limit was fixed at 20 shillings; two years later increased to £5. Forgeries of the notes have from time to time been attempted. In 1773 the punishment for copying the watermark was death.

Great care and expense are exercised in the preparation of the notes, which are said to cost 5d to 6d each for manufacture. The paper is specially made from pure linen rags, each sheet sufficing for two notes. The watermark on the paper is specially designed. Attempts at forgeries in this direction have always been made by hot-pressing, and apart from the peculiar crisp feel of the paper a ready test is to dampen the note, when the water mark so made on a forged note will at once disappear. The ink is indelible, the design plain and difficult to forge, and in the printing the machine automatically registers the quantity produced. Other banks pay a tax on each note issued, the Bank of England a compound amount of £70,000 a year. So directly each note returns to the bank, there being no inducement to reissue it, and it being desirable to maintain the original crispness and freshness of its notes, the bank destroys them on their return. Consequently many notes, being at once repaid, are very short-lived. The largest amount of a note in current circulation is £1,000, but it is said that notes for £50,000 and £100,000 have been engraved and issued. After the expiration of forty years from their date of issue all notes are treated as lost or destroyed, and are written off the books of the bank, which so makes a profit. But any bona fide holder possessing such a note and proving his title can nevertheless demand payment for it. The finder of a lost note who may use it is liable to prosecution for theft. It is usual to stop the payment of lost notes, but this really gives facility for tracing through whose hands it has passed, for any one taking it in trade and giving value for a lost note becomes possessed of its value, and he who has lost it becomes the loser, with his remedy, if he can trace the finder, for making use of the note.

A STRANGE PICTURE OF AMERICA.

Opinion of a Well-Known Swiss Writer—A Mixture of Truth and Fiction.

A well-known Swiss writer, who visited the World's Fair and was then forced to remain here for some time on account of illness, has joined the long list of foreigners for whom "America" has been a favorite subject for "dissertation." In a recent issue of the *Neue Zuricher Zeitung*, one of the most famous Swiss journals, under the headline, "What Is America?" he wrote: "America is a land compared with which Europe is only a peninsula; the United States forms a country compared with which the European kingdoms are pygmies. America is the land of unmeasured distances and dimensions; the land of dollars and electricity; the land where the prairies are more extensive, the rivers mightier, the waterfalls deeper, the bridges longer, the lightning expresses faster, the catastrophes more terrible than in any other country in the world. It is the land where in a single railroad accident—and one occurs every few days—more people lose their lives than in Europe in a whole year. It is the land where the houses are higher, the 'jailbirds' more numerous, the rich richer, the poor poorer, the millions greater, the thieves more daring, the murderers more shameless, the educated fewer, the teeth more generally false, the corsets narrower, the disease more deadly, corruption more general, . . . the summers warmer, the winters colder, the fires hotter, the ice thicker, time more precious, the men more nervous, than in any country in our pastoral Europe. It is the land where the old men are younger and the young men older, the negroes blacker, the whites more yellow, than in any other place. It is the land of immeasurable natural wealth. In short, it is the land of extraordinary contrasts, of strange extremes, of nonsensical pride, of reckless money-hunting, of senseless craze for gain—the land of the colossal and the pyramidal—of course, in the opinion of Americans. How many have gone from our peaceful home to the land of false hopes to seek riches, fortune, and better life and have been lost—either in the gutters of the great cities or the sands of the prairies! How many have been glad, when poor and deserted and broken in heart and soul, to sail back to their native land!"

CHARGES OF SMUGGLING ARE MADE.

Accusations Against Officers and Men of the Frigate Lancaster.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—The frigate Lancaster, which arrived from China a few days ago, is still at anchor off Clifton, S. I. According to a report, which was circulated today, the vessel has been detained by order of customs officers. It appears some member of the crew sent an anonymous letter to the customs authorities asserting the ship had on board a quantity of opium, silk, and other dutiable articles. Officers who were questioned about the alleged smuggling said that the whole thing was absurd. A number of officers and men, it was admitted, had brought some small souvenirs of their trip to China and curios for presents to their various friends, but, so far as the officers knew there had been no attempt by the men to smuggle on board any dutiable article with the intention to evade the law. When asked why the vessel had not gone to the navy-yard and why none of the crew had been allowed on shore the officers explained that notice had been received the ship would be inspected by the Naval Board and the commanding officer had deemed it wise to keep all of his crew on board until after that event.

DEATH ENDS A BOY'S TERRIBLE PAIN.

Carries a Splinter in His Foot for a Week, and Expires of Lockjaw.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—Thomas Reilly ran about playing for a week with a splinter imbedded in his right foot. He died at the Roosevelt Hospital Saturday night in great agony of lockjaw. For a week the boy acted in a peculiar manner. He went to his home the afternoon of June 1 and throwing himself on the floor of the drawing-room, face downward, commenced kicking his heels violently in the air. It was not until last Friday morning more evidences of the serious nature of the boy's ailment became apparent. When about to start for school he fell in a spasm that lasted a half hour. In the instep of the right foot was found a wound about the size of a 10-cent piece. During an interval of temporary consciousness Thomas explained that he had run a splinter through his foot and failed to get it out. An operation was begun by Dr. Knapp and portions of the splinter were removed, but it was too late to save the boy's life. He had a succession of spasms and in the midst of one of them he died.

TO REORGANIZE CHICAGO GAS TRUST.

Plan Being Devised for Evading the Quo Warranto Proceedings.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—Wall street was interested Saturday in a statement that the Chicago Gas trust had some new scheme for reorganizing in a way to evade the quo warranto proceedings brought against it by the Attorney-General of Illinois and on which a hearing is now pending.

MAY REFUSE TO WORK

PROF. SWING DEFINES THE REAL RIGHTS OF STRIKERS.

May Put a Price on His Own Labor, but He Must Not Set a Price on That of Another—The Rev. Mr. Tobias Talks of Confederates in Congress—Salvation of the Country Lies in the Hands of School Teachers—Thinks Judaism Will Prevail in Due Time.

Strikes and strikers, the evils of immigration and the necessity for a better patriotism, were the topics presented by Prof. Swing at the Central Church yesterday morning. Taking the thirtieth psalm for his text, "His anger is but for a moment," he said in part:

I suppose the rendering of the text to be about this; the adverse effects in man's life are but temporary, nearly all life is in God's favor, his anger is only for a moment, in his favor lies all life. The present are the most chaotic years of the passing generation. In the times of the rebellion there were more struggles and more battles, but they could be understood; but there is something annoying in a time when nobody seems to know the cause and effect. We do know that men refuse to sell their labor at the offered price, and we do know that if a man has a pound of butter or agates he has the right to refuse to sell them at the price offered. He may hold them for higher prices. So if a man has labor to sell he may offer his mind and muscle for 50 cents or $5 a day, but it is clear men who have fixed prices have no right to interfere with other men who want to sell their labor at a lower rate. They have the right to strike for higher wages, but when men try to stop other men from working they become criminals. We must not touch the man who sells his labor at a lower figure, and the strikers at Pullman seem thus to be making a lawful use of their privilege. They have the right to strike for higher wages and, therefore, are all honorable workmen, mistaken, badly advised by hotheaded leaders, but they are in the path of necessity and in no sense lawless. Elsewhere in the country law is violated and should be instantly punished. If these plain facts stood alone the problem of the hour would be simplified. It would then remain to enforce the law.

The Governor or nation hesitating to enforce the law of person and property is encouraging anarchy out and out. Such a trifling state or nation is only a bedlam. But our problem is more complex. We need a law that will cut off, for ten years or more, immigration. We have more labor than capital can use. We have made voters of the men who are ignorant and criminal. We have made the stuffed ballot-box, and have made the mobs valuable because they can stuff the ballot-box at every election. The officers hesitate to prosecute those who have manipulated them into office. What intellect the Nation possesses has a large task in its charge. It must think deeply and act promptly in these hard times. You must consult the teacher, the doctor, the lawyer, and the farmer, who know nothing of strikes, but who know more of the value of life in a republic. You must consult the farmer, who is more concerned about the clouds in the sky than the coal mines or the problems of philosophy. It is a great relief to turn from a Senator gazing over a tariff statute in Washington to the negro gathering cotton in Florida. We must cheer our Nation instead of being depressed. Our country must not be imperiled because of these troubles. We must not omit a single duty in these days. We are heavily taxed because we deal with those who do not admire our laws and customs; however, immigration will soon be checked by the evident fact that there is no more work for the millions abroad. The American paradise is at last overrun. We have no more work. There is more work for those we have if they will turn from the city to the farm. But when one man can do but one simple job and turns the earnings of that job into drink, it is folly to bring them here. The saloon and death will get ahead of the schoolhouse and the church. The farmers might welcome those from abroad, for farming can never be overrun. Nature invites another million to her board, but it is the privilege of agriculture alone to invite those of other lands.

No nation was ever killed by labor strikes, by gold or silver, or by free trade or protection. They die of slow disease. A few stones may crumble, but industry will restore them. In America the perpetual duty of the millions is to keep thinking and acting up to the full limit of God's enlightenment. If the enlightened majority will act as they think in five years there will be an ideal Republic. One of the perpetual duties, therefore, is acting. Men of sound mind ask why all religions do not combine in one church. Why do not the voters all combine and form one country? The words Presbyterians and Methodists are perfectly innocent as compared with the words Republican and Democrat. Unity in the church is not half as desirable as unity in patriotism. Calvinism cannot establish a single law or create poverty. Political ideas are practical, they mean government, life or death, but religious ideas are often harmless as a dream. When the day of election comes our intelligent millions divide themselves into three or four parties and instead of fighting for the nation fight each other. There is manhood in the Republican, Democratic, and Populist parties, and a great moral force in the Prohibition party, but while the voting is being done the great men of the nation go into business and leave those who can yell the loudest and place money where it will do the most good to shape the destinies of the country.

CONFEDERATES IN THE SADDLE.

The Rev. J. J. Tobias Talks of Southern Dominance in the National Congress.

The Rev. J. J. Tobias preached at the Lincoln Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning on "The Man of Power in the Nineteenth Century," taking for his text Jud. vii., 20. "The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon." He said in part:

It is God's plan in saving the world to use men and women. God is looking in this day for conservatively wise and brave men and women, who may learn the method of moral warfare from the cautious Gideon whom God called and who heard the call as no uncertain sound. The weakness of the day in the Church of Christ is that a large number of ministers get an impression that they can succeed in the ministry and are therefore in it.

Some weeks ago the West Side clergy got up a great mass-meeting on Sunday closing, passed some mighty resolutions, then blew a trumpet and called on Mr. Poo Bah Mayor to request him to present their petition to the Council for action. It so transpired that a saloonist member of the Council framed and lobbied this ordinance for Sunday closing, with never a word about closing saloons on Sunday. At the Council meeting of May 21 another Alderman had the ordinance amended by proposing to close theaters, saloons, and the churches. Does any sane man suppose that Gideon, after consenting to do God's business and blowing his trumpet, made a polite call upon the commanding General of the Midianites and in deep humility requested Maj.-Gen. Midian to plan his battle? This is just what this Sunday-closing Christian commission did. In no other city in the Union would such an astounding insult be offered by the City Council to the church of Jesus Christ, and yet we ministers stand it like a lot of babies sucking our thumbs, not daring to affirm that our souls are our own. Shame on the manhood of Chicago. Verily we are like Gideon's 22,000, who were too cowardly to face the foe, but who sneak back and home into their tents, peeping out to see how the little band of 300 men were fighting. In Chicago it is the little band of 300 W. C. T. U. women.

Let us ask again, What is the matter with our country? Is it not in the power of the Midianites? There are seventy-six Confederate soldiers in Congress, fourty-four committee Chairmanships are in the hands of Confederate soldiers in Congress. The entire business of the government, for which we shouldered muskets in the sixties, is in the hands of unreconstructed rebels and what could not be done by cannon, rifle, shot, and sword is now done by legislation.

Take a look back at Buchanan's Cabinet. Howell Cobb, then Secretary of the Treasury, stole $6,000,000 in gold, shipped it South, resigned, and took office under the Confederacy. Secretary of War John B. Floyd emptied all the arsenals of the North of 1,200 cannon and 150,000 stand of arms, shipped them South, valued at $8,000,000, and then joined the Confederacy. The Secretary of the Navy scattered our war ships to the four winds. Then came rebellion and secession. What have we in 1894? Three of the President's Cabinet own a sulphite pulp mill on the Fox River in Wisconsin valued at $700,000, and they are influencing the tariff bill in favor of their business. More, $500,000 was given by the sugar trust to those confederates to insure and influence the last national election, and now that trust gets a bonus of $50,000,000 through the Wilson tariff bill.

More than all this, no generous man would for a second withhold from any needy widow any gift from any source, but when it comes to pass that the widow of a Confederate soldier is pensioned and it is the policy of the administration in power to cut off 100,000 pensioned soldiers our country is going to the devil fast enough. There are thousands of registered lists in Southern safes of slaves, specifying age, weight, size, sex, value, to be presented to Congress for payment at the proper time. This is the status of our country. God's man of power in this day of our national disgrace and defeat is about to appear.

SALVATION LIES IN EDUCATION.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones Believes the Saving of the Union Is in School Teachers' Hands.

"The salvation of the country is in the hands of our school teachers," said the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones at All Souls' Church yesterday morning, "the humble teachers in the rusty school houses at the cross roads. Teachers of the public schools are the bodyguard of the Nation; not only the guardians of its honor, but the safeguards of its very being."

At the beginning of his discourse on "Schools" Mr. Jones characterized the struggle of the present century as a battle of civilization to separate the church from the State and thus secure religious liberty through civil enactment. The movement towards democracy had been a movement away from hierarchy as well as from monarchy, and recent history and logic showed that the divine rights of Kings and of priests rested upon the same assumption. Continuing he said:

The public schools of the United States were born out of the instincts of self-preservation. If they succeed the republic succeeds; if they fail the republic must inevitably go down. Succeed in what? Not in making scholars, but in making citizens. Skill in arithmetic, aptitude in science, or familiarity with the classics, modern or ancient, do not necessarily make good citizenship. History abundantly proves, on the other hand, that these may be and often are used as a menace to the State. Only the forces that shape the moral nature, strengthen the will, quicken the affections, and mold the ideals of life make for good citizenship, and these are the forces of religion. The church was hostile to free thought, suspicious of free speech, and opposed to free fellowship. The civic school for a while tried to get along without these forces and tried to make a distinction between secular and religious education. We must have schools, but they must not be tainted with priestcraft. Certain representatives of the church are still trying to secure control of our public schools. The separation must be complete, permanent, and absolute.

The times are portentous. Terrible clouds hang over our country. Hunger and famine are brought face to face with defiant toilers who enforce idleness in the face of sullen wealth. On the one hand countless hordes of untrained, ignorant immigrants are pouring in upon our panic-stricken land; and on the other hand our boulevards are gay with women, strutting like peacocks in fine feathers. Church and society are paralyzed with men who have debauched their spiritual natures with either too great a greed for money or a consuming lust for position, political and social. Our Congress, the laughing stock of nations, the humiliation of all patriots, so absorbed in playing the checkers of partisanship that it has forgotten the end for which it was convened. In this dire predicament there is one hope alone, that vested in the public schools of America. Today I stand undaunted as I look upon the gathering clouds and await the approaching storm, because I believe in the power of our public schools.

SAYS JUDAISM WILL PREVAIL.

Initial Sermon of Rabbi Farber to the South Side Hebrew Congregation.

The Rev. Dr. R. Farber, rabbi of the South Side Hebrew congregation, preached his initial sermon at the synagogue yesterday morning. Rabbi Farber comes to Chicago from Macon, Ga. His sermon was in commemoration of the feast of Pentecost. He took as his text, Isaiah iv., iii.: "Incline your ear and come unto me, hear and your soul shall live, and I will make with you an everlasting covenant." He said among other things:

I can almost hear the words of the prophet now. They were spoken to Israel in a period of exile under most critical circumstances. Israel was under Babylonian rule and had strayed far from the religion, thoughts, and customs of former days. The prophet, observing this, aroused them with his fiery words and enthusiasm. His language was a message of conciliation between God and Israel. Perhaps if one were to examine the people of the present day he might find that we also had strayed away from the old truths. People of this age think themselves too far advanced to need an adviser. Everyone is his own prophet, everyone his own religious teacher and philosopher. Truly the Word of God is "scarce." The sacred pulpits nowadays are being used to expound university truths. Ministers must be fearless in their utterances, like Isaiah, if they hope to accomplish much good. This is the appointed time to make a covenant with God and pledge again fidelity to the divine precepts. A receptive heart is necessary for the teacher in imparting knowledge. You must do your part. Willing ears must be found and hearts willing to apply the precepts of correct teaching by practical exemplification in daily life. We must recognize authority in religious practice and be conscious of the duties it imposes on us. Some fear innovation in modes of worship, but there used to be no fear as long as the Divine law underlies. Historical Judaism, with all its laws, will in the end stand triumphant and cover with the mantle of love, of justice, of righteousness and good will all who seek refuge under its protective roof.

CHICAGO MEN AT OLD NASSAU.

They Lead the Graduating Class in Scholarship—Have a Good Athletic Record.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—The exercises of the 147th annual commencement of Princeton College began today with the formal opening of the new Alexander Commencement Hall. The class to be graduated Wednesday numbers upwards of 200. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York claim by far the majority of the graduating class. The influence of the Western men, however, is out of all proportion to the numerical strength. Chicago has representatives in the class of '94 who have taken front rank in the class-room and on the athletic field. George Forsyth was voted by his classmates the best all-around man in the class of '94. He is the son of W. H. Forsyth of North Side, Chicago. He has taken the full four years' scientific course and has led this department of his class since the freshman year. Members of the scientific faculty state that Forsyth is the best student not only in his class, but that he has taken a higher stand in his department than any B. S. student for the last five years. Forsyth is not a spiritless "poller." He finds plenty of time for social amusements and athletics. For the last two years he has been change pitcher on the 'varsity baseball nine. His cool head work in the box has pulled Princeton out of a number of tight games. Forsyth is below the average age in time of graduation. He is a writer for the *Nassau Literary Magazine* and is an influential member of the Cap and Gown club. He is a first-class speaker, was a junior orator, and also delivered a rattling good oration on Washington's birthday as a representative of the class of '94.

James Fentress, another prominent Chicagoan, is a son of General Solicitor Fentress of the Illinois Central railroad. He is a member of the Princeton Southern club and entertains the whole college by negro melodies sung from the steps of the old north college. The '94 class ode was written by Fentress. It will be sung during commencement at the cannon exercises. Fentress is President of the layman's conference and has luxurious quarters in Witherspoon Hall.

John Neely is a successful litterateur. For two years he has been the associate managing editor of the *Daily Princetonian*. His keen pen has assailed many academic abuses. He is a man of marked musical ability. He "made" the glee club two years ago, earning the place by his skill with the flute and mandolin. He played third base on his class baseball team and is regarded as a leading all-around man-about-college. Neely is the son of John C. Neely of South Side, Chicago.

Samuel H. Curran will graduate with distinction in the Scientific School. He goes in heavily for athletics. He was a member of the 'varsity Lacrosse team until Princeton ceased to place a team in the field. He has played on his class baseball nine and football team, and for one season was a tower of strength on the 'varsity second eleven. He is the second man in his class, yielding to none save Fellow-Citizen Forsyth. He is a member of the Cap and Gown club, and the son of O. P. Curran of the South Side.

Member Cap and Gown Club F. C. Kenly is a son of D. F. Kenly of the North Side. He is leader of the Banjo club, a high stand man in C. E. course, prize draughtsman, and member of the Tiger Inn club.

Gen. Wistar's Advance on Richmond.

It is not generally known, even among those pretty familiar with the history of the late war, how near Gen. Isaac Wistar came to capturing Richmond. His expedition, secretly planned for that purpose and consisting of six regiments, four of cavalry, left Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 5, 1864. The rebel capital was known to be nearly empty of troops at that particular time. While it was not intended to hold the place, it was believed that by a quick dash the Union prisoners there could be liberated, the railway bridges destroyed, and President Davis and his Cabinet made prisoners. News of the projected raid was carried to the enemy by a Union soldier named Boyle, who two nights before the start was made escaped from Fort Magruder, where he was confined under sentence of death for shooting an officer. A large force was hastily withdrawn from Lee's army and reached Bottom's Bridge, thirteen miles from Richmond, just in time to confront Gen. Wistar's advance. A sharp fight ensued and as it was no longer possible to effect a surprise the object of the expedition was abandoned.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Boring 8,000 Feet Through Rock.

The deepest borehole of the earth is the one at Poroschowitz, in the Rybnik District, Upper Silesia. It has been carried to a depth of something beyond 2,000 meters (about 6,700 feet), and the diameter of the tube at the bottom is seven centimeters. Boring to such a depth, and, moreover, through solid rock, was almost impossible prior to the invention of the Mannesmann tube. The greater strength of this tube, as compared with others, makes it possible to use tubes of thinner gauge. It is expected that a final depth of yet another 500 meters (some 1,670 feet) can be reached, and a number of interesting observations on temperature, etc., will be made.—*Engineering.*

DAY OF THE CHILDREN

SERVICES FOR THE LITTLE ONES IN VARIOUS CHURCHES.

Flowers and Plants Everywhere—Judge Burke Says the Hope of the Country Is in the Sunday-School—Plenty of Advice to the Youngsters—"Levee" Children Given a Feast at Galilee School—Exercises at Presbyterian, Baptist, and Other Churches and Missions.

There were many beautiful services and impressive incidents yesterday in connection with the celebration of Children's day in some of the Chicago churches. The day is selected at a time of year when there is an abundance of flowers, and all the churches which had special services were beautifully decorated.

At the First Presbyterian Church, Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, the auditorium was decorated with flags and flowers. The feature of the service was a patriotic address by Judge Edmund W. Burke. He told the children he would have no hope for the future of this country but for the Sunday-school. Eight million foreigners, he said, had recently been admitted to this country and they were a discordant, sullen, vicious element in society because they had never been under the influence of a Sunday-school. God had been refused recognition in the Constitution and the Bible had been eliminated from the public school, but he had established the Sunday-school as his own. He hoped to attain no more honorable position in life than he had attained when he became superintendent of a Sunday-school, which he believed today was the widest and almost the only door to the church. He believed the children before him were all soldiers of the Lord, and he admonished them to be as brave as the soldiers of the First Regiment, who had been summoned to uphold the law and quell the disturbances at the mines at Pana, Ill.

When Judge Burke had finished his address Supt. Charles Alling Jr. told the children they should take a patriotic interest in politics as did Judge Burke. They should learn to vote for country and fight for the flag. The men who fought under Sheridan, Grant, or Washington were no braver than the boys of the First Regiment who left their business and ball games to prevent the destruction of corporation property that had been guaranteed protection by the laws of the State of Illinois.

The Rev. C. M. Morton said in this world a man is judged first by what he has, second by what he knows, and third by what he is. The Rev. S. M. Johnson related a number of amusing anecdotes and pledged the 500 children in unison "to try to please Jesus, to try to make home happy, to try to make school happy, and to try to make the world happier by my having lived in it." The services were concluded by exercises by the chapel primary department, the singing of "America," the distribution of flowers, and an organ postlude.

Baptist Children's Services.

The children's day exercises at the First Baptist Church, South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, were held at 10:30 a. m. One thousand three hundred children were in attendance when the Rev. A. M. Bacon pronounced the invocation and asked all to join in singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." The church was decorated with palms, and each child was given two or three flowers as it left the church. There were anthems, responsive readings of psalms, hymns, and recitations. The children in Mrs. Pope's class recited "Children's Day" and "Little Things." Following the song "Little Builders" the pupils in the primary department held their graduating exercises and were presented with diplomas certifying to their promotion to the intermediate department. A violin solo "Intermezzo," by Master Harold Wrenn, preceded the Children's day offering, and then the pastor, the Rev. P. S. Henson, delivered a brief sermon from the text: "The Rose of Sharon," which was outlined in flowers as a motto on the church walls.

At the Armour Mission.

The average Sunday-school attendance at the Armour Mission is 1,500, but yesterday's Children's day exercise proved an attraction to 300 additional occasional attendants. The program was arranged by Mrs. Julia Beveridge, registrar of the institute. At 2:45 o'clock a throng of more than 1,000 happy children beat impatiently upon the doors for admission. The up-stairs auditorium was gracefully decorated. At the right and left of the pulpit, which was draped with asparagus vine ferns, were two large jars of cut flowers. Pendant everywhere were festoons of smilax, and just above the speakers' platform was hung half a dozen gilded cages containing singing canaries.

The services were commenced with a chorus by seventy-five members of the Chicago Choral Society, followed by a chorus by the glee club. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Milner, offered a prayer and then left to participate in services in another part of the city. There were only two addresses, one by Dr. Hollister, Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and the other by the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus. The most impressive features of the program were the recitation in concert by sixteen girls and the solos by C. H. Pollock of the Plymouth Church Choir and by Miss Maggie Flaws. Each child at the conclusion of the services was presented with a carnation.

Two Services for the Children.

Both the morning and evening services at the First Congregational Church, Washington boulevard and Ann street, were devoted to the children. At the morning service the 500 children were assembled in the gallery and the pastor, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, preached a children's sermon from the text: "I am he that liveth and was dead." The children were told of Christ's mission after he left the earth, and how he personally interceded with God for his people. They were also impressed with the thought that Christ receives all the petitions presented to him, and that he has a loving care for his children. The regular Sunday-school services were omitted, and in the evening the children listened to a lecture on the life of Christ, illustrated by stereopticon views.

"Levee" Children at Service.

Supt. Murray of the Galilee Sunday-School, No. 255 State street, was extremely busy yesterday afternoon. He had invited nearly 500 children of the "levee" district to join in the special Children's day services. A good proportion of those invited responded. The officers of the Sunday-school not only provided a program for the spiritual benefit of the children, but their physical needs were also well looked after. The school-room was decorated with palms and growing plants. The choir of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church sang for the children. Supt. Murray made an address to the children in which he encouraged them to attend the school regularly and explained the benefits they would receive. A number of the children contributed to the program with recitations and songs. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Brobst and Mrs. Marks. The children were next taken into another room and fed.

Services at Evanston.

Children's day exercises were held at the various churches at Evanston yesterday. All day Saturday the little ones gathered wild flowers and with them decorated the Sunday-school rooms. At the South Presbyterian Church Children's day was observed both morning and evening. In the morning John M. Mills, the pastor, preached a special sermon to the children and administered the rite of infant baptism. The evening service was in charge of the Sunday-school. The Rev. H. T. Snell of Chicago lectured on "The Catacombs in Rome" at the First Congregational Church. At the Hemenway Church instead of the regular Sunday exercises the primary department gave a concert in the audience room. Emily Huntington Miller talked to the children at the First Baptist Church. Flower mission day was also observed at Union Hall on Davis street at 3:30 o'clock. Mrs. Elizabeth Manly spoke on the "Origin of the Flower Mission Work," and the Rev. N. G. Axtel also delivered an address. A large number of those who attended the services brought flowers, and they will be distributed among the sick. Emergency Hospital was also remembered and many donations of flowers were received there.

Other Children's Day Services.

Other Children's day services were as follows:

At the Woodlawn Park Church the Rev. W. R. Wood spoke in the morning; at the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church Pastor H. O. Rowlands talked to the little ones in the evening; Humboldt Park Baptist Church, the Rev. Kittredge Wheeler, morning services; South Congregational Church, the Rev. Willard Scott baptized children in the morning and a festival was held by the Sunday-school; Forestville Congregational Church, the Rev. W. A. Lyman spoke in the morning and in the evening services were held by the Sunday-school and choir; New England Congregational, the Rev. James Gibson spoke in the morning on "Children's Day Service," the Rev. Mr. Day assisting—in the evening H. W. Gates preached; Lincoln Park Congregational, the Rev. David Beaton administered baptism in the morning, and in the evening there was a children's concert, the Chicago String Quartet assisting; University Congregational, the Rev. Dr. N. I. Rubinkam held morning children's services, and in the evening preached on "Half Hours in Old Testament Literature"; Lake View Congregational, the Rev. Philip Krohn held services in the evening; at the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, the Rev. Edward H. Larrabee celebrated children's mass at 10:15 a. m.; Grace English Lutheran Church, the Rev. Lee M. Heilman spoke in the morning on "The Lost Sheep Found"; St. John's Episcopal Church, children's services in the morning; First Methodist Church, the Rev. H. D. Kimball held services in the morning and preached a special sermon at night; the Sunday-school also rendered an appropriate program; Englewood Avenue Methodist Church, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Goodwin held morning exercises; Park Avenue Methodist, the Rev. W. W. Painter held special exercises in the morning and preached in the evening on "Our Children." At the Moreland Presbyterian Church the Rev. S. M. Crissman spoke on "Dike Builders" to the little ones in the evening; Second Presbyterian, the Sunday-school held special exercises in the morning; Fifth Presbyterian, the Rev. Le Roy Hooker spoke in the morning on "Children's Day"; Sixth Presbyterian, commemorative children's day services in the morning; Church of the Covenant, the Rev. Thomas C. Hall held morning exercises; Christ Chapel, the Rev. Edward Yates Hill held special services at 3 p. m.; Immanuel Church, the Rev. Erl B. Hubbell preached to the children in the evening; Fullerton Avenue Church, the Rev. Dr. John Rusk spoke in the morning; First Scotch Church, the Rev. Henry S. Jenkinson, Sabbath-school conducted special exercises in the morning; at the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church the Rev. R. A. White spoke in the morning on "Child Saving in Chicago"; Church of the Redeemer, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris held special morning services and consecrated children; St. Paul's Universalist Church, the Rev. Dr. Canfield held a "Children's Sunday"; Kenwood Evangelical Church, the Rev. John P. Hale, special flower service in the morning and Sabbath-school exercises.

Cause of the Volcanoes on the Moon.

The best existing map of the moon's surface, one devoted especially to the mountainous regions, shows 132,856 crater-shaped projections, of which number upwards of 100,000 may be seen by aid of a telescope of only medium power. The origin of these craters has been the subject of much discussion of late among the astronomers, it being the opinion of many eminent authorities that they were caused by the lunar surface (probably at a time when it was in a plastic state) being bombarded with aerolites or meteorites. Dr. Gilbert was the first geologist of high standing to favor this curious opinion—basing the idea on the fact that one of the craters in Arizona was actually formed by the falling of such a stone from the heavens.

Colors from Coal Tar.

Coal tar, formerly considered a waste and a regular nuisance to gasworkers, is now utilized as one of the most valuable color producers. Chemists have extracted from it sixteen shades of blue, the same number of various tints of yellow, twelve of orange, nine of violet, besides numerous other colors, shades, and tints. A late magazine writer in summing up an article on "Uses of Coal Tar," says: "The amount of coloring matter stored in coal is so great that one pound of the common bituminous variety will yield sufficient magenta to cover 500 yards of flannel, aurine for 120 yards, vermilion for 2,560 yards, and alizarine for 255 yards of turkey red cloth."

Due to Hard Times.

The marriage rate in England and Wales during the last quarter of last year was lower than in any previous like period. There were 121,818 marriages, which was in the annual proportion of 16.3 persons per 1,000 of population. The mean rate for the corresponding quarter in the preceding ten years was 17.3. It is also noted that the average of the last ten years is far below that of any preceding decennium.

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AFTER A HARD FIGHT.

BRANDS BEAT GARDEN CITYS IN FOURTEEN INNINGS.

The Game a Pitchers' Battle, Though the Runs Were Four to Three, and Three of Them Are Earned—Franklins Defeat Lake Views and Rivals Drub the Whitings—Games in the Western Association and Western League—No National League Games Sunday.

The City League had three good contests yesterday, but the battle between the Brands and the Garden Citys was a notable contest as the score shows—14 innings, 4 to 3. As a result the Brands go from fourth to first place in the race. The other clubs retain their positions in the same order. The winning clubs yesterday were the Brands, Rivals, and Franklins, and the standing now is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brands	3	2	1	.667
Lake Views	5	3	2	.000
Garden Citys	4	2	2	.500
Whitings	4	2	2	.500
Rivals	4	2	2	.500
Franklins	4	1	3	.250

WIN AFTER FOURTEEN INNINGS.

Brands and Garden City Have a Hard Struggle, the Former Club Winning.

It took fourteen innings to get a verdict. After the Brands scored two the Gardens came in for their half, and it looked as though more innings would be played. An error by Gertenrich, a hit by Bowman, and an error by Harland netted the Gardens a run, but Lynch was caught at third.

The Brands started out with two runs. Stratton was hit by a pitched ball and Esterquest's home run netted them all the tallies. The Garden Citys scored their first two runs in the sixth inning. O'Connor received a base on balls, Bowman's two-bagger, and two sacrifices did it.

The game abounded with brilliant fielding. It was a pitchers' battle after the first inning. The best stick work is credited to Bowman. The fielding honors belong to Gertenrich, Schaefer, Harder, and Harland.

As Zeigler went to bat in the first inning thirty members of the Karpen Bros. furniture works marched on the grounds with a couple of drums and thirty tin horns, which they blew till all their strength was gone, and presented Mr. Zeigler with flowers in the form of a bat and ball. The score:

Brands.	R	H	P	A	E	Garden City.	R	H	P	A	E
Stratton, cf.	1	0	4	1	0	Zeigler, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Breen, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	O'Connor, ss	1	1	3	4	1
E'terquest, 3b	1	2	1	5	1	Bowman, 1b.	2	3	16	0	0
Peters, 1b.	0	0	16	0	0	Harder, 3b.	0	2	6	4	1
Harland, 2b.	1	2	5	3	1	Lynch, c.	0	0	8	3	0
G'rt'nri'h, ss	1	2	5	3	3	Noll, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Hanson, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Sayer, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Quigley, c.	0	1	10	1	0	Schaefer, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
Amet, rf.	0	0	2	1	0	Hollison, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	4	7	42	18	5	Totals	3	9	*41	19	2

*Gertenrich out for cutting the base.

Brands......2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4
Garden City.0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Earned runs—Brands, 2; Garden Citys, 1. Home run—Esterquest. Two-base hits—Garden Citys, 4; Brands, 2. Base on balls—Garden Citys, 7; Brands, 2. Struck out—By Hollison, 9; by Hanson, 9. Hit by pitched ball—Quigley (3), Esterquist, Stratton. Left on base—Brands, 9; Garden Citys, 13. Time of game—3:10. Umpire—Jevne.

Rivals, 21; Whitings, 14.

There was an old-fashioned slugging match on the Northwest grounds, in which the Whitings got the worst of it. Boyd, the first man up, made a home run over the right field fence. He was followed by Posseh1 with a two-bagger and by Gubbins and McGinnis with singles; Meehan then changed places with him, but fared almost as badly, and by the time the side was retired the Whitings had nine runs to their credit. This did not dishearten the Rivals, however, although they could gather but two in their half. The Whitings were retired without a run in the second, while the Rivals gathered three. The Whitings apparently clinched a victory in the third when they made three, mainly on errors. Then the Rivals came in for their inning, and with the aid of some good stick work piled up eleven runs. They were never headed thereafter. Boyd's two home runs in one inning, Holmes' home run with three on bases, and Meehan's and Rooks' fielding were notable features. The score:

Rivals.	R	H	P	A	E	Whitings.	R	H	P	A	E
Lyons, 3b.	3	1	0	1	0	Boyd, ss.	3	2	0	5	1
McKeevit, rf	3	4	2	0	1	Posseh1, lf 2b	2	1	4	2	0
Meehan, ss. p	2	1	1	6	2	Gubbins, 3b.	1	1	3	3	1
Rooks, lf.	3	1	4	0	0	McGinnis, rf	1	1	1	0	0
O'Meara, c.	3	2	5	2	0	Hassett, cf.	2	3	2	3	1
Hanr'hoe, 2b	3	1	3	2	2	Lee, 2b. 1b.	1	0	8	1	3
Holmes, 1b.	3	3	12	0	0	Adams, c.	0	0	3	1	1
Parker, p. ss.	2	0	0	4	0	Minton, 1b. lf	3	0	3	0	0
Hamill, cf.	1	2	0	0	1	Roach, p.	1	0	1	2	0
Totals	21	15	27	15	6	Totals	14	8	24	17	7

Rivals..........2 3 11 0 0 0 3 2 *—21
Whitings........9 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0—14

Earned runs—Rivals, 10; Whitings, 8. Two-base hits—Posseh1, McKevitt. Home runs—Boyd (2), Holmes (1). Bases on balls—Rivals, 4; Whitings, 1. Struck out—By Roach, 2; by Meehan, 5. Stolen bases—Rivals, 7; Whitings, 5. Hit by pitcher—Hamill, Hanrahoe. Double-play—Meehan-Hanrahoe-Holmes. Umpire—Earl. Time—2:30.

Franklins, 18; Lake Views, 7.

At the West Side park the Franklins spoiled all calculation pointing to a close game by landing upon Lippert's delivery in the fourth inning and scoring ten runs before the side was retired. Anson replaced him, and although he did well, the lead of the Franklins was too great to wipe out. The score:

Franklins.	R	H	P	A	E	Lake Views.	R	H	P	A	E
O.Ortm'n, 3b	3	3	2	2	1	Jackson, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Getzein, cf.	3	4	2	0	0	Healy, 2b.	0	0	4	1	1
Justi, 1b.	2	2	12	1	0	Lipp't, p&3b	1	3	2	0	0
Bartell, lf.	2	0	2	0	1	Hudson, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Brown, c.	1	0	5	2	1	Andrews, cf.	0	1	2	0	1
Ebert, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	Johnson, ss.	1	1	2	4	2
Gastfield, 2b	2	1	3	1	2	Gubbins, 1b.	0	0	5	0	1
White, p.	2	1	0	4	0	Anson, 3b&p	1	0	2	3	0
Schmitt, ss.	1	1	3	2	1	Ayers, c.	2	3	7	3	1
Totals	18	16	27	12	6	Totals	7	11	24	12	7

Earned runs—Franklins, 5; Lake Views, 2. Two-base hits—Ayers and Hudson. Three-base hits—Getzein and Lippert. Stolen bases—Franklins, 3; Lake Views, 1. Struck out—By White, 4; by Lippert, 3; by Anson, 1. Bases on balls—By White, 2; by Lippert, 5. Passed balls—Ayers, 3. Wild pitches—White, 2; Lippert, 2. Double play—Ortman-Justi-Brown. Time—2:00. Umpire—Tindall.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Toledo, Sioux City, and Indianapolis Winners in Games Yesterday.

No change occurred in the Western League relative standing yesterday. It now is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Sioux City	33	25	8	.758
Kansas City	35	22	13	.629
Toledo	36	22	14	.611
Minneapolis	35	20	15	.571
Grand Rapids	40	18	22	.450
Milwaukee	28	10	18	.357
Indianapolis	39	15	24	.385
Detroit	36	9	27	.250

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 10.—Pinkney gave the game away to the visitors this afternoon when, in the last half of the ninth, with two men out, he missed a little pop-up. The score:

Grand Rapids......0 0 1 4 0 0 2 0 0— 7
Sioux City........0 2 0 0 0 2 1 1 4—10

Batteries—Rhines and Spies; Jones and Twineham. Hits—Grand Rapids, 9; Sioux City, 8. Errors—Grand Rapids, 4; Sioux City, 5.

TOLEDO, O., June 10.—The Kansas City club failed to arrive here to play the game that had been transferred from Sept. 25, so the game scheduled with Minneapolis for tomorrow was played, and the home team made it three straight. The score:

Toledo..........4 1 0 3 0 0 2 9 0—19
Minneapolis.....0 0 1 0 6 0 1 0 0— 8

Batteries—Hughey and McFarland; Fraser, Sowders, and Burrell. Hits—Toledo, 17; Minneapolis, 11. Errors—Toledo, 2; Minneapolis, 4.

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—Indianapolis won the game in the third inning today by good clean hitting. The score:

Milwaukee........0 0 0 3 0 2 3 0 0—8
Indianapolis.....1 2 6 0 0 0 0 0 *—9

Batteries—Luby and Lohmann, Camp and Schaub. Hits—Milwaukee, 8; Indianapolis, 10. Errors—Indianapolis, 3.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION BALL GAMES.

Omaha, Jacksonville, and Rock Island Winners in Games Yesterday.

The association clubs are in the same relative positions and to date the standing is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
St. Joseph	32	21	11	.656
Rock Island	31	19	12	.613
Omaha	31	17	14	.548
Lincoln	31	16	15	.516
Peoria	32	16	16	.500
Jacksonville	32	15	17	.469
Des Moines	33	13	20	.394
Quincy	32	10	22	.303

QUINCY, Ill., June 10.—In the Western Association game today the score was:

Jacksonville.......1 2 0 0 0 5 0 0 *—8
Quincy.............0 3 3 0 0 0 0 1 0—7

Base hits—Jacksonville, 12; Quincy, 6. Errors—Jacksonville, 3; Quincy, 3. Batteries—Emerke and Snyder, Jacksonville; McGrevey and Johnson, Quincy.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—Omaha batted with more luck today. The score:

Omaha.......0 4 1 0 2 7 1 0 0—15
Des Moines..1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0— 4

Batteries—McMakin and Moran; Holmes, Bristow, and Jones. Hits—Omaha, 13; Des Moines, 13. Errors—Omaha, 1; Des Moines, 1.

PEORIA, Ill., July 10.—Rock Island beat the home team today in a good game. The score:

Peoria.............0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 1—5
Rock Island........5 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 *—7

Hits—Peoria, 5; Rock Island, 7. Errors—Peoria, 2; Rock Island, 2. Batteries—Johnson and Terrien, Andrews and Sage.

Miscellaneous Baseball Games.

At Bloomington, Ill.—Bloomington, 25; Peoria, 22.

At Troy, N. Y.—Troy, 12; Buffalo, 7.

At Dubuque, Ia.—Dubuque, 5; Independence, 5.

Standing of the League Clubs.

No National League games were played yesterday, and the standing of the clubs, therefore, remains unchanged, as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	33	24	9	.727
Boston	39	25	14	.646
Pittsburg	38	24	14	.632
Cleveland	35	22	13	.629
Philadelphia	35	22	13	.629
Brooklyn	36	21	15	.583
New York	38	19	19	.500
St. Louis	39	18	21	.462
Cincinnati	35	13	22	.371
Chicago	37	11	26	.297
Washington	39	11	28	.282
Louisville	36	10	26	.278

National League games scheduled for today are: Chicago at Boston, Louisville at New York, Pittsburg at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Washington, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, and Cleveland at Baltimore.

DOMINO AND CORRECTION.

Matched Race Talked Of and May Even Yet Be Brought About.

NEW YORK, June 10.—From a friend of Mr. John A. Morris and Mr. James R. Keene comes a good story of how the matter of a furlong staved off a match race between Correction and Domino. As all except novices know Correction and Domino are sister and brother. Immediately following the running of the Toboggan Slide Handicap, in which Mr. Morris' Correction smothered her field by reeling off the first half-mile in 45½ seconds, Mr. Morris accosted Mr. Keene with the remark that Correction's half-mile was a wonderful one and that he would like to see something in the guise of horseflesh that could equal it.

"Pshaw," Mr. Keene rejoined, "Domino can do it handily enough."

Mr. Morris at once scented a match race and he drew Mr. Keene on to a declaration of the speed possessed by the gentleman in black, as Domino is known in the Keene circle. Finally Mr. Morris said:

"The two ought to make a grand race, and if you think Domino fleet enough I will run Correction against him any day agreeable, weight for age, or ten pounds below the scale, for $5,000 a side."

"Done," assented Mr. Keene.

"Well," continued Mr. Morris, "the distance shall be five furlongs and ——"

"Not at all," interrupted Mr. Keene. "The distance shall be six furlongs. Your mare has shown what she can do at six furlongs, and my colt has, too. As a 2-year-old over this track last fall he picked up 128 pounds and made the record for the distance—1:09. Upon that occasion he ran the first half mile in 44 seconds flat."

Here rests the prospective match. If Mr. Morris consents to the additional furlong there will be a race that will attract all New York and the attention of the entire turf world.

TRAINING AND BETTING.

Derby Colts in the East—How the Suburban Betting Is Going.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—Five crack Eastern colts are being keyed up for the American Derby to be run at Washington Park, Chicago, next Saturday week. They are Domino, Hornpipe, Senator Grady, Matt Byrnes, and Dorian. The European trip of Mr. Croker will probably keep Dobbins at home. Domino is reported to have "burned up" the Brighton and Sheepshead tracks in his work, with Hornpipe a good second. Senator Grady has shown a mile and three furlongs at Jerome Park in 2:25, and Dorian ran well enough in the Bowling Brook Handicap last Wednesday to make his chances look rosy. Horsemen are in doubt as to Domino liking the American Derby distance. Hornpipe can stay the route, and Senator Grady is thought an oldfashioned cup performer. Matt Byrnes looks like a "badge horse." So light is the volume of Suburban play that one of the books has hit upon the expedient of quoting odds about stables containing more than one representative in the race. Against the Keene Stable, for instance—Domino, St. Leonards, Hornpipe, and Assignee—10 to 1 is offered. There is a like price about the Dwyer and McClelland horses, 5 to 1; the Walbaum pair, Lamplighter and Potentate, and 4 to 1 Ramapo and Kinglet coupled. Clifford and Sir Walter are at 5 to 1 each; Bassetlaw, 12 to 1; Ajax, Herald, and Pickpocket, 20 to 1; and Sport, 25 to 1.

WINNING OWNERS AND JOCKEYS.

Figures Showing Who the Lucky Ones Are at the Cicero Race Track.

Ed Corrigan has materially increased his winnings at Hawthorne during the last week and three new ones go into the $2,000 list: Hankins & Johnson, Henry Simons, and Alex Shields. Those who have won $2,000 or more to date are:

Owner.	Winnings.	Owner.	Winnings.
Batchelder, J. A.	$2,000	May & Hall	$5,975
Corrigan, Ed	24,565	Morris & Co., G. B.	6,525
Cushing, J. E.	4,425	Magrane, W. P.	4,285
Coulter, T. W.	3,025	Ruddy Bros	2,350
Dunne, P.	13,400	Shields, Alex.	2,350
Ezell, L.	7,200	Schrieber & Dunne	5,510
Hankins & John'n.	2,100	Simons, Henry	3,725

Charley Weber and Leigh have a long lead in the list of winning jockeys, but had the same number of winning mounts last week. The jockeys who have been first to the wire four times or more are:

Jockey.	First.	Second.	Third.
Weber, C.	47	31	21
Leigh	46	16	17
Carr, F.	12	17	13
McCue	10	12	19
Taylor	9	8	10
Knapp	7	10	5
Noble	6	5	5
Irving	5	12	2
Clay	4	12	13
Chorn	4	12	10
Taylor, E.	4	5	3
Murphy	4	0	5

Summer Races at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—The summer race meeting of the Kansas City Jockey club will open Wednesday, June 20. P. Corrigan, Pat Dunne, Dan Honig, Al Orth, San Angela Stables, Humboldt Stables, H. T. Batcheler, Peter Weber, and others of the same class have engaged stable room.

SARSFIELDS DEFEAT LIBERATORS.

So the Referee Decides, but Against the Latter's Protest.

There was a moderate attendance at the Gaelic games yesterday afternoon at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. The Liberators and Sarsfields put up a poor game at football. In the first half the Liberators, playing to the south goal, made a point, J. Foley putting the ball over. This was the only tally made. The second half was a repetition of the first, though the Sarsfields scored two points within ten minutes from restarting. Foul was claimed on the last one but not allowed. The game ended in favor of the Sarsfields by two points to one, though the Liberators claimed a draw. The teams:

Liberators—J. Foley, Captain; John Foley, P. Foley, D. Moriarty, P. Moriarty, M. Moriarty, Brown, Kelleher, Dineen, Brosnan, Waldem, P. Boyle, J. Boyle, Gough, M. O'Connell, A. Donovan, B. Williams.

Sarsfields—P. Mulcahy, Captain; Cronin, D. O'Mara, Barry, Cahill Mulcahy, Joyce, O'Shanghnessy, O'Sullivan, Welsh, Duggan, O'Connell, Morris, Barry, F. O'Hara, M. O'Hara, Kelly. Referee—P. Martin.

The crowd had grown larger when the Davitts and O'Mahoneys lined up, hurleys in hand. After the Davitts had invaded and been repulsed the O'Mahoneys bore down and Barry, with a fine hit, registered a point for his side. Give and take play followed for a time until the Davitts worked the ball down to their opponents' goal, where the attacking forwards got bunched with the rear defense. The ball emerged from the scrimmage and Furlong hit it through the O'Mahoney goal. E. Ahearn added a point and the ball came back to midfield. D. Ahearn was struck on the leg by an opponent and retaliated. This caused a stoppage, and though the referee tried to restart the ball with reprimanding or ruling off the offending players, the O'Mahoney captain refused to continue and called his team off the field. The game was then given to the Davitts by a score of 1 goal and 1 point to 1 point. The teams:

Davitts—E. Ahearn, Captain; D. Ahearn, M. Ahearn, Cronin, Fleming, Farrell, Rourke, Ryan, Lehane, Gourley, Hogan, Lenahan, Furlong, Dwyer, Keating, B. Hayes, Flinn.

O'Mahoneys—T. Howe, Captain; Clifford, Barry, Dunn, Murphy, O'Connell, O'Shea, Connors, Kennedy, O'Donnell, Galway, Cook, Ivers, Healey, Sullivan, Doran, Harrington.

PADDY "THE PIG'S" AWFUL BLOW.

He Broke Englishman Young's Skull in the Tattersall's Arena Fight.

The desperate pugilistic battle between Ike Young, the Englishman, and Paddy McGourin, alias "Paddy the Pig," which took place in Tattersall's arena at the World's Fair grounds on the night of Sept. 17, is recalled by a letter received by McGourin recently from England. This was the battle in which Frank Partridge, nephew of the Board of Trade operator, backed McGourin for several thousand dollars and Charles Smith of Drexel boulevard acted as timekeeper. About forty Board of Trade men were present as friends of McGourin, as against 1,000 English soldiers and English coach drivers who backed Young. Choynski was behind the Englishman.

The battle was a terrific slugging match, and in the early part of the fight McGourin broke his right hand. He gamely continued the battle, however, using his left, and in the eighteenth round landed a terrible swing on the Englishman's jaw which ended the fight. Young presented a wretched appearance after the battle and complained of pains in his head.

He shortly returned to England, and McGourin, who is now employed as night watchman at the Hotel Barry on the South Side, received a letter last week from Young's brother in England. The letter stated that Ike was little better than a lunatic. The right hand swing which broke McGourin's hand, landed back of the Englishman's left ear and fractured his skull. Young has been subjected to several operations and his brother writes that his memory is irrevocably ruined, and that he will never again be able to do any work. McGourin, who is a good-hearted fellow, sent Young $25.

THISTLES BEAT THE RANGERS.

Football Contest in Which Swift Play Is the Marked Feature.

The Rangers were beaten in their last match yesterday by the Thistles after a swift game in which they had quite as much of the play as their opponents. The Rangers had a strong team, while the Thistles were but a shadow of their full strength. According to custom the teams lined up an hour after the advertised time as follows:

Thistles.		Rangers.
Gibson	Goal	Miller.
Weir. Judge	Backs	Scobie. Slater.
Cameron. Wright. Tause.	Half-backs	Christie. Williams. H. Logan.
Govier. Jarrett.	Left wing	McKay. Pringle.
Aston	Center	D. Wilson.
Young. London.	Right wing	C. Logan. Kelman.

Referee—James Wild.

The Thistles defended the western goal, and for some time were kept hustling to beat back the rushes of the Rangers. The play was pretty even until half-time was called, and it looked as if the Thistles would cross over a goal down, but Govier got a chance which he took and the score was a tie.

In the second half the Thistles showed improved form, while the Rangers fell off. Towards the finish they improved. In this half the Thistles scored twice—four minutes from the start and ten minutes from the close. Wright got the first goal with a shot which went through with terrific speed, while Govier was responsible for the other. When time was called the Thistles had scored three goals to the Rangers' one.

A meeting of the Chicago Football Association will be held tomorrow evening, when all arrangements for the final tie between the Thistles and Braidwoods will be made.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS IN KANSAS CITY.

Two Big Implement Houses Are Destroyed—Damage Estimated at $310,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 10.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the Keystone Implement company, Nos. 1317 to 1321 West Thirteenth street, and the Buford and George Manufacturing company's building at Nos. 1311 to 1315 West Thirteenth street. The loss is $310,000. The firemen worked hard to confine the flames to the Keystone building, but the stock of paints and oils fed the flames, which leaped in the air fifty to a hundred feet and were quickly communicated to the Buford and George Manufacturing company's building on the east. This firm also manufactures agricultural implements and their stock was large. The department fought the flames from all sides and succeeded in keeping the fire within the two structures named, but both buildings and contents were entirely destroyed, even the walls having fallen. About 6 o'clock the west wall of the Keystone building fell and crushed an adjoining frame dwelling occupied by Charles Piercey. The family had left their home and was thus saved from death. The Birch House, occupied by Jasper P. Pope, was also crushed and Mr. Pope was seriously injured. James Donnelly of Hook and Ladder company No. 1 was also caught under the falling wall and his injuries are serious. Pat Ahern, another fireman, was slightly injured. William Radell suffered the dislocation of his collar-bone. About 7:30 another part of the wall fell and James Marvin was injured about the hips. The losses aggregate $310,000, divided as follows: Keystone Implement company; loss, $130,000; insurance, $80,000; Buford & George Manufacturing company; loss, $180,000; insurance, $80,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

WEST BAY CITY, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—McLaughlin & Magill's coal sheds, office, lime kiln, and warehouse, the Riverview Hotel, Lind Bros.' boathouse, and the steambarge William P. Thew were destroyed by fire today, involving a loss of $30,000. The fire started in a fruit-stand between the coal office and hotel and in less than five minutes had spread to the entire plant. The Thew was discharging a load of stone at McLaughlin & Magill's dock and no tug was at hand to pull it out until the flames had cut off access to the lines, which soon burned off, when it floated into the river and burned to the water's edge. Some of the crew had a narrow escape, not getting off until after the lines had burned off, when the bow struck against the opposite side of the slip, giving them time to jump onto the dock. McLaughlin & Magill lose $16,000, with insurance of $14,000. Moses Howe, who owned the lime kiln and the hotel, loses $5,000, with $1,000 insurance. The hotel furniture was a total loss and was insured for $1,200. Lind Bros.' boat shop was filled with small boats, many of which were stored there by the owners. The stock was insured for $500 and the loss is $2,500. The Thew was built at Vermilion, O., in 1884, was owned by Thew and others of Lorain, rated A2½, and valued at $8,000.

GREENVILLE, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The Greenville elevator, belonging to Adolph Brenchard, was set on fire this morning by sparks from a passing locomotive on the Vandalia line. The building, valued at $12,000, and grain at $6,000 were entirely consumed, together with several coal cars belonging to the Vandalia line. The building was insured for $4,000 and the stock $5,000.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 10.—[Special.]—The amount of lumber destroyed by last night's fire was 14,000,000 feet in Knapp, Stout & Co.'s yard, 7,000,000 in the Lesure Lumber Co.'s yard, and 1,500,000 in Standard Lumber—a total of 22,5000,000 feet, valued at $15 per thousand, making the loss on lumber $337,500. The loss on the Lesure mill is $65,000, and other losses $25,000, making the entire loss $427,500. Knapp, Stout & Co. and Lesure Lumber Co. carried $305,000. The agent of the Western Union Telegraph, seeing the lines were going to suffer, ordered repairers with material from Chicago. They arrived this morning and the damages are repaired. Additional companies carrying risks are:

Eagle, N. Y.	$1,000	Fireman's Fd.Cal.	$6,000
Palatine, Eng.	1,500	Underwriters, N.Y.	5,000
American Ins	2,000	Lion, Eng.	3,000
Scottish Union	7,000	London Asso.	2,500

There is also $40,000 represented by the Oakland, Home, British, American, New Hampshire, Manchester, Citizens', Pittsburg, Rockford, Ill., and Security, New Haven.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., June 10.—The extensive nail mill of Ellis & Lessig, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames originated from the gas producers of the furnaces and spread so rapidly that the mill was completely destroyed, and it was only by hard work that the adjoining buildings were saved. The loss will aggregate between $80,000 and $100,000, chiefly on nail-making machinery. It is but partially insured. Six hundred hands will be temporarily thrown out of work.

VISITORS NEED A MAP

DIFFICULT TO FIND A WAY TO THE COLUMBIAN MUSEUM.

Piles of Rubbish Block the Walks—Check Room Inadequate to the Needs—Sixteen Thousand People Suffer Inconvenience to See the Wonders of the Exhibit—Prof. Garner Visits Chicago—Italian Laborer Shoots Two Men—Anti-Cigaret League Formed.

If the managers of the Columbian Museum would furnish the general public with a diagram showing how to get to the Museum from Stony Island avenue they would probably increase the attendance. Acres of sandheaps, piles upon piles of treacherous débris, and pitfalls innumerable surround the Museum. It stands in the middle of a veritable maze, from which a man can barely climb out in an hour. As for a woman—she has to be carried out.

When the gong for closing time was sounded at 6 o'clock last night crowds of people were still trying to reach the gates. Nearly 16,000 persons passed the turnstiles as it was. The hairy mastodon was not prodded yesterday, for the regulation regarding sticks and umbrellas was strictly enforced. As the weather man predicted rain about three-quarters of the crowd had an umbrella along. The result was a long delay at the gates. It was easy enough to receive the crowd's canes and umbrellas, but getting them back to their owners was the trouble. "Either the public has got to be taught not to bring umbrellas and canes or we must have more check-rooms," said an official. At 5 o'clock a cue of people reached clear to the lagoon steps, waiting for a chance to reclaim property from the check-room. It was 7 o'clock before the last umbrella was handed out.

Sixteen thousand people seems like a big crowd, but scattered around the floors and galleries of the great museum they hardly showed. Outside it was as hot as a basement restaurant; inside the building it was cool and comfortable. People wandered lazily about, examining the rather bewildering array of specimens. They looked at the stone images from Egypt; they saw Angelo del Nero's big picture of "Columbus"; they found a Javanese mask that looked like Gov. Altgeld, and a club that would become a levee policeman. The crowd was out for fun and it had lots. It felt rather lost at first because it had nothing to prod things with, but it is getting used to the innovation. The name-scrawling idot is abroad and he has been getting in his work at the Museum. Because of the deeds of this person the statuary and ceramic exhibits were closed to the public yesterday. It is seriously proposed to put everything in the museum under glass in order to do away with this nuisance.

Outside the museum things were humming. "Keep off the grass" signs didn't go yesterday; it was too hot. Every patch of grass around the main lagoon was dotted with people eating lunch or sleeping. Four electric launches did quite a business and there was a regular fleet of small boats for hire.

Everybody seems to take a great interest in the museum, but there is nothing to be heard but complaints of the difficulty in getting to it. The museum is many blocks from everything but the Illinois Central, and Sunday, the people's day, the express trains do not run. Most of the visitors seem to come from the southwest side. They reach the park by the electric cars and as a rule spend most of the afternoon scrambling over ruins to get to the museum. If they do get there at all they want to sit down and rest rather than to walk about the museum.

"It seems to me," said one of the watchmen, "that the paths leading to the museum could be kept clear of rubbish. At present there is only one path along which a woman can pass without tearing her dress on projecting nails.

PROF. GARNER VISITS CHICAGO.

Now Preparing an Article to Prove the Existence of a Language of Monkeys.

Prof. R. L. Garner, who recently returned to the United States after a long tour of scientific research in Europe and Africa, was in the city yesterday, the guest of R. L. Duvall of North Edgewater. Prof. Garner says he remained for 112 days in a cage in an African jungle, unaccompanied by any attendant, endeavoring to discover if monkeys, apes, and gorillas had any means of communicating intelligibly with each other to a degree that would determine if any reliance could be placed on the Darwinian theory. He claims to have discovered what is described as a language used by these animals, which was presented at length in THE TRIBUNE two weeks ago. This claim has been assailed by British scientists, who asserted Prof. Garner had only remained a few days in the jungle and that his discovery was mythical. As soon as the latter arrived in New York he practically demonstrated his discoveries and is now preparing some articles on evolution which he thinks will throw much light on the interesting subject. Prof. Garner and Mr. Duvall left last night for Indianapolis, the home of the former.

FRANK PAPA SHOOTS TWO MEN.

Italian Laborer Wounds a Fellow Countryman and Attempts a Policeman's Life.

Frank Papa, an Italian street laborer in the employ of the city, shot and wounded one of his countrymen and nearly killed a police officer before he was placed behind the bars last night. Papa had been having some trouble with his wife, and his mother-in-law, it is said, had advised her daughter to leave him. The woman made preparations to leave and hired Dominic Mazeri, an expressman, to cart away the household goods from the flat at No. 130 Ewing street, where they lived. Papa didn't object to his wife leaving him, but he did take exception to having the furniture removed, and when Mazeri refused to leave the house when ordered by Papa and attempted to carry some of the furnishings to his wagon in the street the husband shot him, the bullet entering the fleshy part of the left arm. Papa then ran out of the house, and Officer J. P. McMahon, who heard the report of the revolver, attempted to arrest him. Papa turned and shot at McMahon. The bullet entered the officer's right shoulder, inflicting a flesh wound. Before the Italian could fire again the patrolman grappled with him, but before he could get possession of the revolver Papa pulled the trigger a second time and the bullet passed through the palm of the officer's hand. McMahon got the man to the patrol box and held him until the wagon came.

WORK ON LOOP AT A STAND STILL.

Lake Street "L" Waits a Decision of the Corporation Counsel Before Resuming.

There was no move made by the Lake Street "L" railway company toward completing the down-town alley loop yesterday. The Lake Street company fulfilled its agreement with Corporation Counsel Rubens and there was a cessation of hostilities between that company and the Northwestern "L" company. The hearing before the Corporation Counsel on the legality of the loop, which was begun Saturday, will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. All day yesterday and all last night police officers patrolled the alleys for the purpose of preventing any attempted violation of the agreement on the part of the Lake Street "L" company. The pavements in the alleys torn up by the company is kept in repair by contract. The company holding this contract yesterday sent out a gang of laborers and mended the pavement. The contractor who had the work in charge said the Lake street corporation will be compelled to pay the cost of the repairs.

WERE LOOKING FOR EXCITEMENT.

Three North Side Young Men Find What They Were Searching For.

James Crawford, Frank P. Conley, and Charles E. McAbee started out Saturday night to stir up some kind of excitement. The good time ended abruptly yesterday morning, when two policemen from the East Chicago Avenue Station arrested them. Crawford aspired to the position of North Town Assessor last spring, but was defeated by William Ball. Conley is his faithful henchman. McAbee is a brother of "Broad" McAbee and of ex-Ald. McAbee. The three were walking north on Clark street when Conley kicked a hole in a plate-glass window in Nicholson Bros.' hat store. They were pursued by one of the proprietors and all three were captured. They are to be tried this morning before Justice Kersten.

FORM AN ANTI-CIGARET LEAGUE.

Association Brought Into Life to Make a Crusade Against the Paper Cigars.

Cigarets are to have a more aggressive enemy than even the City Council's ordinance. Yesterday the National Anti-Cigaret Association was formed, its incorporators being Mrs. M. E. D. Gilmore and Mrs. C. V. Waite. The meeting was held at the Isabella Hotel, Sixty-first street and Oglesby avenue. The society is to be under the auspices of the National Missionary Evangelical Association and is planned for a world-wide institution. One of its incorporators admitted that she was not quite sure such an organization did not already exist. If this should be the case the new organization proposes to merge itself into the older one. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. E. V. Waite; Vice-President, M. L. P. Cutting; Secretary, Mrs. M. H. Patterson; National Organizer and Lecturer, Mrs. M. E. D. Gilmore. The association appointed committees on incorporation and to draft a constitution and by-laws. An indorsement of the City Council's prohibition on drugged cigarets was voted with the protest appended that all cigarets, drugged or otherwise, are poisonous and their manufacture should be suppressed. The Y. M. C. A., the Epworth League, the W. C. T. U., the Christian Endeavor, and all Sunday-school officers, teachers, and scholars will be called upon to join the crusade and make it a special feature of their work.

Mr. Brown to Marry Miss Wentworth.

Archibald L. Brown, who is engaged to be married to Miss Hester Wentworth, lives in Chicago and is Vice-President of the Western Sand Blast company, which manufactures ornamented glass. Mr. Brown has apartments in the Chicago Athletic Association Building. Miss Wentworth is a niece of Mrs. Joseph Jefferson and a daughter of Frank W. Wentworth. The wedding will be celebrated at Buzzard Bay July 14.

Northwestern's Fast Time to Milwaukee.

The Northwestern has again shortened its time between Chicago and Milwaukee, and yesterday the first train was run on the new schedule of exactly two hours between these points. Train No. 9 left Chicago yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and arrived at Milwaukee at 5 o'clock. The distance has heretofore been made in two hours and fifteen minutes, and two years ago it was considered unsafe to run in less than two hours and forty-five minutes.

Assaults George Ferguson with a Club.

Charles De Kamp is locked up at the Desplaines Street Station charged with assault with a deadly weapon. Early yesterday morning he became involved in a quarrel with George Ferguson of No. 513 Carroll avenue over some trival affair. He struck Ferguson on the head with a club. Ferguson was taken home and is in a critical condition.

Lincoln Park Sanitarium to Open Today.

The *Daily News* Sanitarium for sick babies in Lincoln Park will be opened for the 1894 season this morning with ample capacity to treat, feed, and clothe 800 sick children a day. There is absolutely no charge for anything. Mothers with sick children who take limits car on the North Side to Fullerton avenue will be met by a free wagonette to take them to the sanitarium.

Austrian Arrested for Embezzlement.

Alfred Maylander, a native of Vienna and said to belong to a wealthy Austrian family, was a prisoner in the Cottage Grove Avenue Station last night. He was locked up on a charge of embezzlement. Maylander came to Chicago a year ago and secured employment as confidential man and bookkeeper for the Pick Sisters company, No. 2110 Wabash avenue. It is claimed he appropriated $250 of the firm's money.

Items.

Class day exercises of Kenwood Institute will take place in the lecture hall of the Field Columbian Museum in Jackson Park Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Because he was out of employment David Smith attempted suicide Saturday night while in his room at No. 193 West Washington street. He cut a frightful gash in his throat with a knife. He may recover.

The marriage of Miss Anna Hubbard, daughter of Mrs. Annie E. Lancey, No. 1035 Warren avenue, to Dr. Judson E. Hetherington will take place at the Church of the Redeemer, Warren avenue and Robey street, at 6 o'clock this evening. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's mother.

A male child a week old was found in the hallway at No. 680 West Madison street yesterday morning. The child was in a market basket. Pinned to the clothes was the following note: "Mother a widow, respectable father; died three months ago. Care for the child and God bless you." The baby was taken to the Foundlings' Home.

PULLMAN STRIKERS ARE CONFIDENT

Take Hope from the Proposal to Tie Up Pullman Sleeping Cars.

Pullman strikers displayed increased confidence yesterday because of the addition of $1,500 to the Supply committee treasury, the profit from the picnic Saturday, and through a belief that the proposed action of the American Railway Union will tend to bring the strike to an end. At the meeting of the Executive committee of the American Railway Union Tuesday it is expected the question of tying up all the Pullman cars will be proposed.

Delegates from ironmolders, International Machinists' Unions No. 16 and 20, International Association of Machinists' Unions Nos. 229 and 126, blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers, brassfinishers, brassmolders, wireworkers, agricultural ironworkers, junior steamfitters, boilermakers, patternmakers, metal patternmakers, Chicago Federal Labor workers, and cornice workers held a meeting at No. 71 West Lake street yesterday for the purpose of organizing a Metal Trades Council. The meeting was largely attended, and a Committee on Constitution and By-laws was appointed to report at a meeting at the same place June 24.

A meeting of the members of the Cornice Workers' Union and the Tin and Sheet-Iron Workers' Union was held at No. 199 Randolph street and the amalgamation of the two organizations was effected.

W. V. Powell and M. M. Dophin, the Grand Chief and Vice-Grand Chief respectively of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, are at the Leland and will remain in Chicago most of the week conferring with the local leaders.

Members of the Building Trades of Chicago want a half holiday during the summer months. An informal conference of a number of the leading members of the unions was held at No. 199 Randolph street yesterday. The sentiment among the workmen was more in favor of striking off work at noon Saturdays. A committee was appointed to agitate the subject and to begin the half holiday season July 1.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—A benefit for the Pullman strikers was given at the Academy of Music this afternoon and tonight. The receipts of the two performances and a cash contribution of $2 only netted $12 for the strikers.

Clouds Follow Prayers for Rain.

HURON, S. D., June 10.—Largely attended meetings were held here this afternoon in the Presbyterian church and Y. M. C. A. rooms to pray for rain. A spirit of deep solemnity pervaded both gatherings. Tonight the heavens are overspread with clouds, indicating rain before morning.

Complications Over the Greenwood Case.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10.—The developments in yesterday's ringer case are complicating matters. Judge J. J. Burke today received a telegraphic request from C. R. Jaynes of Chicago that the supposed ringer, "Greenwood," be held until he can see whether the horse is not Hyde Park, stolen from him at Chicago last fall. Another telegram from a Washington racing man intimates that "Greenwood" may be the young Luke—Caprice colt which won a race at Washington last fall. He was the property of one George T. Miller. Whether Miller and Kennedy are the same remains to be shown. The stud book gives no produce of Caprice for 1891 and it is intimated that the colt may be the 5-year-old registered in the stud book as Wakefield.

Reduced Rates to Texas.

June 12, 1894, the Santa Fé route will sell low rate one-way excursion tickets to points in Texas. June 22 the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé railway (Santa Fé route) will make similar rates *from* Texas points to Chicago.

Detailed information can be had on application to J. M. Connell, City Passenger Agent, No. 212 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Exceedingly Low Rates to Denver,

Pueblo, and Colorado Springs and return via the Northwestern line. Tickets on sale June 11 and 12, allowing a liberal time for the return passage. Ticket offices, 208 Clark street, and passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

WILL TELL THE TALE.

BRECKINRIDGE'S SUCCESS DEPENDS ON A MEETING TODAY.

If Owens-Settle Meeting in Lexington Is Well Attended Politicians Say It Will Mean the Colonel's Defeat—Mrs. Lease Well Enough to Attend Populist Convention in Topeka as a Candidate for Congress—Ohio Democrats Wait for Action on the Tariff.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 10.—[Special.]—Tomorrow promises to be an eventful day in the history of the Ashland district, and it is the prediction of many prominent politicians not only here but throughout the district that tomorrow will settle the question of the Breckinridge succession. W. C. Owens has an appointment at Lexington tomorrow and through his courtesy Evan E. Settle will be given a division of the time. It will be an anti-Breckinridge meeting, and if it outdoes the famous Breckinridge opening at Lexington several weeks ago it will distinctly show, according to the politicians, the sentiment of the people. Prominent politicians both for and against Breckinridge say today that should the meeting be a success it will force Breckinridge off the track. All eyes are now turned towards Lexington to await results, and everybody agrees that much depends on it. A special train from here will carry 400 of Owens' followers, while the crowd that went from here to hear the Breckinridge opening speech numbered only thirty-five.

MRS. LEASE IS CONVALESCING.

Expects to Attend the Populist Covention in Topeka as a Candidate for Congress.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary E. Lease, while still quite sick at the deaf and dumb asylum at Olathe, is strong enough to sit up and hold a conference with her political friends. She has sent word to her associates in this city that she will make a special effort to be here Tuesday to attend the Populist State convention, and that she expects to be a candidate before that convention for Congressman-at-large. Mrs. Lease says she is entitled to a nomination and she firmly expects to get it. The only opponent whom she fears is W. A. Harris, the present incumbent, and it is reported from Washington he is sincere in his expressed desire to retire from public life. Should he persist in not being a candidate the only person mentioned in connection with the nomination is S. S. King of Kansas City, Kas., aside from Mrs. Lease. It is also reported Mrs. Lease expects the nomination of the Prohibition State convention, which meets in Emporia on the same day of the Populist meeting at Topeka.

Negro Democratic League to Meet.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Negro Democratic League of New York will convene in Syracuse Tuesday, July 10. The business to be transacted at this convention is the selection of two delegates to represent New York in the National convention, which meets in Indianapolis the second Tuesday in August, and the selection of standing committees of the State League, as well as to prepare a plan of organization for the fall campaign in New York State.

Republican Nominations in Marshall County

PLYMOUTH, Ind., June 10.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Marshall County met in convention yesterday and nominated the following county ticket: For Representative, Willard W. Simons; Clerk, John W. Wiltfong; Auditor, Oscar R. Porter; Treasurer, J. W. Rankin; Surveyor, M. Warner; Coroner, Jacob Kasser; Commissioner, First District, A. W. Dolph; Third District, J. A. Shunk.

Ohio Democrats Postpone a Meeting.

COLUMBUS, O., June 10.—[Special.]—C. D. Crites, Chairman of the Democratic State Central committee, wires here tonight that the meeting of the committee fixed for this city Tuesday has been indefinitely postponed. The committee was to have selected the time and place for holding the State convention. It is understood this action was taken to await the disposition of the tariff bill by the Senate.

Late Returns from Oregon Election.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 10.—Complete returns from twenty-five counties and nearly complete returns from the remaining seven give the following vote for Governor: Lord (Rep.), 40,039; Pierce (Pop.), 25,451; Galloway (Dem.), 16,875; Kennedy (Pro.), 15,926. Lord's plurality, 14,588. The few scattering returns yet to come in will probably increase Lord's plurality.

McLean County Democrats Elect Delegates.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The Democrats of McLean County held primaries yesterday and selected delegates to the county convention which is to be held in this city Tuesday. Bernard J. Claggett of Lexington had no opposition for the Legislature and will be nominated unanimously.

To Set a Date for Their Convention.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The members of the Congressional District Republican Central committee will meet Tuesday at Champaign for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the district convention.

THEY TRY TO SHIP AWAY THEIR VICTIM.

Emil Hartmann Assaulted at Milwaukee Avenue and Union Street and Robbed.

Emil Hartmann, a music teacher living at No. 194 Washington boulevard, was assaulted and robbed at Milwaukee avenue and Union street Saturday night and then thrown upon a flat car. The train was about to leave the city, and it is supposed it was the intention of the robbers to send Hartmann out of town to cover up their crime. He was found at 1 o'clock in the morning by trainmen, however, and was taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where it was found that he had a deep cut over the right eye. It is the supposition of the police that the robbers struck Hartmann harder than they had intended and thinking that he was dead had put him on the car. Mr. Hartmann is a bachelor and lives with Louis Peters on Washington boulevard. Saturday night he visited some friends in the northwest district and started home at 11 o'clock. At 11:30 he reached Milwaukee avenue and Union street when three men jumped from the shadows of a building and one of them struck him, knocking him senseless. The robbers went through his pockets, securing a small amount of money. They picked him up and carried him three blocks to Union and Kinzie streets and put him on a flat car of a Northwestern freight train which was making up. An hour later he was found by the trainmen and a policeman was notified. The ambulance conveyed Hartmann to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where he remained unconscious the greater part of the night. He had several rings and a watch, which were not touched.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Death of W. F. Vaill in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—[Special.]—W. F. Vaill, city ticket agent for the Burlington route, died this afternoon at the Clarkson Memorial Hospital as the result of an operation to remove a cancer. Mr. Vaill was 33 years of age and has been connected with the Burlington for fifteen years. He was at one time a messenger boy in the Beatrice, Neb., office, and, learning telegraphy, was rapidly promoted. He has been in charge of the Omaha office two years. He leaves a wife and one child, a daughter 3 years old.

John Padget Found Dead Near Bedford, Ind.

MITCHELL, Ind., June 10.—[Special.]—John Padget, proprietor of the Stone City Hotel of Bedford, was found dead last night by the railroad track near White River. He had gone to the river to fish. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause.

Death of John Edwin Ward in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 10.—John Edwin Ward, the oldest newspaper reporter in service in the Northwest, died in the hospital in this city today, aged 42 years. Mr. Ward had worked regularly on different papers in St. Paul and Minneapolis for eighteen years.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Margaret Thompson, aged 71, one of the pioneers of Princeton, Ill., died yesterday.

Dr. A. J. Saylor, a practicing physician and Postmaster of Lapiace, died of apoplexy, aged 63 years.

Big Horses.

In the annual parade of truck horses held in London two weeks ago there were two gigantic horses, each measuring eighteen hands—that is, standing just six feet high at the shoulders—and weighing at least a ton.

LORD ROSEBERY'S AMBITION.

He Has Gained the Three Things He Most Wished For in His Youth.

The victory of Ladas, Lord Rosebery's colt, in the English Derby has set the tongues of the whole world wagging once more about the three wishes he expressed years ago. He said he wanted to marry the richest woman in England, to be the Prime Minister of England, and to win the English Derby. His wishes have all been vouchsafed him.

It was having an ambition, a settled aim in life, that has given this young man his success. This is necessary to any one who would succeed, but must be accompanied by persistent effort. There is nothing so stimulating to any young man as reading, and the wider the range the better.

The new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica now being offered by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE affords a grand opportunity for study. In its pages are expert articles upon every conceivable subject, and whatever bent the mind of a young man may have he can find his information and his inspiration in this work. THE TRIBUNE edition is in twenty-five volumes, with important American articles rewritten to date, and it can be had by the saving of 10 cents a day. Call or send to THE TRIBUNE Encyclopedia headquarters, No. 109 Adams street, opposite the Postoffice, for full information.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DEATHS.

BENSON—Abraham H. Benson, late of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, June 7, and was buried at Rosehill Sunday, June 10, 1894.

HOBSON—Mrs. Mary Hobson, mother of Mrs. Charles Horcon, aged 65 years. Funeral Monday, June 11, at 2 p. m., at 3706 Cottage Grove-av., by carriages to Oakwoods.

HANNAM—Maurice Hannam, at his residence, 1293 Congress. Burial Monday, June 11, at 4 p. m., to Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, thence by carriages to Wisconsin Central railroad, by cars to Waterloo, Ia.

HUOT—Joseph Huot, beloved father of Mrs. F. Leroux and Miss Mary Huot, residence 561 West Twelfth street. Funeral at 9 o'clock Tuesday, June 12, to Notre Dame Church. Crookston, Minn., and Quebec, Can., papers please copy.

LAWSON—June 9, at 537 Lawrence-av., Ravenswood, Ella Lawson, youngest daughter of James C. Lawson, formerly of Couper Angus, Scotland.

PENTECOST—Agnes T. Pentecost, on the 10th inst., at Buffalo, N. Y., aged 72 years, mother of D. S. and R. G. Pentecost.

SCHICK—Allen Lester Schick, the beloved infant son of Fred and Jennie Schick (nee Launder), aged 8 months and 4 days. Funeral Monday, June 11, at 2:30 p. m., from parents' residence, No. 3815 Dearborn-st., by carriages to Oakwoods.

WHITE—Alex White Jr., aged 23 years, at 12 o'clock noon at the home of his parents, No. 806 Washington-blvd. Funeral notice hereafter.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Forecast for Monday:

For Illinois and Indiana, fair, south or southwest winds.

For Lower and Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair, slightly warmer, south winds.

For Minnesota, generally fair, except violent thunder showers in the afternoon, southeast winds.

For North and South Dakota, violent thunder showers Monday afternoon, cooler, south winds.

For Iowa, violent thunder showers in northwest portion, fair in southeast portion, south winds.

For Nebraska, generally fair, but with violent thunder showers in the afternoon, slightly cooler in western portion, south winds.

For Kansas, generally fair, slightly warmer in extreme southeastern portion, south winds.

For Colorado, generally fair, probably slightly cooler, winds becoming northwest.

For Montana, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning in eastern portion, slightly cooler in extreme eastern portion, warmer in western portion, southwest winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maxim'm temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitat'n 12 hours.
Abilene	29.88	82	88	S. E.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.64	84	86	S. E.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	30.02	78	86	S. W.	Fair	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.14	66	74	S. W.	Fair	
Cairo, Ill	30.10	84	90	E.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.26	74	80	E.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.56	78	80	E.	Clear	
Chicago	30.10	74	84	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Cincinnati, O.	30.16	80	84	W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.16	80	84	S. W.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	30.04	84	88	S. W.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	29.58	82	84	S. E.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.00	80	86	S.	Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich.	30.14	80	86	S. W.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.82	80	90	S. E.	Fair	
Duluth, Minn.	29.96	80	86	S.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	29.68	92	94	S. W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.16	76	82	S. W.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	30.08	78	82	S. E.	Cl'udy	
G'd Haven, Mich	30.10	72	78	S.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.08	80	82	S.	Fair	
Helena, Mont.	29.84	48	52	E.	Cl'udy	
Huron, S. D.	29.76	86	92	S. E.	Fair	
Indianapolis	30.14	88	92	S. E.	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.22	76	84	N. E.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	30.00	82	86	S. E.	Fair	
Knoxville	30.16	84	90	N. E.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.04	84	90	S. E.	Fair	
Little Rock, Ark	30.14	74	90	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Louisville, Ky.	30.14	88	90	S.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich	30.04	66	76	S. E.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.12	86	92	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Miles City	29.40	88	92	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee	30.10	70	82	S. E.	Clear	
Minnedosa	29.64	82	84	S. E.	Clear	
Montreal	29.90	72	80	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead	29.82	82	90	S. E.	Clear	
New Orleans, La	29.92	72	80	S. W.	Cl'udy	.58
New York City	30.12	78	82	S. W.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.96	80	86	S. E.	Fair	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.10	74	76	S. E.	Clear	
Palestine	30.06	74	90	S. E.	Cl'udy	.08
Pierre, S. D.	29.60	88	90	S. E.	Fair	
Pittsburg	30.18	82	88	W.	Clear	
Port Huron	30.12	76	86	S. E.	Clear	
Pueblo	29.60	82	86	S.	Clear	
Rapid City	29.56	82	84	S. E.	Clear	
St. Louis	30.10	88	92	S.	Clear	
St. Paul	30.00	78	82	S. E.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	29.60	60	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Santa Fe	29.72	74	76	S. E.	Clear	
Sioux City	29.90	80	84	S.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	30.08	80	90	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	80	86	S. E.	Clear	
Toledo	30.14	84	90	W.	Clear	

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—La Bretagne, from Havre; Loch Lomond, from Rotterdam; Mohawk, from London; Weser, from Naples.

ISLE OF WIGHT—Passed—Chester, from New York; Rotterdam, for New York.

PRAWLE POINT—Passed—Weimar, from Baltimore.

HAVRE—Arrived—La Bourgogne, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived—Saale, from New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived, Amsterdam, from Rotterdam.

QUEBEC—Arrived, Laurentian, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, MASS.—Arrived, Pavonia, from Liverpool.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

Chicago Racing Association
(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)
Spring Meeting, 1894.
Beginning May 1, ending June 23.
5 or More Races Each Day, Rain or Shine.
RACES COMMENCE at 2:15 o'clock p. m
Booking on Foreign Races.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS TO TRACK in 25 Minutes. Trains via the Illinois Central leave Randolph-st., stopping at Van Buren Station, at 9:45 a. m., 12:01 p. m., 12:25 p. m., 1 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2 p. m., stopping at Wabash-av. and 16th, 22d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Regular train leaving 12th-st. depot at 8:30 a. m. stops within two blocks of track. Returning, trains leave the racetrack at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races; last train leaves at 6:40 p. m. C., B. & Q. special trains leave the Union Depot at 12:15 p. m., 1:05 p. m., 1:35 p. m., and 2:10 p. m., stopping at all stations. Returning, trains leave racetrack at 4:30 p. m. and after the races. Fare for the round trip, both roads, 25c. Admission to grounds and grand stand, $1.00. Season badges on sale at 403 Monadnock Block.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
"One who has never LOVED has never LIVED."
Third week and great success
CHARLES FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY
In Sidney Grundy's
SOWING THE WIND

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Manager.
Eclipses All Former Successes
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ALADDIN JR.
Coolest Theater in Town.
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c.

HOOLEY'S THEATER—7th Big Week.
No theatrical success ever equaled this in the world.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
Direction of Chas. Frohman.
Evenings at 8:15.
Saturday (only) Matinee.

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
TONIGHT AT 8.
Schiller Opera Co.
Matinees Wed. & Sat.
The Black Hussar.
Next Sunday—TAR AND TARTAR.

FRANK HALL'S CASINO
MUSEE and VARIETY THEATER, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.—Continuous stage performances 11 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. daily. "The curtain never drops." Billy Rice's Minstrels this week in addition to new bill of novelties. Crowded houses at all hours. Great success. Guaranteed the best show in Chicago.
Prices, 10, 15, 25, 35, and 50c. Box seats, $1.

MASONIC TEMPLE OBSERVATORY AND ROOF GARDEN.
302 ft. up in the Air.
Open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
A GREAT HIT.
Thousands Delighted.
The Beautiful Electric Theaters. Johnny Hand and his Hungarian Orchestra. Every evening at 7:30 and Saturday and Sunday afternoons.
ADMISSION—25 CENTS

SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

FEELING OF GREATER CONFIDENCE IS NOW BECOMING APPARENT.

Revival of Interest in the Grain Markets—Wheat Prices Move Up 6 Cents Only to Be Broken by the Crop Report—Decided Strength in Foreign Markets—Outside Investment Buying Still Lacking and Needful—Remarkable Strength in Oats—Corn Sympathizes.

There was unquestionably some improvement in the general situation during the week. This improvement is perhaps mainly in the better tone to feeling in the commercial and financial circles, but that is really what is wanted at present above all else. Greater confidence in the outlook is the thing that is most needed and when that comes it is easy to see how industrial activity will quickly follow.

The basis for the better feeling has been found in the growing belief that tariff legislation is near settlement and that the matter will in a comparatively short time be disposed of on the lines as laid down in the Senate. The defeat in the House of the bill repealing the tax on State bank issues has also had a good effect, although it has not been thought for some time that there was real danger of its passage. The improvement in the price of wheat has had a material effect in many other lines of trade. The great depression in that cereal, which has lasted so long, has been one of the discouraging factors which have operated in no small degree towards the general unsettling of confidence, and the strength which the market has displayed in the last week has been reflected in many directions. The labor situation, too, has shown improvement in some respects, although there has been continued rioting on the part of the coal mine strikers, and the situation in the West, so far as the attitude of the strikers in defying the law is concerned, is perhaps as unpleasant as it has been before. Still the belief is gaining ground that a settlement of these labor troubles is drawing near, and there is less nervousness than heretofore on account of labor disturbances.

The situation of government finances is not improved. Shipments of gold have continued heavy, the total for last week being $6,150,000, and nearly all of it came from the Subtreasury. New York banks are guarding most carefully their gold stock. In the first five days of June only $365 in gold coin was paid into the government's hands at the New York Custom-House, while payments of duties in silver certificates amounted to $512,300 in the same time. The government stock of gold has been steadily declining, but in spite of that a semi-official statement has been given out disclaiming any intention on the part of the administration to make a bond issue at present. The view of the administration is said to be that an early passage of the tariff bill will so stimulate imports that the government's receipts will be sufficient to enable it to meet all calls without recourse to another bond issue. The passage of the tariff act will undoubtedly stimulate imports and increase the payment of duties, but if duties are to be paid almost wholly in silver certificates it is not easy to see how the government is going to maintain its stock of gold, particularly if the banks show no inclination to aid it in doing that. It is true that the banks have on hand an unusually large stock of gold, for they have been accumulating gold coin and gold certificates for months. They probably would if directly called upon exchange some of the metal for other forms of currency, but that is hardly a pleasant position for the government to be in.

It seems probable that the money market has reached its lowest point. The situation has shown little change for some weeks, but there is no longer any tendency in the direction of lower rates and there is possibly some in the other direction. Money is still a burden in the hands of the banks, however, and good borrowers are much sought after. Money continues to accumulate rapidly abroad. The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed an increase in the bullion of £1,017,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities in now down to 69.72 per cent, which is higher than it has been at any time before. The great accumulation of money in England is forcing investors to look about more actively than they have before for good securities, and their attention has been turned in the direction of America noticeably of late. If we could show distinct improvement in the business situation here and show that we ourselves have confidence in our own securities there would be undoubtedly most important buying by foreigners, but while conditions remain so bad here and our own confidence so small it is hardly reasonable to expect any great enthusiasm on the part of the foreigners in the securities that we ourselves are casting doubts on.

The week on the Board of Trade was an interesting one and brought more action than any which has preceded it in many months. The whole list of important grains was disturbed and the markets erratic within a materially higher range. Crop conditions at home and a change of front in the attitude of the foreigners have been the controlling factors. One thing has been clearly demonstrated, and that in a surprising degree—the magnitude of the Chicago market at any and all times, not excepting periods when the average observer believes speculation absent. A week ago the general opinion was held that the wheat trade was nearly even. That aside from Pardridge's short line, which was an unknown quantity, there was no considerable short interest, as the price had long been so low that those bearishly inclined had not the courage to sell; also that the long line of wheat was unimportant, owing to the manner in which the bulls had been shaken out time and time again. In spite of any theories of this kind the fact remained that only a vigorous scare was required to develop the biggest kind of a market with everybody in the pit on either one side or the other. As an indication of the magnitude of the speculative business one commission house alone did a business approximating 15,000,000 bu wheat during two days late in the week. The rapid change from dullness and apathy, coupled with all around uncertainty and depression, to an active and higher market was a matter of great satisfaction to the trade, and the business of the exchange had something of its old-time vigor. The commission trade was increased, and operators hopeful that with a speedy adjustment of the elevator controversy and a better condition of things in the industrial world the grain market would take on new life. One thing in this connection was observable, however. While the speculative business was greatly increased it was confined largely to the professional element. Nobody doubts that the outside business will pick up as soon as there is any real stability and anything which approaches a recovery from the long-drawn depression of the last year. But so long as there are constant relapses, in the wheat market for example, from health and animation to distressing dullness and heaviness outside operators and investment buyers will ignore the market.

The most interesting thing in wheat was the changed attitude of the foreigners, and there were many things to indicate that the Europeans are at last ready to show some spirit and do business at the lowest level of wheat and flour prices on record. English and continental markets showed sharp advances, either on the theory that the American crop is bound to be a short one or through apprehension regarding the outlook elsewhere. Persistent strength abroad did much to stimulate firmness here. This, coupled with regular advices indicating a deteriorating condition of the home wheat crop, was instrumental in advancing the price 6c within a week. The final weakness came largely through the government crop report, issued last Saturday night, nearly always a bearish factor in the markets. If the crowd is sure the document will read bullishly it anticipates and gets a load of wheat to immediately sell upon the receipt of the figures from Washington. If it is a bearish document of course the market is sold off.

Next to wheat the oats market has been the interesting one. This has presented a picture of a market which can corner itself. The price advanced until the cash property sold above cash corn, something which has not taken place in many years. The factors were of course the exhausted stocks of old oats, the good consumptive demand irrespective of the price, and the uncertainty about the next crop owing to further drought conditions. The people who months ago sold July on the theory that July would bring in plenty of new oats have become alarmed. The June shorts have possibly been provided for in great part, but the opinion prevails that there is still a considerable shortage in July, and everything has moved up sharply, although top prices were by no means maintained. Corn has been affected sympathically, receiving some strength from a smaller movement from the country and dry weather, only to break when the Western belt was visited by a fair rainfall. Provisions are dull and not in line with the activity in grains. Hog receipts continue to run away over the expectations and packers are affording no particular support to product. The cash demand on home account is fair, but speculations are absent.

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS SATURDAY.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

[illegible]	Atch 2d 2-4s Cl A. ......31⅛@31⅛	1000	M&SP1s-H&Dd7s128
[illegible]	A&NW1st.... 83½@84	26000	M&SL 1st-P Ex...112
[illegible]	B & 7thAv1st c 5s.107½	20000	MK&T2d4s.... 42@42½
[illegible]	Br El 1st..... 95½@96	45000	M&Ogm 4s.. 62½@63
[illegible]	CNJgm5s..........116	1000	M&E 7s of '71.....139
[illegible]	C&O-R & A div 1st cn 4s............... 91⅛	1000	NYCdb5s..........109
[illegible]	CB&Qcn7s.........123	1000	NYE11st..........111½
[illegible]	CGL&Co 1st.. 88@88½	1000	NYO&W con 5s..106½
[illegible]	CJ&C5s..............106	3000	NYO&W rf4s...... 85½
[illegible]	C & N P 1st tr co ctf................. 45	2000	NP1st cp...........112
[illegible]	C&NW 30-yr db 5s108	10000	NPcon 5s... 21½@21½
[illegible]	CRI&P x 5s........102½	1000	OR Im1st.......... 99
[illegible]	CM 4s........... 25@26	2000	OR&N1st.........105½
[illegible]	DS&SA5s..........100½	15000	P&R2d pf in 20½@20½
[illegible]	EdElLCNY1st 5s.106½	9000	RGW&G1st. 66½@66½
[illegible]	FW&DC1st........ 72	1000	SJ&GI 1st.......... 68
[illegible]	H&TCgm4s........ 63½	2000	SPM&M 1st cn 6s red to 4½s.......104½
[illegible]	KP 1st cn.... 76½@77	1000	SPM&M1st-MC6s118
[illegible]	Laclede Gas 5s.... 83½	1000	SPM&M2d..........118
[illegible]	LS&MS div bds..115	11000	T&P1st 5s.... 81½@82
[illegible]	L1gm4s............ 97½	18000	U SC1st....... 85@85
[illegible]	L&N-NO&M1st...117½	5000	UE1 1st............ 91
[illegible]	Mex Int1st4s..... 71½	2000	UPD&G1st.... 35@35
[illegible]	M&SPcn5s..........129½	1000	Wab1st.............104
		1000	WS gt 4s............106

Money on call easy at 1 per cent, last loan, 1 closed 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4½ per cent; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488½@488¾ for demand and 487½ for sixty days; posted rates, 488½@490; commercial bills, 486½. Silver certificates, 64@65. The total sales of stocks today were 66,382 shares.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.90; Deadwood, 50c; Gould & Curry, 95c; Hale & Norcross, 65c; Homestake, $12.00; Mexican, 95c; Ontario, $7.00; Ophir, $2.40; Plymouth, 20c; Sierra Nevada, 80c; Standard, $1.50; Union Consolidated, 55c; Yellow Jacket, 55c; Iron Silver, 10c; Quicksilver, $2.00; Quicksilver preferred, $14.00; Bulwer, $5.00.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—Allouez Mining company, $8.00; Atlantic, $7.75; Boston and Montana, $23.25; Butte and Boston, $8.62½; Calumet and Hecla, $270.00; Centennial, $75.00; Franklin, $8.50; Kearsarge, $5.00; Osceola, $18.75; Quincy, $84.00; Tamarack, $158.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 9.—Alta, 17c; Belcher, 97; Best & Belcher, $1.70; Bodie Consolidated, 98c; Bulwer, 14c; Chollar, 45c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.50; Crown Point, 82c; Eureka Consolidated, 25c; Gould & Curry, $1.10; Hale & Norcross, 81c; Mexican, $1.15; Mono, 30c; Ophir, $2.95; Savage, 71c; Sierra Nevada, 81c; Union Consolidated, 66c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 47c.

WEAKNESS AT THE CLOSE.

Grain Markets Fail to Hold—Crop Report Hurts Wheat.

Weakness pervaded the markets last Saturday and a decline of 1⅛c in July wheat was followed by a further break of more than 1c on the curb. The final decline was due to the crop report showing an improvement in the condition of winter wheat compared with a month earlier of nearly 2 points. All grains were also affected by advices of general rainfall in the West. Provisions were heavy and a shade lower.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.				
Jun.$	59⅛@ .....$	57½@	58⅛$	.....@ 57⅞
July	60⅞@	58¼@	59⅞	.....@ 59⅜
Sept	62⅞@	60⅛@	61⅞	.....@ 61
CORN.				
Jun.$	41⅛@ .....$	39⅞@	40⅞$	.....@ 39⅞
July	41⅛@	40⅛@	41⅛	.....@ 40⅛
Sept	41⅛@	40⅛@	41½	.....@ 40⅛
OATS.				
Jun.$	42¼@ .....$	39⅛@	41 $	.....@ 40
July	39⅛@	38 @	39	.....@ 38
Sept	30⅜@	29⅛@	30	.....@ 29½
MESS PORK.				
Jun.$12.00	@	...... @	......$......	@11.95
July 12.00	@	11.90	@11.95	@11.95
Sept 12.12½	@	12.00	@12.07½	@12.05
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Jun.$ 6.67½	@ .....$	....@	.....$	.... @ 6.60
July 6.72½	@	6.62½@	6.65	.... @ 6.65
Sept 6.82½	@	6.72½@	6.80	.... @ 6.75
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
July$ 6.20	@ .....$	6.17½@	6.20 $	.... @ 6.20
Sept 6.20	@	6.15½@	6.17½	.... @ 6.17½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	June.	July.	Sept.
No. 2 wheat.$	.....@65 $	67 @.....$	.....@71½
No. 2 corn ..	.....@38¼	39⅜@.....	.....@41⅜
No. 2 oats...	.....@29⅞	.....@29⅞	.....@.....
Mess pork..	.....@.....	20.20 @.....	.....@20.80
Lard.. ..	.....@.....	10.15 @.....	.....@10.65
Short ribs...	.....@.....	9.47½@.....	.....@ 9.75

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 9.—WHEAT—The wheat market was 1⅛c lower at the close today than at the close yesterday for futures; 1c lower for cash wheat. The market was very well sustained, however, during the early part of the day for cash wheat and prices obtained for wheat for track stuff averaged about the same as yesterday. The bulk of it was sold early in the day before the latest decline, and yesterday the bulk of it was sold before the latest rise. Demand for cash wheat was very fair, although some called it slow for the lower grades. It was observable, however, that even the lower grades brought relatively fair prices. Receipts for the week continued to be larger than had been expected and fair receipts are expected again the fore part of next week, although marketing in the country by farmers has decreased largely and it is expected to be very light next week. Receipts that will come in then will be mainly from stocks in country houses. In trading in futures it was noted that outside orders were not plentiful. In fact few were received. The advance on the previous day had eliminated the short interest, so there was but little to do except in the way of new business. Considerable of that was done by local operators, making the market fairly active during the trading hours, although no large lines were either bought or sold, trading being mainly in small lots from 5,000 to 20,000 bu in each. The market closed: June and July, 59¼c; September, 58¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 61½c; No. 1 Northern, 60¼c; No. 2 Northern, 59c. Receipts were 139,520 bu; shipments, 14,960 bu. As the mills were grinding at the rate of about 40,000 bu for the twenty-four hours there would be a natural decrease in local supplies of about 15,000 bu.

Flour was quiet with a fair demand and millers offered at a little reduction from yesterday. Patents were quoted at $3.40 to $3.60; bakers, $2.05 to $2.40; the production was about 33,000 brls; shipments, 35,940 brls. It is estimated that the flour sales for the last week exceeded by considerable the production, which production amounted to about 200,000 brls for the week.

Baltimore, Md., June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Unsettled and lower; spot, 59½@59⅝c; July, 60⅛@60¼c; August, 61⅛@61¼c; September, 62¼@62½c; steamer No. 2 red, 56¼@56⅜c. Receipts, 5,500 bu; shipments, 20,116; stock, 511,103 bu; sales, 112,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 57@60¼c. Corn—Steady; spot, 45½@46c; month, 43c; July, 55c; steamer, mixed, 43c. Receipts, 15,857 bu; stock, 129,035 bu; sales, 3,000 bu; Southern corn by sample, 48@48½c; do on grade, 48@48½. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white Western, 49@49½c; No. 2 mixed do, 46½@47½c. Receipts, 8,193 bu; stock, 44,723 bu. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 55@56c; stock, 6,690. Grain freights quiet; steam to Liverpool per bu, ½@1d June.

St. Louis, Mo., June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat opened weak, 1c off, with bears selling; a rally of ¾c was followed by a drop to a close 1⅛@1½c below yesterday's; No. 2 red, cash, 56c; June, 55c; July, 56¼c; August, 55⅝@55¾c; September, 56⅝c. Corn fell on rain reports, losing 1@1¼c; No. 2 mixed, cash, 38c; June, 37⅞c; July, 37½c; September, 38c. Oats fell ½c with corn and wheat; No. 2 cash and June, 39½c; July, 34½c; August, 29½c; September, 29⅝c. Rye and barley, nothing doing. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 79,000 bu; oats, 31,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 81,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1 hard, cash, 61⅛c; June, 61⅝c; July, 61⅞c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 59⅞c; June, 60¼c; July, 60½c; September, 60c; December, 61⅞c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 57⅞c; No. 3, 52⅞c; rejected, 47½c. To arrive—No. 1 Northern, 61½. Rye, 45c. Flaxseed, $1.28@1.29. Oats—No. 2, 37½c; No. 3, 37c. Car inspection—Wheat, 30; corn, 1; oats, 3. Receipts—Wheat, 28,665 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 17,583 bu. The wheat stocks here will show a decrease of about 525,000 bu this week.

Toledo, O., June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat lower, weak; No. 2, cash, 57½c; June, 57⅝c; July, 58⅜c; August, 59⅜c; September, 60⅜c; December, 64c. Corn—Dull; easier; No. 2, cash, 41c; No. 2 yellow, 42c. Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 2 white, 41½c. Rye—Dull; cash, 50c. Cloverseed—Dull; futures firm; prime cash, $5.60; October, $4.95. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 500 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat 1c lower; No. 2 hard, 52@53c; No. 2 red, 54c; No. 3 red, 51@52c; rejected, 44@46c. Corn ½@1c lower; No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 2 white, 39½c. Oats in good demand; No. 2 mixed, 39@40c; No. 2 white, 40c. Receipts—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn and oats, none.

Peoria, Ill., June 9.—GRAIN—Corn—Firm, inactive; No. 2, 39¼c; No. 3, 38½c. Oats—Quiet, easy; No. 2 white, 41½@42c; No. 3 white, 40½@40¾c. Rye—Dull; nominal. Whisky—Firm; highwine basis, $1.15. Receipts—Corn, 24,050 bu; oats, 42,900 bu. Shipments—Corn, 18,850 bu; oats, 75,900 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, 60½c; No. 1 white, 63c. Corn—Receipts very small, fair inquiry; No. 2 yellow, 46½c; No. 3 yellow, 46c; No. 2 corn, 46½c; No. 3 corn, 45c. Oats—Good demand; No. 2 white, 48c; No. 3 white, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 45c.

Wilmington, N. C., June 9.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 87½c; good, 92½c. SPIRITS—Quiet and steady, 27½c. TAR—Steady; $1.15. TURPENTINE—Steady; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.15.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, June 4......	15,288	199	43,775	13,625
Tuesday, June 5......	2,347	1,524	18,033	11,689
Wednesday, June 6.	13,174	508	31,036	18,144
Thursday, June 7...	12,709	593	36,063	14,868
Friday, June 8......	6,685	804	29,907	7,229
Saturday, June 9....	1,000	....	17,500	1,000
Total...............	51,203	3,628	176,314	66,555
Previous week......	49,532	4,466	159,027	62,623
Cor. week 1893......	53,709	5,361	79,434	65,829
Cor. week 1892......	57,652	5,349	156,535	46,669
Shipments—				
Monday, June 4....	3,607	10	12,424	288
Tuesday, June 5	1,349	5	6,074	1,087
Wednesday, June 6.	2,216	30	8,911	330
Thursday, June 7...	4,608	2	10,749	3,241
Friday, June 8......	4,109	178	9,377	2,722
Saturday, June 9....	500	....	5,000	1,500
Total..	16,389	225	52,535	9,168
Previous week.......	15,303	107	54,306	5,930
Cor. week 1893.......	15,783	257	29,035	10,385
Cor. week 1892.. ..	15,970	700	54,283	13,449

Today's receipts are estimated at 37,000 hogs, 17,000 cattle, and 13,000 sheep. Receipts for the week ending June 16 are estimated at 155,000 hogs, 60,000 cattle, and 60,000 sheep. The corresponding week last year 137,797 hogs arrived, and two years ago 159,578.

CATTLE—Half of the thousand cattle received Saturday were billed direct to slaughterers, there being hardly enough on sale to make a market. Dressed beef men purchased a few 1,050@1,250-lb steers at $4.20@4.70, the same as Friday. Two or three loads of choice 1,500-lb steers were carried over, as buyers wanted them 10c lower, as a big run is expected the first of the coming week. Steers advanced 25@35c last week. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs.	$4.75@5.10
Choice to fancy, 1,300@1,500 lbs......	4.55@4.85
Good to choice, 1,200@1,400 lbs......	4.35@4.65
Fair to good, 1,100@1,300 lbs.........	4.10@4.50
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs............	3.75@4.20
Choice to extra cows and heifers.......	3.55@4.10
Fair to good cows and heifers...........	2.80@3.50
Inferior to good canning cows...........	1.40@2.75
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs.	2.90@4.10
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs.......	2.00@4.80
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs............	2.75@4.40
Texas cows, bulls, and stags...........	2.30@3.25

HOGS—The market opened steady to a shade lower and closed strong to a shade higher, with only 2,000 left in the pens. All classes of buyers, especially packers, bought freely. The quality was hardly as good as Friday offerings. Heavy sold at $4.30@4.87½; bulk, $4.70@4.80; mixed, $4.40@4.77½; bulk, $4.60@4.70; light, $4.30@4.65; bulk, $4.50@4.60; pigs, $4.00@4.50.

SHEEP—The run Saturday was light, but enough were carried over from Friday to make fully 7,000 on the market. The market for desirable stock was strong, while poor to fair stock sold 10@15c lower, or 75c lower than a week ago. The better grades declined 25@35c during the week. A lot of 700 Texas feeders, 70 lbs, sold at $1.50; native sheep quotable at $1.50@4.40; Texas, $1.25@3.40; and Westerns, $2.25@4.35.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Kansas City, Mo., June 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,700; shipments, 1,100; best steady; other weak; Texas steers, $2.80@4.00; Texas cows $1.50@2.70; beef steers, $3.00@4.90; native cows, $1.50@3.60; stockers and feeders, $2.55@3.85; bulls, $2.15@3.25. HOGS—Receipts, 7,200; shipments, 1,900; market steady to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $4.45@4.65; heavies, $4.50@4.67½; packers', $4.55@4.67½; mixed, $4.45@4.60; lights, $4.40@4.60; Yorkers, $4.55@4.60; pigs, $4.30@4.50. SHEEP—Receipts, 50; shipments, 400; market steady.

Omaha, Neb., June 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,900; market steady; native steers, $3.80@4.75; Westerns, $3.00@4.10; Texans, $2.75@3.80; cows, $1.25@4.00; feeders, $2.75@3.50. HOGS—Receipts, 9,900; market steady; heavy, $4.50@4.60; light, $4.45@4.55; bulk, $4.50@4.55. SHEEP—Receipts, 250; market steady; muttons, $3.00@4.25; lambs, $3.50@4.50.

Sioux City, Ia., June 9.—HOGS—Receipts, 2,200; yesterday, 1,604; shipments, none; steady on good, others weak, $4.40@4.47½; bulk, $4.45. CATTLE—Receipts, 220; yesterday, 29; shipments, 111; steady; feeders, $2.40@3.35; yearlings, $2.25@3.15; cows, $1.25@3.00; bulls, $1.50@2.50; oxen $1.50@2.75.

St. Louis, Mo., June 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300; shipments, none. Market nominal owing to light supply. HOGS—Receipts, 2,400; shipments, none; market about unchanged; good medium weights, $4.62½@4.65; bulk of sales, $4.50@4.60.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Lake Shipments of the Week.

The coal strike has done for vesselmen that which they were unable to do for themselves. It has laid up a fair proportion of the boats at the critical time in lake rates. It is somewhat remarkable that owners who refused to sign the agreement last winter to lay up a quarter of their boats during May and June have most generally kept their vessels out of service, while many of those who were most active towards having a signed agreement going into effect have had all their tonnage in commission. During the last week the tendency to lay up boats pending higher freight rates has been most marked, particularly in Chicago. Some owners, who kept their steamers running last season at any freight they could get, have become extremely conservative and have not been backward in ordering their boats to lie idle until 1½ cents could be obtained on corn to Buffalo. The business for the week was much below normal in grain shipments, but fully up to the average in iron ore. Coal shipments were fairly good for the season. Lumber keeps moving in an unexpected way. This is resulting in a strenuous effort of Chicago carriers to obtain an advance by a general strike against low rates.

Grain shipments for the week were:

Place.	Wh't bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	—Flour— sacks.	brls.
Buffalo......	105,761	967,479	305,259	79,488	10,110
Erie..........		60,000		11,724	450
Sarnia.......			60,008		
Kingston.....	54,801				
Total	163,562	1,027,479	365,267	91,212	10,560

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal shipments for last week were 85,580 tons, a fair business for this season, which will probably be kept up.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Ore shipments for the week were 86,816 tons. Lumber shipments from Ashland were 4,000,000 feet. From Washburn, 1,150,000 feet.

Around the Lakes.

GLEN HAVEN, Mich., June 10.—The steamer Olympia ran aground at Sleeping Bear Point last night. It released itself today and passed up at 7 o'clock this morning. Apparently the steamer was not damaged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—The last bills of health from Chicago were exacted today. Though the health commission is still urging general vaccination, this is mainly because it will be heeded during a time when smallpox is abroad more than when the disease is not prevalent at some lake port.

Vessel Movements.

RACINE, WIS.—Arrived—Webb.

GRAND MARAIS, MICH.—Arrived—Marigold.

WASHBURN, WIS.—Arrived—New York and tow.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Quito, Viking, Tilden, Maxwell.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Farwell. Rutter, Godfrey, Hundred and Eighteen, Thirty-four.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Whitaker, Watson, Yakima. Cleared—Walula, Georger, Ashland.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Pope, Manhattan, Canton. Cleared—Charles Eddy, Corona, Massachusetts.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Up—Nipigon, Melbourne, Delaware, Owen Sound, Neelon, Josephine. Down—Van Allen, Moore.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Colgate, Pasadena, Adriatic. Cleared—Forbes, McLachlan, wheat, Buffalo; Pratt, Ash, Bulgaria, ore, Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Presley, Reddington, Ira Owen, Board of Trade, Siberia. Cleared—Coal—Brazil, Fort William; Presley, Reddington, Elphicke, Duluth; Tacoma, Orr, Chicago; Commodore, Eleanor, Racine. Light—Rosedale, Fort William; Schoolcraft, Hadley, Livingstone, Duluth; Jeanette, Manistique.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Maxwell, 4 a. m.; Maryland, 5; Omaha, Winslow, schooner America, 6:15; Inter-Ocean, consort, 9; Carter, 9:20; Ames, Locke, Dewey, 9:30; Pillsbury, 12:15 p. m.; H. J. Johnson consorts, 1; Syracuse, 1:30; Corona, 2:40; Milwaukee, 3; Neshoto, 6. Up—Buffalo, 10:40 last night; Russia, 12:15 a. m.; Parks Foster, 3; Nebraska, 4; Granger, 8:50; Tice consorts, 9; Samoa, 12:50 p. m.; Vail, Baltic, 1:20; Wallula consort, 3; Chemung, 6. Down—Charles Eddy, 6:30; Seneca, 7. Wind west, light, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Portage, Preston, 6 a. m.; St. Magnus, United Empire, 7; Lockwood, 8; Alberta, Reynolds, 10; Samuel Mitchell, Badger State, 11; Germanic, Hutchinson, Peck, noon; Bielman, 2 p. m.; Prentice and consorts, 3; Gogebic, Biwabik, 4; Grecian, Armenia, Valencia, 6. Down—China, Cranage, 3 a. m.; Orion and consorts, 4; Pontiac, Drake, Nyanza, 5; Northwest, 6; Manola, 8; Thomson and consorts, 9; Pathfinder, Sagamore, Maruba, noon; Roman, Masaba, 1 p. m.; Roanoke, Arnold, Racine, 2; Two Wallaces, 6; Calvin and consorts, 5; Shuck, Bruce, 6.

Up—Venice, Simon Langell, Arenac, 7; Fryer, Gratwick, 8; Vanderbilt, Mohican, Mingoe, 9. Down—Athabasca, Wawatam, 8; Mecosta, Ashland, 9.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Vega, 9:30 a. m.; Choctaw, Alcona, Alta, 10:30; Northern Wave, Kelly, Negaunee, Ely, 12:30 p. m.; Iroquois, 1; William Chisholm, 2; Yuma, 2:30; Samuel Marshall, 2:30; Pease, Planet, 4; London, 5:10. Down—Thomas Wilson consorts, 10 last night; Andaste, 10:20; Carpenter, Stewart, 12:10 a. m.; Montana, 1:50 a. m.; Coffinberry, Paige, 5; Grand Traverse, 6:30; Curtis barges, 7:40; Weed, 8; Nimick, 8:10; Mariska, 8:20; Gratwick, 9; Owego, 11:10; Saranac, 1:10 p. m.; Turner, barges, 1:20; Corsica, 1:40; Hackett, Brown, 2; Pauly, Glad Tidings, Moran, 2:20; North Wind, 3:50; Mariposa, Saxon, 4:20; Florida, Schlesinger, 5; Idaho, 5:15.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber: I. Sands, Manistee; Soper, Marinette; R. Campbell, R. Simmons, Cape Horn, Muskegon; M. D. Ayer, Cheboygan; L. Behm, Grand Haven; St. Joseph, City of Toledo, Birch Point; Annie Laura, White Lake; Torrent, Lillie May, Carney, Oscoda; Sachem, Alpena; Rudolph, Sturgeon Bay. Coal—L. Madden, Mercur, J. C. Lockwood; Buffalo; Argonaut, Oswego; Marion, Erie. Sundries—Tioga, Wilbur, Buffalo.

Cleared—Grain: Scranton, Harlem, Buffalo. Light—C. Rietz, Mark Spry, Menominee; Markham, Manistee; Elgin, Alpena; I. M. Forrest, Ludington; N. Torrent, Oscoda; R. Simmons, Muskegon.

Going to the Dressmaker's.

Mistress—"Now, Jane, clear away the breakfast dishes and then look after the children. I'm going around the corner to have a dress fitted."

Faithful Servant—"Yes, mum. Will ye take the latch key, er shall I wait up for ye?"—*Town Topics.*

Losses by Lightning.

In the eight years ending in 1892 the fire losses in the United States due to 3,516 strokes of lightning amounted to $12,653,835.

Profitable Railroading.

Last year the Canadian Pacific railroad paid net profits of over $7,000,000.

Speak Many Tongues.

The subjects of the Czar speak over sixty languages and dialects.

The Hairs Numbered.

In a square inch of the human scalp the hairs number about 1,000.

Sacred Cockroaches.

Cockroaches are sacred insects among the Chinese.

IN A GOLDEN LAND.

NOTES OF AN ILLINOISAN JOTTED DOWN IN CALIFORNIA.

Hints to Homeseekers That Are Timely and Interesting—Intending Emigrants Should Have Definite Aims—Hard Work for Men and Heaven for Women—Difficulties of Irrigation—Necessity of Water-Level Pegs—Loose, Sandy Soils Are Recommended.

LOS GATOS, Cal., May 24.—[Special Correspondence.]—Just now, when California land schemes are cropping up like weeds in a sugar-beet patch—many of which schemes are presumed to heal some or all of the ills of the unemployed—information from different points regarding the golden land of the setting sun is doubtless eagerly sought after by many readers, and especially by that large class of people who are longing, or who have actually made up their minds to change their environments to what at their distance seems a more congenial country and climate. It is important that information respecting any locality should be wholly unbiased, and then the intending emigrant should be left to decide for himself. But to get unbiased descriptions or particulars concerning California is almost impossible. The change from Eastern life to semi-tropic scenes is so striking and the impressions first received upon entering the State so novel that they are what I would term "highly intoxicant." Thus a representative from the land of snow and sultry heat who comes here to spy out the land and determined not to be influenced by any human agency whatsoever is really more biased unless he be wiser than his day and generation, than he is willing to or will admit, and upon his return to his home he will, perhaps, if favorably impressed at all, arouse more enthusiasm for California among his neighbors than it would be possible for an actual resident of the coast to do. As for advice from the real estate dealer, however honest he may be and desirous of telling nothing but the whole truth, it is only natural that his particular section or the land deals that he may be loaded up with are "just the very best in the State," the same as it is eminently proper that each mother's babe is the sweetest in the world.

Gives an Unbiased Report.

The writer aims in this article to give an "uncolored report" of his personal experiences or observations in certain portions of the State, but it must be confessed at the outset that it will be somewhat "one-sided," for, like "Amber Glints" in the *Horseman*, "I do not want to go to heaven, but I want to live forever in this most beautiful land." A residence at various intervals since 1867, before the iron highway girded the plains and mountains, with a business desire as well as pleasurable curiosity, backed by a determination to overcome all barriers, to see and know all concerning the coast, and to take no man's word for it. I have traversed the country from Mount Ranier's glistening peak on the north, southward to the Spanish-American guarded boundary line outpost at Tia Juana; reveled in the snows and clouds of the Sierra Nevadas, and "cast all my cares" in the deep sea by sundry steamer trips on the blue Pacific from that grand harbor at San Diego to the shoal, treacherous waters at Humboldt, on up the coast to the mouth of and along the Columbia River to Portland. The most of the land trips have been made by "sole-leather" journeys—forced, I'll admit—because of no other way of going, for love or money; mounted on the back of a "liver-stirring" mustang or bronco; or by mule team and "prairie schooner" camp outfit. These methods of "doing" the country and seeing all the nooks and plains, and the bad spots as well as the good, are the only practical ones. The railroads either make a bee-line through the level country or wind in and around the hills and mountains, apparently, it would sometimes appear, without regard to what points they may or might touch. Besides, the panoramic glimpses of a country seen from the windows of a swiftly moving train do not give any definite idea of the characteristics of the soil and people of a particular section.

Too Much Travel to Be Avoided.

For most people to travel over and view the vast scope of country that I have seen would be only completely to unsettle them, and, in a majority of cases, undetermine them as to a location. To illustrate this: Representatives of a number of Iowa and Nebraska farmers were induced to pay a visit to a central county colony. Being unsuited with the locality they formed a camping party and spent a couple of months traveling overland through the greater portion of the San Joaquin Valley, from near Stockton, southward to the famous Lucerne Valley centered by the enterprising modern Town of Hanford, and from foothills to foothills of the Sierra Nevadas and Coast Range. Notwithstanding that they saw some of the very fairest portions of California—spots that would be hard to equal for productiveness anywhere on earth—they returned to their starting point unsettled and dissatisfied, and reloading their portables on the same cars that brought them from their Western homes they returned, out of pocket and unfavorable advertisers of the State. Their impulse in my estimation was a very foolish one, and I have since learned it was a move greatly regretted by them afterwards.

The intending homeseeker should, therefore, have some definite idea or conclusion formed as to where he wants to locate before he "pulls up stakes" and starts off. Not to go up in a fantastic balloon, figuratively speaking, and, while still in the clouds, have it collapse and plunge him in a confused heap where he does not want to be. This determining for the settler beforehand where he is to locate is where the unbiased information can do a great amount of good if the unprejudiced information can be had. I have not the space to go into the merits of different localities. But I will give the Eastern farmer, who depends solely on fickle nature for moisture to mature his crops, some idea as to what irrigation is in the common, hard, every-day sense, and not so much in the poetical fancies of what irrigation will produce.

Praise for Irrigation.

There is no doubt that irrigation is a grand thing. It has made the desert blossom as the rose, but it took muscle and perseverance coupled with the artificial moisture to do it. It can keep the alfalfa and the vegetables growing perennially, but its accomplishment is not all poetry. The Eastern farmer, who is striving to make a home in an irrigated district in California, often sighs for a "good thunder shower" to clear the air and refresh the vegetation in the "good old way." The monotonous round of continual crop growth and "everlasting" work he would like to swop off, once a year at least, for a sleigh-ride and just a little freezing weather as a "bracer." The housewife misses the summer showers as well, for they would be so welcome to lay the dust and she fully appreciates their refreshing effect. But, all things considered, she is better off than the husband, and she should be and nearly always is quite contented. She gratefully appreciates the privileges that obtain for her here and is happy—missing only the old home associations and relatives and familiar faces.

There are various methods of irrigation, which I will not attempt to discuss, and, perhaps, the most of readers are familiar with the general plans. One of the features of irrigation, where it is accomplished by open ditches or canals—that is, not by hydrant pressure—a feature that may or may not be called an objectional one—is that all the farmers in the district cannot get the "wet" at the same time and at the particular moment that it may be needed, unlike the rain which falls upon the just and unjust at the same time. I refer in this connection to the time when the irrigation of the crop or orchard is a universal pressing want of the whole colony. Of course there are times when, somewhat out of season, the colonist may have as much water as necessary and at such a time or times as he may desire.

Take Turns at Irrigation.

Each farmer, when irrigation is the order of the colony, has to abide his turn and take the water when it comes. Thus the one at the end of the ditch may have an anxious wait if it should be at a critical period requiring water without delay to properly mature or even save his crop. It is equally obvious that the farmers nearest the "fountain head" are practically "in the swim" in such events, and intending purchasers should keep this fact in mind. It is fair to state that irrigation companies or managers generally have the allotment of water down to such a system that it rarely engenders trouble or much inconvenience. In fact each water consumer is informed when water is to be turned on and when to expect his quota and he must be prepared to receive it. Sometimes the irrigationist's turn comes in the silent watches of the night, and during a busy season the lanterns of the farmers flitting here and there in the darkness remind one of the will-o'-the-wisp. The water supply is always a non-sectarian fluid and is served in rotation without regard to creeds, and the preacher and the atheist, and all denominations or none, stand upon common ground, if it is irrigated soil. They must use the water when it comes along or go without. That is, Sabbaths or holidays are usually not respected. A section of country in the form of a square or rectangle, with an ample supply of water surrounding it by means of one or two main arteries and numerous supply ditches crossing it, is preferable in a colony system to a system that, like a river, lengthens out over a long stretch of country and with only short spur-ditches with which to supply the land.

Water Needed at Critical Periods.

The idea to be conveyed and impressed is that water is often required at a critical period in the development of the crops, and unless an abundance of water can be had just at the crisis the year's labor may be lost or damaged. So an irrigation system, to be as nearly perfect as possible and satisfactory to the users, should be capable of distributing the water over a considerable area in the shortest possible time. These squares or rectangles should have sufficient fall to insure good drainage to avoid having the land become water-soaked, too much water being fully as great an evil as not enough. The drainage should be to some natural outlet, like a lake or a water course. Already the expensive problem of carrying off surplus water is staring some districts in the face, and some places are in the "slough" of despair at not being able to solve it.

Land to be irrigated should be nearly flat, not rolling, with only a fall sufficient to carry off the surplus water, otherwise expensive leveling and levee work will be required. A colonist who had, previous to engaging in ranching, dragged the surveyor's claim and used the transit, and had boasted of his "level eye," selected a twenty acre tract in a colony. The piece certainly looked almost as level as a "billiard table," and it was a very smooth, desirable looking piece of land at a superficial glance. The owner claimed that a foot levee surrounding it would enable it to be completely flooded, and the levee was built accordingly.

Disagreeably Surprised.

When the water was turned on behold it all flowed to one corner as if running into a sink-hole. It was a surprise, and quite a discouraging one, for it is no slight task—as one will discover who has it to do—to build a levee a foot high. Neighbors and teams were called out hastily to assist in throwing up a higher embankment (for the water was late in coming and the crop of grain was suffering) and still the water persisted in settling in that one corner and a levee three feet high only sufficed to slightly moisten the diagonally opposite corner of the field. If water-level ditch pegs are not already driven on the land you think of selecting, have it done before you make a payment and it may save you a great deal of the most arduous kind of labor and considerable outlay of capital.

A loose sandy soil, one that will not bake or harden after being wet, is more desirable than a heavy soil, though the latter may be considered the strongest soil as to crop results. Irrigation is, to a certain extent, fertilization, and will largely renew the weaker soil, while it will be found to be the most satisfactory soil to handle and work under the conditions peculiar to irrigation.

Nearly every intending settler has a desire to locate where he can make an ideal home. The term colony suggests a bunch of homes. Now the need of irrigation implies that the country is arid and generally devoid of natural, useful vegetation or tree growths. The summers are long, hot, and dusty. The winters short, practically like spring-time, when spring is just merging into summer, and if the seasons are exceedingly dry, as they usually are, very little or no rain falls.

Not the Proper Place to Settle.

Such a climate is not wholly a desirable one for a "home builder," though it must be admitted that many very nice and some palatial homes are built in counties here having such a climate. But as a rule the owners of these nice residences have the means at command to enable them to flee to the seashore or ascend to the cool heights of the mountains during the hottest portion of the year, and carrying on their farming operations mainly during the winter months. I do not claim that an arid climate, as it is found in California, is absolutely unbearable, or in all cases undersirable, for it is fully as tolerable, or more so, than Eastern hot summer days, with their accompanying equally as warm nights. The land in the irrigated sections is often sold cheaper or offered on better terms than in the more favored places nearer the coast, where irrigation is not practiced. The young, rugged, and ambitious settler of moderate means, or, perhaps, no capital but his muscle and will power, can make or get a start on ten or twenty acres of irrigated land with greater facility, perhaps, and do fully as well or better than on the non-irrigated acreage. Mainly, however, because the irrigated land was worthless for growing crops with certainty before being reclaimed by irrigation, and the companies controlling the water rights and owning the vast tracts can afford, and in fact are obliged, to offer special inducements to get them settled. The irrigated country should only be sought or located on in my opinion, by those who are not averse to continual effort in overcoming defeats or difficulties, and who are fitted by nature and experience for thorough farm life.

But the man of some means, and, perchance, one of business training, or a clerk or mechanic, seeking to better his health or condition by trying his untrained hands at farming in a climate more congenial than his Eastern home affords, will do better and be more contented in the non-irrigated counties. And especially will it prove more pleasant and satisfactory for a man with a family who has been accustomed to the many advantages of older communities, with their large cities, numerous schools, colleges, and churches, and extended social advantages, not to undertake to pioneer in a new colony in an interior arid county, however beautifully the arid county may be made or is shown to be by means of irrigation.

The Tale of the Two McPhersons.

This is a tale of Old McPherson,
A very canny New Jersey person;
This is a tale of Young McPherson,
A very canny New Jersey person.

John Roderick said to Roderick Dhu,
"I think that sugar 'll go up, don't you?"

Said Roderick Dhu to John Roderick,
"Let's take a flyer, now that's a brick."

"Well, well, my boy, I'll not by a clam,
So sit down and write a telegram."

Young Roderick to the table flew:
"Five hundred sugar shares, P. D. Q."

"I've written the telegram, father," he said,
And then he looked thoughtful and shook his head.

"As a Senator's son I must deprecate
Your tendency, dad, to speculate."

"When Sugar comes up in the Senate"—"My son,
"When Sugar comes up, it's true I must shun

"The appearance of evil. Dear me, dear me!
I certainly must turn round and flee.

"It's a pity; there's such a chance for a rise,
It seems too bad. What would you advise?"

Now a canny kid was Roderick Dhu;
"Father, I'll do anything for you.

"Just pass your Sugar shares over to me,
For a Senator's son is above—hee-hee!"

"I'll do it, Dhu, the idea is great;
And as for that telegram, let it wait."

So they laid the telegram on the shelf,
Until it got tired and sent itself.

This is the tale of the two McPhersons,
Both ingenuous New Jersey persons;
Both pervaded with great anxiety
To keep the bloom on official propriety.
—*New York Sun.*

Solving the Tramp Problem.

The Dutch have worked out the tramp question to what they consider a final conclusion. The State maintains a farm of 5,000 acres, and every man applying for relief is sent there to earn his living. If the man won't work he is sent to a labor colony where he has to work; but if he shows a disposition to get ahead and learns how to cultivate the soil the State rents a small farm to him, where he is left to his own resources.

To Break It Gently.

The Rich Uncle (to his physician)—"There is hope for me, then?"

Physician—"I think so."

The Rich Uncle—"Well, please break it gently to my poor nephew."—*Life.*

WHERE IT IS STRONG.

STOCK MARKET SUSTAINED BY RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Little New Stock Has Been Issued by the Big Railroads in Recent Years, So the Supply for the Natural Demand Is Limited—Industrials Plentiful in the Market—Sugar Easily the Leader—Why Chicago Gas Holds on to the Recent Advance.

NEW YORK, June 9.—[Special.]—The stubbornness with which prices of railroad securities hold in the face of conditions which might be considered sure to cause decline suggests some reflections on causes. First and foremost, we have easy money. But this is not in itself sufficient. Stocks have gone down in past times when money was as easy, as in the long decline following 1873. There is another cause. From some time before the Baring panic until now there has been only a small increase in the share capital of nearly all the leading companies. New bonds they have put out more or less, but little new stock. Take the St. Paul, the Burlington, the Northwestern and its allied Omaha company, the Rock Island, the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Canada Southern; these companies have made none, or small stock issues for several years, and with two of them, the issues they did make were to take up the stocks of roads they had absorbed, so there was practically no addition to the total volume of securities outstanding. Now, there is a certain normal increase in the investment funds of the country annually. It is less in some years than in others, but there is always some. A certain proportion of this goes into stocks. If, therefore, there is no increase for several years in the stock of an established company the tendency is for the shares to drift more and more into the hands of investors and away from the stock market. They don't come back to Wall street unless misfortunes fall upon the company, driving it to bankruptcy, as in the case of the Atchison or Union Pacific, or through some national calamity like a panic. In the latter case, when the convulsion has done its work of shaking out all weak holders and making panic prices, the process of absorption recommences and in another year the stocks of companies which stood the shock have again drifted away from the street.

Floating Stock Scarce.

It must be due to some such a process as this that the supply of floating stock, that available for daily trading purposes, is scarce in the market to a degree which causes a premium to be exacted of borrowers just as soon as any considerable short line is put out in any one of them. On the other hand, the stocks which are plentiful in the market and available for active speculation are the industrials; and this body of securities has all been created practically since the increase in railroad stocks ceased. In the period from 1880 to 1888 every six months saw new additions to their share capital by most of the great companies. Since then the only large increase in the speculative material of the market has been the industrial shares. The result has been that while railroad shares have tended all the time to become dull and steady in the market, all the active speculation, with its accompaniment of wide and rapid fluctuations, has been mainly confined to the industrials.

In this or any other group there would naturally be a leader and the place has easily been taken by sugar. If the steel rail association had combined to make one corporation, represented by one stock, that would doubtless have been as active, for such a stock would have all the elements which go to make sugar so intensely speculative. The fortunes of the latter seem for the moment on the wane. The price has been declining since the company succeeded in getting its schedule through the Senate. This is natural. So much stock had been bought on information that the schedule would command a majority vote that realizations would properly be in order after the event.

What is before the bill now is uncertain. The not easily-calculated quantity of the House comes into the problem next. The idea is that no matter what the House does the Senate will stand firm. Perhaps; but there is enough uncertainty in the situation to easily give ten or twelve points fluctuation in the stock.

Advance in Chicago Gas.

The other most active stock in this group, Chicago Gas, holds its recent large advance with tenacity. But it must be remembered that this advance was made from an abnormally low price; that is, it was abnormal because it was made on matters which had no relation to the earning power of the property, which did not diminish the number of gas consumers by a single one, nor lessen the output or cut down the price, and whose only possible effect on the revenues of the company was possibly to run up some more lawyers' bills. As a matter of fact, it is stated that the net earnings of the company are only $30,000 behind the same period last year, when the World's Fair was running. The company in preparation for the Fair had to make large extensions of its pipe system and do a great deal of costly construction work. It has now provided against the probable growth of the city for several years, rapidly as Chicago grows, and new construction has ceased. It has only to develop the system as extended, which, of course, is dependent upon the growth of the city. As to legal complications, they are in a fair way to be straightened out; and, it may be added, that the recent attack on the company has evoked decided expressions of disapproval from some of the wealthiest citizens of Chicago, who could see that it smirched all Chicago securities.

The opinion is prevalent in the street that the strength of the market is discounting the near approach of the time when the tariff bill will be disposed of. This is likely. It was the same with the passage of the Sherman repeal bill.

MONEY IS CHEAP AT LONDON.

Discount Rates at Low Water Mark—American Railways Higher.

LONDON, June 10.—The rates for money are apparently at a low water level. Some three months' bills were taken during the week as low as 1 1-16, while belief in continued ease is shown by the fact that six months' paper has been discounted at 1 per cent. Gold continues to flow hither. One million pounds are now en route. Silver was firmer on Chinese buying. The stock market was generally inactive. There was a fair business in investment securities. In other stocks there were slight fluctuations, chiefly due to professional dealings. The premium to which the new Indian and Australian loans has advanced and the heavy subscriptions to the Turkish and De Beers issues and some brewery debentures promise, however, an advance in speculative securities before long. Foreign securities were virtually neglected and the changes were small. Home railways were well supported owing to good freight receipts. American railroads recovered somewhat on the tariff prospects, but a pronounced improvement was checked by poor traffic receipts, the coal strike, etc. Nevertheless, the tendency appears to be upward, and the feeling here is hopeful. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul was 2⅛ and Northern Pacific preferred 2⅛ higher. The advance in Erie seconds, Illinois, Louisville and Norfolk preferred ranged from 1 to 2. All the others except Atchison were slightly improved. Grand Trunk securities were slightly lower. Canadian Pacific fell 2⅜ on reports of the damage done by the floods. Argentine railroads dropped on poor traffic reports. Mining stocks generally declined on realizations.

For Use, Not Show.

"I think Mrs. Jones intends to go in bathing when she goes to the seaside."

"Why do you think so?"

"She was showing me her bathing suit today, and I noticed that it was without adornment of any kind, and altogether a most homely affair."—*New York Press.*

The Irishman's Penny.

Father O'Rourke—"Michael, my son, I hope you vote as I do."

Mike Finnegan—"An' how does your rivirince vote?"

Father O'Rourke—"O, I vote as I pray."

Mike Finnegan—"Och, it's for money, thin. Yis, your rivirince, Oi am mid yez."—*Life.*

Their Weight.

The average weight of 20,000 men and women weighed at Boston was: Men, 141½ pounds; women, 124½ pounds.

TROUBLE FOR COMMANDER THOMAS.

He Receives Instructions That Leave Him in an Embarrassing Position.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—[Special.]—The white elephant which Commander Thomas of the Bennington, at La Libertad, has taken on his hands is now a subject of international complication. Salvador's revolutionists want the refugees whom Commander Thomas took on board his vessel last Thursday. In a cable message received at the Navy Department Commander Thomas states the revolutionists have demanded that he shall hold the refugees now under his protection on board the Bennington until extradition papers have been secured. Commander Thomas also gives further particulars concerning the fight which took place in the streets of La Libertad between two wings of the revolutionists, the commanders of each of which had been given the post of command and of the town by Gen. Gutierrez, their leader. Eight were killed, and Gonzales, one of the revolutionists, has fled, leaving the other in possession of the town. There are at present fifteen men on board the Bennington, members of the defunct government, and the revolutionary authorities ask that they be held, the Vice-President especially, until the result of their demand for extradition upon the United States Government is received. Commander Thomas asked for specific instructions as to what he should do in regard to complying with the request for the retention of the refugees with a view to extradition. A reply was sent to him late last night as a result of a conference between the Secretaries of State and Navy and the President, the administration evading any specific instructions. The dispatch sent Commander Thomas in effect told him to use his discretion, but to be cautious and not in any way to interfere between the different factions. This practically throws the responsibility on Commander Thomas, and is another illustration of the embarrassing situation in which commanding officers of our men-of-war are frequently placed by the different views regarding the question of refugees held by different administrations.

Strike Against a Dentist.

There is a strike on among the women in several match factories near Paris which has a peculiar origin. It seems that the phosphorus used in the fabrication of the matches—which, being a government monopoly, never light except by accident, the badness of aforesaid matches being a moldy and standing joke in France—ruins the teeth, so a dentist is employed to inspect weekly the teeth of all the workwomen. As he is paid by the State and not by his wretched clients, he has so tortured the poor creatures that they refuse to return to work until this dentist is removed; but he has now tendered his resignation, so the trouble is over. The following almost incredible story is told about the cause of the sudden upheaval: It seems this dentist had office hours, during which time he was supposed to treat all comers and to remain at his post. One day he went off and left an assistant in charge, to whom came a client weeping with pain as a nerve of her tooth was exposed. She begged the assistant to extract the tooth; he demurred, but finally made three desperate attempts to draw it, and, failing, said to the half-dead woman, "Oh, get out of this; I don't know how to pull teeth!" The woman fainted on her way home, and, on being taken to the hospital, it was found that her tooth was firm in the socket, but that her jaw was broken! If ever there was a strike founded upon a good reason, it certainly was this one.—*Paris Letter.*

Kept a Secret.

Wife—"Think I can't keep a secret, do you?"

Husband—"Yes, I do."

Wife—"Well, I've worn an old hat trimmed over for the last two months, and I haven't told a soul yet, so there."—*New York Weekly.*

Debt of France.

France has the largest public debt of any country in the world. It amounts to $6,120,000,000.

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Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co.

New York, May 23, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 5th day of July, 1894, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The transfer books of the company will close at 3 p. m. on Tuesday, June 5, and reopen at 10 a. m. on Friday, July 6, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Secretary.

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All new and guaranteed for one year. Cash or on installments. Second-hand wheels from $5 up.

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WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN-st. and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new; modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

Suburban.

GOOD ROOMS AND EXCELLENT BOARD IN Winnetka, near depot. Apply to MRS. OSTRANDER, Winnetka, Ill.

Country.

COUNTRY BOARD AT COLD WATER CANYON Dells of Wisconsin River; fine location. MRS. IRWIN BERRY, Kilbourn City, Wis.

Summer Resorts.

GO TO "THE EDISON," EDISON PARK, FOR the season; superior board $6; new and select. Address DR. BECK, Siegel & Cooper's.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—YOUNG MAN WISHES PLAIN BOARD and room in private family; reasonable. Address L 643, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

WANTED—ROOM-MATE—A YOUNG MAN ON Michigan-av. has a nice room, hot and cold water, with board, $6 per week; references. Address L 523, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; strictly first-class; new fireproof building; large outside rooms; supplied with electric light; hot and cold water; European, $20 to $40 per month; American, $10 per week up; cuisine 2d to none for the price in the city; our table d'hote dinners served with wine from 5 to 8 p. m. for 50c are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Props.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., apartments partly furnished or unfurnished; house modern, elegant, and quiet.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—COMPLETELY FURnished 7-room flat; gas range, etc.; first flat, 4525 Oakenwald-av. $40.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS; hardwood floors, gas range, etc.; but two flats in the building; $30; open. 4525 Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED apartments in Hotel Edinburgh, 2124 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—153 AND 155 SOUTH WOOD-ST.; front and side suites of two or three rooms each; by the week; new and furnished complete for housekeeping; small families now boarding and strangers arriving in the city will find this a great saving.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED, ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms; walking distance; thoroughly respectable; reasonable prices. 153 W. Madison-st. LA BERGE.

TO RENT—1170 WASHINGTON-BLVD., BEAUTIful 8-room second flat; location unsurpassed; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM; gas, bath, etc.; reasonable. 108 Honore-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—20 OGDEN-AV., FACING UNION PARK—Handsome furnished rooms, double and single.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH and without breakfast for 1, 2, or 3 gentlemen in German private family. 380 E. Chicago-av.

TO RENT—THE RUGER, S. E. COR. GOETHE and Dearborn-av., select apartments, en suite or single; hotel service.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT——LOW RENTS——
TO RESPONSIBLE TENANTS ONLY.
LOW RENTS.
THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—No. 441, near Wabash-av., 7-room modern brick dwelling; hardwood; newly decorated; key at 439 38th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 2718, 10-room dwelling; A1 location; newly decorated.
THE EDWARD ELY CO., 34 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—
1616 Indiana-av., 3-story bast. stone front, 17 rooms; newly papered and painted throughout; also good barn; $50. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
New York Life Bldg.

FOR RENT—2725 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY and cellar brick, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; in fine order; detached lot 40x185 feet; fine brick barn. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—NO. 14 GROVELAND PARK (34TH-st. and the lake), modern 10-room brown stone front, elegantly furnished and decorated. Apply on premises from 1 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT TEN-ROOM, WHITE stone, three-story residence, 4445 Berkeley-av., near 45th-st.; $55; this is a bargain; call and examine.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE AT 319 SUPERIOR-st., twelve rooms; the lot has a frontage of 75 feet, giving a fine lawn; and there is a good stable in the rear; will be rented until May 1 next at the rate of $100 a month; no less. Address P M 135, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A LARGE, THOROUGHLY FURnished home on the lake shore at Winnetka; hot and cold water all over the house, with horses and vehicles and cows; to rent for three months from June 18 to Sept. 18; rent, $200 per month. Box 66, Winnetka, Ill.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW, AT Western Springs, $14 per month; quick service; 15 miles out. Vaughan's Seed Store, 148 West Washington-st.

FOR RENT—AT EVANSTON, NEAR DEPOT, 10-room new houses, modern improvements; $20. C. L. JENKS, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE WAUKESHA.
Location 64th-st and Grace-av.; flats 5, 6, and 7 rooms; $25 to $35 per month, including steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, gas and electric fixtures, shades, janitor service, etc; the building is modern in every respect and flats are ready for occupancy; take Ill. Cent trains to 63d-st. or elevated trains to Stony Island-av.; either station is only a little over a block from the Waukesha; fast trains on Ill. Cent make the trip in 16 minutes.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE RENFOST APARTMENTS," 52d and Cottage Grove-av., overlooking Washington Park and the boulevards; the most desirable and healthful portion of the city; 3 to 7 rooms; $25 to $40 per month, including electric lights, elevators, janitor service, steam heat, hot water, laundry, gas ranges, shades, screens, bell-boy service, and every convenience to be found in a first-class apartment building; fine cafe at moderate prices. Call at the building or on L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 Cottage Grove-av., corner Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—LOVELY 2-ROOM FLATS OVERLOOKing Grand-blvd.; all housekeeping conveniences; free use of reception and reading rooms, tennis, croquet, and football grounds; near "L" station; entire living expenses for two people, including rent, groceries, gas, ice, heat, washing, etc.; only $30 per month; manager always on premises; "The Marlborough," 4901 Calumet-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PARK GATE APARTMENTS—
$20 to $50.
Cor. 63d and Stony Island-av.
3, 4, 5, and 7 rooms.
Including electric light, heat, janitor service, elevator; every modern convenience. Tel. Oak. 465.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas-fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-bars and rings, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $26, $28, $30, and $35. Office, 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—GRAND-BLVD., S. E. COR. 41ST-ST., "The Arlington," 4 and 5 room flats, $25 up; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, hardwood finish, laundries, janitor service, etc.; free rent to June 1.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE HEATED 6-ROOM FLATS—6249 Oglesby-av., one block from I. C. and "L" road stations; low rental; owner on premises.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—MODERN; LIGHT, 7 LARGE rooms, heated and supplied with hot water; fine order; $35. W. D. BISHOPP, 294 37th-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 6-ROOM FLATS WITH baths, $15 to $25; janitor service; 1535 and 1537 State-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM FLAT, JASPER STONE; beauty; $40, worth $75; Woodlawn-av. EVANS, 112 Randolph-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd. 5, 6, and 7-room apartments, partly furnished or unfurnished.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE DIVERSEY — DIVERSEY-AV. and Halsted-st., 5, 6, and 9 room flats; all modern improvements; newly papered and tinted throughout; two car lines; rental low; janitor on premises.

TO RENT—8 AND 9 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats, handsomely finished and decorated, gas ranges, etc.; very low rental. 1033 North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, 528 SUNNYSIDE-AV., HALF block from station, Ravenswood.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT — PRESENT TENANT LEAVING town will rent at reduced rate desirable newly decorated flat, 318 Hampden-ct., near north end Lincoln Park. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT 6-ROOM FLAT, 380 N. CLARK-st.; no heat; also steam heat, 5 and 6 rooms, 34 Maple-st.; janitor on premises.
H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—3 TO 6 ROOM FLATS; $10 AND UPwards; on Illinois, Indiana, and Pine-sts.; only few minutes' walk to business center. Inquire 38 Pine-st. P. B. HOYT.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS IN THE OGDEN apartment bldg., cor. Ogden and Warren-avs., facing Union Park; newly renovated throughout. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE MODERN 5 AND 6 ROOM flats, janitor service; rents $23 to $28. Apply at 174 Laflin-st., near Harrison.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE—692 VAN BUren-st., cor. Lincoln. O'HEARNE, 716 W. Van Buren-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—STORE, 386 NORTH CLARK-ST.
H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
In the Garden City Block, N. W. corner of Randolph-st. and 5th-av., a few large well-lighted offices with steam heat; suitable for manufacturers' agents and many other purposes; passenger and freight elevators. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208, it the building.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES, SINGLE OR CONnected; first-class condition; best location; prompt services; in Adams Express Bldg., 183 to 189 Dearborn-st. BEST & McCORD,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES ON the tenth floor, Rookery Building, facing on Adams-st., at reasonable terms. Apply at Room 1051, The Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 28 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOORS, 38 AND 40 LA Salle-st.; 65x40. Apply to A. L. McDOWELL, agent, 1006 Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
Storeroom, No. 193 Randolph-st., 20 feet west of the corner of 5th-av.; suitable for almost any kind of business. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST., all or part of large building suitable for club or any kind of business. HONORE BROS.,
167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D FLOORS, 50X100, WITH or without power; light on all sides; s. e. corner Indiana and Franklin-sts. HEADEN & McALLEY.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 88 STATE-ST.
VAUGHAN'S seed store.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE NEIGHBORhood of Astor and N. State-sts., a good stable with room for four horses and three carriages. Address P M 134, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857.)

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.
We make KIMBALL PIANOS, REED AND PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS, also piano stool and covers.
FOUR LARGE FACTORIES UNDER ONE SYSTEM OF OPERATING EXPENSES, thus enabling us to obtain the BEST RESULTS at an absolute MINIMUM OF COST.
EASY PAYMENTS if desired.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT. Pianos tuned and repaired. Old instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Kimball Hall,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

Great inducements to purchasers.

We take old pianos in exchange at full value.

Pianos sold on installments if desired.

An immense stock to select from.

Second-hand grands, uprights, and squares at nominal prices.

Pianos for rent. Tuning.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

PROMPT PIANO PURCHASERS WILL OBtain wonderful values in upright, grand, and square pianofortes at LYON & HEALY'S this week. The remainder of our State-st. stock must be closed out without delay. Examine the instruments marked to close at $65; at $90; at $100; at $115; at $125. A wide choice is afforded at from $150 to $200 and upward. Many well-known makers are represented, such as Knabe, Fischer, Hazelton, Steck, Lyon & Healy, Steinway, Chickering, etc., etc.

Why not make us a visit of inspection at once? Easy terms of payment will be granted.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

N. B.—We sell sheet-music at half price. Our store will be closed Saturdays at 1 p. m. during June, July, and August.

PIANOS The highest grade made!
ORGANS The best manufactured!
PIANOS Low-priced and second-hand.
ORGANS On easy payments, or for
PIANOS rent, from $1 per
ORGANS month upward.
PIANOS $50 second-hand pianos
ORGANS from $40 upward.
PIANOS $20 second-hand organs
ORGANS from $10 upward.
Tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
ESTEY & CAMP, The Leading House,
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

BUY FROM THE MANUFACTURERS AND SAVE THE DEALER'S PROFIT.
Conover Pianos.
Schubert Pianos.
Kingsbury Pianos.
PRICES ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST; TERMS THE EASIEST.
Chicago Cottage Organ Co.,
215 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

PIANOS TO RENT—
$10 for three months' rental of 7⅓ octave upright piano; largest stock in city to select from. Pianos exchanged, tuned, repaired, and stored.
NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.,
262-264 Wabash-av.
200 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.
98 5th-av., New York.
26, 28, and 30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories—Boston, Mass.

BLAME ONLY YOURSELF IF AFTER PURchasing a piano you are dissatisfied with it. Before purchasing anywhere see the IMPROVED EMERSON PIANOS, and judge by comparison of its merits. Several genuine bargains.
JOHN W. NORTHUP, Emerson Piano Co.,
Manager. 218 Wabash-av.

$10 CASH, $6 MONTHLY, BUYS NEW UPright piano, fully warranted; prices $165, $175, $185, and $200 each.
French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ONE KNABE UPRIGHT, MAHOGANY case; nearly new; $300.
One Weber upright, beautiful tone; $325.
One Chickering upright; good order; $250.
Manufacturers' Piano Co.,
248 Wabash-av.

CHASE BROS. PIANOS, CHICKERING pianos, and a complete stock of medium-priced and second-hand instruments for rent and sale on time payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. PIANO CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—200 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $4 per month; one year's rental allowed if purchased; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

$115, $125, $140, $150, $165, $175 EACH—UPright pianos; various makes to select from; terms easy to suit customers; every piano fully warranted; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

$100 BUYS CHICKERING UPRIGHT piano, second-hand; easy terms. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., Cor. Morgan.

LEFT ON SALE, A FINE 3-PEDAL STEINway upright piano, like new; $300.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

1 WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO, MAHOGANY case, good as new $225
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

1 FISCHER UPRIGHP PIANO, stool, and cover $140
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

1 VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT PIANO, walnut case $175
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS. SOHMER PIANOS.
SOHMER PIANOS. SOHMER PIANOS.
The Thompson Music Co., 261 Wabash-av.

1 W. W. KIMBALL UPRIGHT. $150.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$140—VOSE UPRIGHT PIANO, NEARLY new; easy terms. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$50 BUYS BAUER PIANO.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$100 BUYS HALLET & DAVIS PIANO.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BANK SAFE, good as new. Call at 87 Fifth-av. or write for particulars.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SCREW DOOR bank safe, as good as new; cheap. A. B. BRIGHTMAN, Davenport, Ia.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

COME AND SEE OUR $16, $18, AND $22.50 OAK curtain desks. The leading prices of today. Revolving chairs, $2.50 to $5. City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

SHOWCASES, WALLCASES, STORE FIXTURES, sectional office partitions, etc., at your own price. CHAS. F. KADE & CO., Mgrs., 216 E. Lake.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CAPITALIST—IF YOU ARE LOOKing for first-class business property—cheap—you can find it for sale in my office.
For sale—80 feet on South Water-st., near 5th-av., pays 6 per cent net.
50x190 feet corner of Monroe and Franklin-sts. Cheap.
90x180 on Monroe-st., near Franklin-st. Price, $325,000.
73x118 on the Northwest corner of Halsted and Congress-st. One of the best business corners on the West Side, will pay 6 per cent net on the present poor frame buildings.
100x118 feet on the Southwest corner of State and 31st-sts.
150x160 feet corner of Indiana-av. and 31st-st.
Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 56 5th-av., Room 208, Garden City Block.

FOR SALE — GET EVERYBODY'S LOWEST prices from the Sunday papers on the real estate you want, then call at 938 New Stock Exchange and buy cheaper. C. B. VON BIEDENFELD & CO.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—MODERN brown stone front 10-room residence, 3231 Groveland-av.; 2 stories, cellar, and attic; possession at once; price, $9,500. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE HEART OF KENWOOD, $10,000 stone-front house for $7,500; modern, 10 rooms; all conveniences; party leaving city.
GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A FEW VERY CHOICE LOTS
between Grand-av. and North-av., east of West 40th-st., in the Hosmer & Mackey subd., at $450 to $500 each on easy monthly payments.
For particulars call at the office of the owner,
JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A FEW very handsome lots near Fullerton-av. and West 44th-st. at $250 each on easy monthly payments; must be closed out to clean up what few lots I have left in the Kelvyn Grove addition.
Free excursion every Sunday. Send for tickets and plats. JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOMES—
FINE LARGE BUILDING LOTS, $1,000.
TERMS TO SUIT AND MONEY LOANED TO BUILD AT 6 PER CENT INTEREST WITHOUT COMMISSION—NEW MODERN HOUSES, $5,500 TO $10,500, ON EASY TERMS.
RAPID TRANSIT BY STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILROAD.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A FEW VERY CHOICE LOTS
IN
EVANSTON

Fronting on Central-av., Lincoln-av., Prairie-av., Railroad-av., Colfax-av., Stewart-av., and Grosse Point-av. All within one to three blocks of Central-av. depot, at prices from $15 to $20 per foot.

These lots are nearly all 50x200 feet to 20-feet alleys, improved with water pipes, sewers, electric lights, large fine shade trees, sidewalks. In fact the choicest residence and business lots in the town. Have also a few very choice corners.

TERMS:
$50 to $100 cash, balance $10 to $20 per month.

Evanston is too well known to need my telling all the advantages it has over all other suburban towns near Chicago.

EVANSTON
Has the very best railroad facilities, the best schools, best churches, best society, best system of order, best improvements, and is considered the handsomest town in Cook County.

If you are ready for a bargain call early as the choicest lots will be selected first.

Free ride any day to parties who wish to see this property by calling at my office at 10:30 a. m. or 1:30 p. m.

Large map of the town can be had by addressing or calling at the office of the owner.
JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.,
Chicago.

FOR SALE—
FOUR FREE EXCURSIONS.

On account of the very large attendance upon my regular Sunday Free Excursion to HOLLYWOOD, resulting in inability on my part to properly handle the crowds, even with my army of salesmen, I find myself driven to the necessity of running week-day excursions in addition, and therefore I have arranged for a

SPECIAL FREE EXCURSION

for every other day this week as follows:

TUESDAY, JUNE 12;
THURSDAY, JUNE 14;
AND SATURDAY, JUNE 16;

from Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts. Trains leave at 2 p. m. and free tickets can be had at my main office and at depot gates 10 minutes before trains start. Trains stop at 16th-st., Blue Island-av., and Western-av., and go rain or shine.

150 VERY CHOICE LOTS remain from which to make selections, and owing to the financial dullness you can buy at Hollywood cheaper during this month than you ever can again. Call or write for

A HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Free tickets for my REGULAR SUNDAY EXCURSION JUNE 17, can be had only at my main office. Call or write for same. They will not be furnished at depot gates as heretofore for excursion of that date, but my office will be open on that Sunday till 1 o'clock for the issuance of tickets.
S. E. GROSS,
602, 603, 604, and 605 Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—$200 GIVEN AWAY FOR CASH!—5 years ago I paid $200 for a beautiful suburban lot. You cannot buy property in that vicinity now for $500. I have got to raise some cash to move my family West, and will take this week $300 for it, ¼ down and balance as will accommodate you. This is fully 40 per cent below the market. Address P N 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE AFTER A CINCH BARgain in a home write me at once. To settle an estate I am authorized to sell an extra choice and cozy suburban home for $2,200 which cost $3,000, without counting subsequent improvements. A small amount of cash, with easy time on balance to suit you, will take it. Title gilt edge. Address P N 101, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES; $4,800, $5,250 $5,500, $6,000, $6,200, $6,500, $8,000. FRANK H JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON EASY TERMS. CALL or write owner, WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY—
CHOICE FARMING LAND $7.50 PER ACRE
In Central Wisconsin, on Northwestern line; only $2 per acre cash, balance long time; 5,000 acres already sold. Recommended by County Board and actual settlers. Free transportation to land buyers.
CHOICE CITY LOTS AT $5 TO $25.
Free transportation to the purchaser of one or more $25 lots; 1,200 lots already sold. For free maps and circulars regarding the land and plats of the townsite apply to The Columbia Improvement company, C. S. Graves, Secy., Room 513, at 218 La Salle-st., Chicago. N. B.—Salesmen on commission wanted, either ladies or gentlemen.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA—
SAN BENITO VALLEY.
LOS AROMETA GRANT.
Four thousand acres of fruit land
87 miles south of San Francisco,
37 miles south of San Jose,
Sargents Station.

This well-known Grant subdivided in 10, 20, and 40 acre tracts, is for the first time offered to parties desiring a home, which can be made self-sustaining in 2 or 3 years. Requiring no artificial irrigation, with as good soil as any in the State, with a climate unequaled in California, within 1½ hours' ride from Monterey and Santa Cruz, on the ocean, makes this property as desirable as ever offered for settlement.
Temperature about 47 deg. in winter and 70 deg. in summer.
Three hours' ride via Southern Pacific railroad from San Francisco and one hour's ride from San Jose. Excursions once a month.
Prices $25 to $100 per acre. Terms ¼ cash, balance in three years. For full particulars address
E. C. GODFREY, Manager,
Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, or
Inter-National Homestead Company,
1401 Security Building,
Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—300,000 ACRES ON SAN PEDRO River, near Benson, Arizona; well wooded, grassed, and watered; splendid for a colony or for a stock ranch; abundant water, fine timber, oak and cedar; Santa Cruz River also affords abundant water; most all valley land and good for all cereals, citrus and deciduous fruits, grapes, vegetables, etc.; climate pleasant; 4,000 feet above sea level; heavy rains in summer and light rains in winter, insuring two crops of grain annually; near Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads. Five dollars per acre for 25, 50, and 100 acre farms, payable $1 per acre cash and $1 per acre in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. Applications received on and after Monday, June 11. Call and read report.
INTERNATIONAL HOMESTEAD CO.,
1401 Security Building, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO TRADE—48-FLAT BLDG. ON SOUTH SIDE—Price $90,000; incumbrance $35,000; will take $4,000 to complete bldg.; want clear timber land in Minn., Wisconsin, or Michigan; a quick deal for some one.
C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69 Major Blk.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

A FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN—ANY AMOUNT on improved property at lowest rates.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce.

A SPECIAL FUND—$20,000 TO $100,000—TO loan on new improvements or alterations under leasehold; South Side, north of Twelfth. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

ABOUT $100,000 ALWAYS ON HAND TO LOAN at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate; building loans; prepayment privileges. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., Owings Building.

ALBERT WAHL, 706 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Bldg., makes loans on city improved real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

FARM LOANS, FIRST OR SECOND MORTGAGE loans made within 100 miles. M'DONOUGH, 134 E. Van Buren-st., R. 405.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 DEARBORN-ST., have money in hand to loan on Chicago real estate in sums to suit at lowest current rates; no delay.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CUTTENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS, 85 Dearborn-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; building loans made.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WOODRUFF & CO., 140 DEARBORN-ST.
LOANS MADE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

FINANCIAL.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 3, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
(ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ADVANCES— LOANS—
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.

We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, furniture, merchandise securities, and all good collaterals at lowest rates; will make monthly or weekly payments and reduce interest as payments are made; we loan our own money in large or small amounts; if in need of money call and see us.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
Incorporated. First floor above the street.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 205, 185 and 187 West Madison,
N. W. Cor. of Halsted
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNIture, notes, and other collaterals.
W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

BORROW MONEY—
Where your collaterals are safe. We charge lower rate of interest than any other collateral loan bank in the city. Large loans to private parties at a special low rate of interest. Any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, and jewelry.
H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 South Clark-st.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO., they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

MONEY LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; advances made and goods stored. ZEIMER, 119 Dearborn, R. 53.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE A FEW LOANS to honest people on furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates. Address P H 148, Tribune office.

WE HAVE EXTENSIVE CORRESPONDENCE with European and Eastern capitalists seeking investments in Chicago property and will assure a quick sale if your property and prices are right.
C. B. VON BIEDENFELD & CO.,
938 New Stock Exchange.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SAFE CHANCE—
$20 GIVEN AWAY.
2 choice "WAIDE FLATS FOR RENT," 61st and Dearborn-sts., $16 and $18; 5 rooms, modern; near cars; $10 per flat "TO ANY ONE" securing good tenants; small family; or will allow it to tenant; call.

BEFORE YOU INVEST IN ANY BUSINESS call and see my list of genuine bargains.
A. SCHACHNER, Business Exchange,
Room 338 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

CASH ALWAYS FOR STOCKS OF BOOTS AND shoes Address by mail H. HOMES, 134 Market

DRUG STORE—PRICE $3,000, AVERAGE SALES $25 per day; low rent, long lease; good prescription trade; on South Side cable corner; new fountain; oak furniture; $1,500 cash; no agents. Address K 622, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR REAL ESTATE—Some good corner saloons. Call O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., Cor. 40th and Wallace sts.

IF YOU WANT A SALOON WILL SELL MINE; going to Europe. 140 Illinois-st.

MEN—EVERYWHERE; $30 WEEKLY PROFIT on small outlay.
WAYRELL, CHAPPELL & CO., Chicago.

MUST SELL MONDAY, SMALL GROCERY. 506 Campbell-av.

PATENT TELEPHONE INDICATOR COMPANY 1517 Masonic Temple, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors in all cities having two hundred or more telephones to enter into a permanent and lucrative business; $1,000 to $5,000 required. Address I. R. BURNS, Pres.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$10,000 STOCK IN a Philadelphia industrial corporation for Chicago real estate suitable for residence purposes. Address L 640, Tribune office.

$100 CASH AND $100 ON EASY MONTHLY payments buys a $400 restaurant; an unusual bargain. Room 716 Chamber of Commerce.

$500 TAKES CIGAR STORE DOING FINE business; central location. Good reasons for selling. Address L 644, Tribune office.

$2,500 BUYS STRICTLY PRIVATE BOARDing house on Michigan-av. clearing $300 to $400 every month. A. SCHACHNER, 338 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

$4,000 CASH, BALANCE ON TIME, BUYS A steam laundry, with all machines fitted up to date, 4 horses, 3 wagons, fixtures complete, netting $3,000 per year; rent for six living rooms, store, and barn, $45. A. SCHACHNER,
338 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

BRINK'S EXPRESS CO.—FURNITURE STORED moved, packed, and shipped. Prices reduced; 1 trunk, city 25c; suburbs 50c. 88 Washington-st.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE of all kinds, packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop., 294-300 Franklin-st.

NEWBERRY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—THE best, cheapest, and cleanest place in the city to store your merchandise and furniture; low rate of insurance. 79 E. Kinzie-st. Telephone N. 175.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

OUR NEW STORAGE HOUSE NOW OPEN, 75 and 77 West Monroe-st.; 'phone 1254.
American Storage and Warehouse Co.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MERchandise—Columbia Warehouse Co., office 119 Dearborn-st., Room 53. Advances made and prompt service guaranteed. Address P N 93, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE CHICAGO CARRIAGE BAZAAR; every kind of new and second-hand vehicle; prices lower than any other place; also storage for carriages and furniture on separate floors.
VAN NEST & CO., 545 Wabash-av.

STUDEBAKER BROS.' MFG. CO.,
203 to 207 Michigan-av.,
CARRIAGE AND HARNESS BUILDERS,
Have now on exhibition a stock of carriages and harness which for style and quality has never been surpassed, and which includes the very latest and most fashionable designs in spiders, cabriolets, park wagons, Stanhopes, and two-wheelers.
Call and examine before purchasing.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

CATARRH POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY cured by my new method treatment. No money to be paid until you are satisfied that you are cured. Call and ask for or address
DR. A. L. BLUNT,
Eye and Ear Specialist at the Garfield Medical Institute, 356 State-st., cor. Harrison.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF ROOFING DONE AND OLD roofs repaired; estimates given. ILLINOIS ROOFING CO., Tel. West 264, 1089 W. Madison-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE CIGARS FOR A GOOD SAFEty wheel. Address L 642, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing betweeen Victor W. Heldt, Jos. J. Langer, and B. F. Porges is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. The undersigned will continue the business of the old firm at 315-317 Medinah Temple.
VICTOR W. HELDT,
BEDRICK F. PORGES.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.
CHICAGO, Ill., June 8, 1894.
Sealed proposals will be received in duplicate until 2 p. m. on the 19th day of June, 1894, for furnishing the permanent kitchen fixtures for the Industrial Home for the Blind, to be built for the State of Illinois, in accordance to the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of Messrs. Mayo & Curry, Architects, 79 Dearborn-st.
Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond for a sum of not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the proposal, signed by at least two good and sufficient sureties. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or to waive any defect or informality in any bid if it be deemed in the interest of the State to do so.
All proposals received after the time stated will be returned to the bidders. All proposals to be indorsed and addressed as follows: Indorsed—Proposal for Kitchen Fixtures. Addressed—P. H. Conley, n. w. cor. of 25th and Butler-sts., Chicago. Duplicate addressed to Mayo & Curry, 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Immediately thereafter the bids will be opened for the first time, in the presence of the Trustees, and the contract awarded to the best responsible bidder.
P. H. CONLEY, President;
CHAS. E. SIMMONS, Secretary;
H. C. ZUTTEMIESTER,
MISS SARAH J. CONDON,
H. E. CUSHING,
Trustees.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WORLD'S Columbian Exposition:
The annual meeting of the stockholders and election of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition will take place on Friday, June 15, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the offices of the company, No. 507 Rand-McNally Building, Chicago, Illinois.
The books of transfer of stock will be closed from May 15, 1894, until June 16, 1894.
H. O. EDMUNDS, Secretary.
Chicago, May 15, 1894

MISCELLANEOUS.

MIMEOGRAPH COPYING AT CUT PRICES. Telephone main 594. R. 814, 171 La Salle-st.

VAUGHAN'S CHICAGO PARKS GRASS SEED the best and cleanest; used at World's Fair. VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State.

WANTED—"FLORIDA INFORMATION"—THE character of any Florida land shown by 24-inch charts giving the topography, field notes, surroundings, and particulars of the whole of any given township; correctness officially certified by U. S. Surveyor-General; mailed prepaid for $1. H. W. WILKES, Florida Land and Deed Commissioner, Louisville, Ky.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES.
AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays
Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.
Chester ....June 13, 6 pm | Paris........June 27, 11 am
New York...June 20, 7 am | Chester.....July 4, 6 pm
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday.
Exceptionally good second-class and steerage accommodations.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Noordland..June 13, 2 pm | Friesland..Je. 27, 12:30 pm
Waesland....June 20, 7 am | Rhynland..July 4, 6:30 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Wednesday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON;
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90; II. cabin, $50 and $60.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Aller..Sat., June 16, 9 am | Trave..Tues., July 3, 9 am
Lahn..Tues., June 19, 9 am | Saale....Sat., July 7, 9 am
Havel..Tue., June 26, 11 am | Spree..Tues., July 10, noon
Kaiser(W.II)June 30, 2pm | Elbe....Sat., July 14, 7 am
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—GENOA.
Fulda.......June 16, 9 am | Fulda.........Aug. 25, noon
Werra.......July 5, 4 pm | Werra......Sept. 15, 10 a m
Fulda.......July 21, 10 am | Kaiser.......Sept. 22, noon
Werra.......Aug. 11, noon | Fulda.........Oct. 6, 10 am
Cabin rates from $80 upward.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 12 HRS., 7 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS—
Second June party leaves New York S. S. Majestic June 13, visiting Endland and principal continental points. Time, 78 days; cost, $730. Other parties leave June 14, 23, 27, 30.
VACATION parties will leave New York by Cunard S. S. Aurania July 3 for five distinct trips of from one to two months each; cost, $130 to $400.
YACHTING CRUISES to the Lower St. Lawrence River and maritime provinces will leave Quebec by the fine steamship ORINOCO July 17, Aug. 15, Sept. 13. Similar cruises from New York July 3, Aug. 1, and Aug. 30. Rate from Chicago back to Chicago, $101. Send for programs.
THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
Normannia..........June 7 | Furst Bismarck...July 12
Furst Bismarck...June 14 | Columbia.........July 19
Columbia...........June 21 | Normannia.........Aug. 2
Augusta Victoria...June 28 | Furst Bismarck....Aug. 9
Normannia...........July 5 | Columbia..........Aug. 16
Hamburg-American Line. Gen. Passage office:
125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—SAloon, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms; New York, Londonderry, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and all continental points.
Furnessia..........June 9 | Circassia..........June 23
Anchoria...........June 16 | City of Rome ....June 30
Drafts for any amount issued at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 176-178 Jackson-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, & Manistee at *7 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily at 7:30 p. m.
For Kewaunee and Ahnapee—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m.
For Sturgeon Bay, Green Bay, Menominee, Manistique Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m. (Thursday boat does not call at Manistique.)
Office & docks foot Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted

CITY TICKET OFFICE FOR LAKE MICHIGAN and Lake Superior Trans. Co., Goodrich Line, and for all lake steamers; send for summer book. 234 S. Clark-st. THOS. COOK & SON., Agts.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arriv.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 8:30 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	*10:35 am	* 2:30 pm
Leavenworth and Kansas City	* 3:30 pm	* 8:10 am
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo. Atchison & Kansas City, Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo.	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Fort Worth and Texas Express.	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Lincoln (Big Five) Vestibuled	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited.	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah.	*11:30 pm	8:00 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:45 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom	* 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis.	7:25 am	11:20 pm
†Iowa and Kansas Express.	7:25 am	12:20 pm
*Sycamore and Byron	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St Charles and Sycamore	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des M., St. Joe and Kansas City.	6:00 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:05 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*10:20 pm	* 6:55 am
Paris, Marshall and Cairo	† 7:05 am	9:40 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Ex. Sun. xEx. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 6:05 pm *11:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:50 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 6:05 pm	* 9:50 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x11:30 pm	* 9:15 pm
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 9:15 pm
Waukesha Special	† 5:00 pm	† 9:15 am
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Waukesha Spl., Sundays only	8:30 am	8:30 pm
Burlington Passenger	* 3:45 pm	*10:00 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION, foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 8:15 am	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 5:45 pm	† 1:25 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 3:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:15 pm	¶ 8:00 pm * 8:00 am * 9:35 am
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	§ 6:59 pm	¶ 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	§ 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	¶ 7:35 am *10:05 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	† 3:00 am * 8:00 pm	* 9:30 pm * 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Leave, †3:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p.m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:00 p. m.
Waukesha—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., † . p. m., †6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:10 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat. ‖Sun only

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am † 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:15 pm †10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 9:40 am
Dubuque	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 9:40 am
do	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:00 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm * 8:00 pm ‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 7:00 am ¶ 9:40 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	‡11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., ‡3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 5:00 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Chicago and Cairo	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 3:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 5:00 pm	† 7:30 pm
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:12 am
California Limited	* 9:30 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 9:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station. Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm
Kas Cy., St. Joe, & Leavenw'th.	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark st.

June 10, 1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 8:15 am	† 6:50 pm
North Shore Limited	* 9:05 am	* 4:30 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 3:30 pm	† 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 5:45 pm	† 1:25 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:35 pm	* 7:10 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:35 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	† 8:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:25 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	†12:25 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:57 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:05 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:45 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	† 9:20 pm
Fast New York Mail	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 2:00 pm
Toledo Accommodation	* 3:10 pm	*10:30 am
Chicago & New York Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:30 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 8:45 pm	‡ 7:30 am
New York Express	‡10:45 pm	‡ 8:00 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express.	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express.	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:48 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am

TO RACE FOR $25,000.

AMERICAN DERBY FIELD NARROWS TO A DOZEN OR LESS.

At This Time Six Western and Five Eastern Colts Seem to Be Starting Probabilities—How the Eleven Have Raced and Are Racing—The Eastern Division About Made Up—Senator Grady Is Favored by the Critics—Matt Byrnes Is Working in Fine Style.

The American Derby of 1894 is not two weeks away. It is run at Washington Park June 23, one week from next Saturday. The race still has an Eastern look and the field promises to be some dozen strong. Since The Tribune sized up the race two weeks ago some of the then twenty-four likely ones have been settled, so far as their chances and owners' stated intentions go.

Of the thirteen Westerners Cash Day, Pirate King, St. Pat, Pearl Song, Ganelon, Ohio Belle, and Danton are not likely to start.

Of the eleven Easterners Dobbins, Potentate, Discount, Peter the Great, Slight of Hand, and Yo El Rio are almost improbabilities. This narrows the field down to eleven. It will not be larger. None of the other eligibles seem worth discussing.

Here are the candidates as they stand today:

Horse, sex, and color.	Owners.	Breeding.	Races.	First.	Second.	Third.	Unp.	Winnings.
Square Fellow, b. c.	E. Corrigan	Longfellow—Square Dance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Despot, br. g.	E. Corrigan	Judge Murray—Spinster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,700
Prince Carl, br. c.	Kendall Stable	Springbok—Longbow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	635
Agitato, br. c.	Pueblo Stable	Cyrus—Frolic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,450
Lucky Dog, br. c.	Simeon G. Reed	Darebin—Lou Lanier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,745
Rey El Santa Anita, b. c.	E. J. Baldwin	Cheviot—Aloha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,760
Domino, br. c.	J. R. & F. P. Keene	Himyar—Nannie Gray	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	180,085
Senator Grady, ch. c.	Marcus Daly	Iroquois—Satinet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40,885
Matt Byrnes, br. c.	Marcus Daly	Hampton—Cherry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200
Hornpipe, b. c.	J. R. & F. P. Keene	Mr. Pickwick—Round Dance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25,215
Dorian, b. c.	J. W. Rogers	Sir Modred—Glendora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,185

This shows six Western and five Eastern candidates. The hope of the former division is Prince Carl, Lucky Dog, and Despot. All the Eastern lot have equal chances with these. Domino and Senator Grady far outclass them on 1893 racing form. It would be well to see the race go to a Western colt, but the form figures are stubborn.

Western Colts with a Chance.

Of the Western six only Prince Carl, Despot, and Rey El Santa Anita have raced this spring. They range that way in the order of their showing. Rey El Santa Anita's racing this year is not such as wins derbies. Lucky Dog, fit and well, was always a better colt than the Baldwin candidate. He will go to the post and, bar accidents, will beat Rey El Santa Anita in the race. Agitato is not worth discussing. His only claim to racing distinction is a fair mile at Sacramento last fall. But the best behind him was Romulus, and Romulus wasn't much in California. If a Western colt wins the race it will be Prince Carl, Despot, or Lucky Dog.

Of the five Easterners Domino and Senator Grady, clearly the best of last season, have not started this. Senator Grady should beat Domino if the pair meet in the race.

Dorian has raced well this season. June 6 he won the Bowling Brook at Morris Park, with 108 pounds up, beating Rubicon, Assignee, Potentate, and five others, one and one-eighth miles, in 1:54¼. Hornpipe beat him, 122 pounds to 109, though beaten by John Cooper and Henry of Navarre.

May 25 at Brooklyn Dorian beat Rubicon, Armitage, Roller, Libertine, and Count a mile in 1:45¼. This is not great racing.

Hornpipe has done better. Aside from the race in which he beat Dorian he was beaten with 106 pounds up at Brooklyn May 16 by Don Alonzo, 122 pounds, and La Misere, 91. Three days later Hornpipe won the Carlton Stakes, at even weights with Dobbins, one mile on a bad track in 1:43¾. Compared with Dorian's Hornpipe's form is clearly the best.

Matt Byrnes has never done anything to earn distinction on the turf.

All in all the field has an overbalanced look with the form weight in favor of the Eastern five.

FIVE EASTERN COLTS WILL COME.

Senator Grady, Matt Byrnes, Domino, Hornpipe, and Dorian for the Derby.

New York, June 10.—[Special.]—Bar mishaps attendant upon training during the coming ten days five of the twenty Eastern 3-year-olds eligible to start in the great American Derby will certainly go out to Chicago to take part in Washington Park's banner race. They are James R. and Foxhall Keene's Domino and Hornpipe, Marcus Daly's Senator Grady and Matt Byrnes, and J. R. Rogers' Dorian. Richard Croker's Dobbins may also be sent out at the last moment. He is only a possible starter, however. Trainer Hardy Campbell has advised Mr. Croker that the railroad journey will greatly harass the delicate son of Thora and probably throw him out of training for one of the most important months of the brief racing season, he being nicely engaged at home. Mr. Michael F. Dwyer, in whose judgment Mr. Croker places implicit confidence, is understood to incline toward Trainer Campbell's view of the case. On the other hand, Mr. Croker knows that if Dobbins could place the blue ribbon of the American turf to his credit it would greatly redound to the honor of his breeding establishment in years to come. Gen. Jackson, Mr. Croker's partner in Belle Meade, is reported to have told Mr. Croker before the latter sailed for Europe that he did not feel like counseling him either one way or the other in the matter.

One peculiar feature in connection with the five probable Eastern starters is that three of them in Senator Grady, Matt Byrnes, and Domino have not been seen in public since the close of their campaigns as the 2-year-olds. Hornpipe and Dorian have shown fairly well. The former defeated Dobbins at Brooklyn last month in the Carlton Stakes, and the Rogers candidate won the Bowling Brook at Morris Park last Tuesday from a fair field in clever fashion. The distance of the Carlton was one mile, that of the Bowling Brook a mile and a furlong. There is no doubt but that both colts can successfully negotiate the American Derby route. Senator Grady last September showed his liking for a distance by making all the running in the Flatbush Stakes, seven furlongs, at Sheepshead, and winning, pulled double, by a length from Galilee and Peter the Great, in 1:29 1-5. He could certainly have done a couple of seconds better time that day. This year he and his stable companion, Matt Byrnes, have gone along gradually, first at Monmouth and for the last two or three weeks at Jerome Park, until now he is fit to run for a kingdom. Trainer Byrnes undoubtedly excels all other trainers in his ability to send a horse to post cherry ripe the first time out of the box. Senator Grady has not been caught doing a mile and a half at Jerome. He has been timed a mile and three-eighths in 2:25. Upon this occasion, last Wednesday, he was worked with Sam Lucas for the first mile. The last three furlongs he went on alone. Matt Byrnes has shown nothing wonderful in his work. A mile and a quarter in 2:14 is his best known time. One-half the trainers regard him as a costly counterfeit, while the other half say that if he was not a good one Byrnes would not keep him under cover so long.

Domino Doing All Asked of Him.

Domino, according to Trainer Lakeland, has done all that has been asked of him. Just what this is can only be conjectured, for the gentleman in black has taken his principal work at Brighton and Sheepshead at times when no gossiping persons or touts were within gunshot. Foxhall Keene is authority for the statement that Domino has easily retained his 2-year-old form. If such be the case the contest between he and Senator Grady in the American ought to be well worth the trip from New York to Chicago to witness. Hornpipe has been timed to a mile and a quarter at Sheepshead in 2:10¼. He ran away from Assignee in this trial and the latter has proved himself a speedy good class colt. Taral will have the mount on Domino. Just who will pilot Hornpipe has not as yet been settled upon. Midgley will ride Senator Grady, and if Matt Byrnes also starts Jimmy Lambley will likely be licensed in time to hold his lines. Jimmy has been exercising the big maiden all spring and summer. Trainer Rogers would like to secure Simms' services for Dorian. If Dobbins is a non-starter and Simms can get away for a couple of race days he will ride for Rogers. If he is unable to go out Marty Bergen or George Taylor will be called upon. None of the colts will ship before Monday week.

THREE CRACK EASTERN YOUNGSTERS.

The Butterflies, Gotham, and Gutta Percha All Beautifully Bred.

The three crack youngsters of the Eastern season are all beautifully bred. Perhaps the best form has been shown by Gideon & Daly's filly, The Butterflies. Here is her extended pedigree:

THE BUTTERFLIES.	Sir Dixon.	*Billet.	Voltiguer.	Voltaire.	Blacklock.
					Mare by Phantom.
				M'taLynn.	Mulatto.
					Leda.
			Calcutta...	Flyca'her.	Touchstone.
					Decoy.
				Miss Martin.	St. Martin.
					Wagtail.
		Jaconet.	*Leamington.	Faugh a-Ballagh.	Sir Hercules.
					Guiccioli.
				D'ght'r of	Pantaloon.
					Daphne.
			Maggie B. B..	*Austral'n.	West Australian.
					*Emilia.
				Madeline.	Boston.
					Magnolia.
	Mercedes.	Melbourne Jr.	*Knight of St. George	Irish B'dcatc'er.	Sir Hercules.
					Guiccioli.
				Maltese.	Hetman Platoff.
					Waterwitch.
			Melrose...	M'lbou'ne.	Humphrey Clinker.
					Mare by Cervantes.
				M'y Wood.	Star Davis.
					Iceberg's dam.
		Lady Hardway.	Commodore....	Boston.	Timoleon.
					Sister to Tuckahoe.
				Rosalie Somers.	Sir Charles.
					Mischief.
			Reunion..	Union.	*Glencoe.
					Giantess.
				Gal'opade Jr.	*Glencoe.
					Cotillion.

*Imported.

Then there is J. Ruppert Jr.'s Iroquois—Trade Wind colt Gotham, who has won three out of four of his races, including the Tremont Stakes, in which he beat Waltzer and Utica, Clifford's half brother, and the Hudson Stakes. Waltzer, Utica, and Applause, however, beat Gotham for the Great American. His blood lines are rich and full of quality, as follows:

GOTHAM.	Iroquois.	*Leamington.	Faugh-a-Ballagh...	Sir Hercules.	Whalebone.
					Peri.
				Guiccioli.	Bob Booty.
					Flight.
			Daughter of	Pantaloon.	Castrel.
					Idalia.
				Daphne.	Laurel.
					M'd of Honor
		Maggie B. B.	*Australian..	West Australian.	Melbourne.
					Mowerina.
				*Emilia.	Y'ng Emilius
					Persian.
			Madeline.	Boston.	Timoleon.
					S. to T'ck'hoe
				Magnolia.	*Glencoe.
					*Myrtle.
	Trade Wind.	*Great Tom.	King Tom..	Harkaway.	Economist.
					F'nnyDaws'n
				Pocahontas.	*Glencoe.
					Marpesa.
			*Woodcraft.	Voltigeur.	Voltaire.
					Martha Lynn
				Daughter of.	Venison.
					Wedding Day
		Sue Wynne.	Vandal.	*Glencoe.	Sultan.
					Trampoline.
				Alaric's dam.	*Tranby.
					Lucilla.
			Florence Ni'ht'ng'le	O'Mera.	*Glencoe.
					Cotillion.
				Parasina.	*Leviathan.
					D. St'ckh'ld'r

*Imported.

Then comes the Merris family's Gutta Percha by the English horse Galore, out of Issaquena, daughter of Alarm. She has won her only race, the Galliard Stakes, and is beautifully bred in this fashion:

GUTTA PERCHA.	*Galore.	Galopin.	Vedette...	Voltigeur....	Voltaire.
					Martha Lynn.
				Mrs.Ri'eway.	Irish Birdcat'r.
					Nan Darrell.
			Flying Duchess	The Flying Dutchman.	Bay Middleton.
					Barbelle.
				Merope.	Voltaire.
					Velocipede's d.
		Lady Maura.	Macaroni	Sweetmeat....	Gladiator.
					Lollypop.
				Jocose.	Pantaloon.
					Banter.
			Noblesse..	Stockwell....	The Baron.
					Pocahontas.
				Brown Duchess....	The Flying Dutchman.
					Espoir.
	Issaquena.	Alarm.	*Eclipse..	Orlando.....	Touchstone.
					Vulture.
				Gaze.	Bay Middleton.
					Flycatcher.
			*Maud....	Stockwell....	The Baron.
					Pocahontas.
				Countess of Albemarle..	Lanercost.
					Sister to H'nsea.
		*Essayez II.	Cremo'ne	Parmesan....	Sweetmeat.
					Gruyere.
				Rigolboche....	Rataplan.
					M. by Gardham.
			Pill Box..	Van Galen....	Van Tromp.
					Little Casino.
				Ranee........	John O'Gaunt.
					Meeanee.

*Imported.

ROSEBERY TRIED HARD FOR A DERBY.

His First Trial Was With Another Ladas in 1867.

Lord Rosebery in 1868 startled the sporting world by purchasing for what was then regarded as an enormous sum a 3-year-old named Ladas, who was by Lambton—Zenobia. Ladas had run in three 2-year old races, winning on each occasion, and few expected that he was destined to turn out such a disappointment. The colt was reserved for the Derby of 1869. There were twenty-two runners, and Pretender, who a few weeks before had won the Two Thousand Guineas, started favorite at 11 to 8 against, and ridden by John Osborne won by a head from Sir J. Hawley's Pero Gomez, with The Drummer third, while Ladas, who started at 66 to 1, and was ridden by Custance, finished in the rear.

Until last Wednesday the nearest Lord Rosebery could get to winning the Derby was second place in 1874. Some time before the race he bought Couronne de Fer and backed the colt to win a good stake. He finished second to George Frederick, who is now at Waterloo.

Pedigree of the English Derby Winner.

The extended pedigree of Ladas is as follows:

LADAS.	HAMPTON.	Lord Clifden.	New-minster.	Touchstone.	Camel.
					Banter.
				Beeswing.	Dr. Syntax.
					Androssan m.
			The Slave.	Melbourne.	H. Clinker.
					Cervantes m.
				Volley.	Voltaire.
					Martha Lynn.
		Lady Langden.	Kettledam.	Rataplan.	The Baron.
					Pocahontas.
				Hybia.	Provost.
					Otisina.
			Haricot.	Mango or Lanercost	Liverpool.
					Otis.
				Queen Mary.	Gladiator.
					Plenipotentiary m.
	ILLUMINATA.	Rosicrucian.	Beadsman.	Weatherbit.	Sheet Anchor.
					Miss Letty.
				Mendicant.	Touchstone.
					Lady Mo're Carew.
			Mme. Eglentine	Cowl.	Bay Middleton.
					Crucifix.
				Diversion.	Defense.
					Folly.
		Paraffin.	Blair Athol.	Stockwell.	The Baron.
					Pocahontas.
				Blink Bonny.	Melbourne.
					Queen Mary.
			Paradigm.	Paragone.	Touchstone.
					Hoyden.
				Ellen Horne.	Redshank.
					Delhi.

Notes of the Turf.

Col. F. C. McLewee is likely to return to the turf, as he believes he has a champion yearling running in a paddock at Matthew Allen's stable.

The imported colt Furrier, the property of Messrs. J. A., A. H. & D. H. Morris, 3, by Charibert out of Ermine by Ten Broeck, is dead. He caught cold in the cars coming from Maryland.

Pessara's recent lameness, it turns out, is very serious. His ailing foreleg gave way in his work, and Mr. Campbell stated that he thought it very doubtful if the horse would ever face the starter again.

The "scratching" of Connors at Morris Park last week midway of the betting helped the books a trifle. Money wagered upon him was not refunded, and his backers had no recourse except in the use of forcible language directed against the authors of the rule under which they were "shorn." The rule reads: "When the numbers of all the horses starting for a race, with the names of their jockeys, have been exhibited officially, all bets stand." The book patrons took their medicine gamely, but the nineteen novices who had backed Connors in the mutuals clamored for the return of their money until well nigh nightfall.

BREEDING A LOTTERY

THE SUBURBAN'S CHOICE FIELD ILLUSTRATES THIS POINT.

Winners Come from Everywhere and Cannot Be Made to Order—Dogs and Stake Winners from Nearly Every Family—Van Buren Being Nursed for a Race—The Quality and Price of Ray S.—Chris Smith's Fortunes Are Looking Up Again—His Gameness as a Bettor.

St. Louis, Mo., June 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—With the Suburban but a few days away the eyes of the racing world are necessarily centered on this classic event. To a student of breeding the field eligible to start, which embraces the very cream of horses in training now, presents some interesting studies. A close analysis of breeding will bring out many facts which the average racegoer would never discover. Thus, for example, how few people know that Johnny McCafferty's old sprinter Watterson is a half brother to the mighty Clifford or that Banquet is a full brother to the erratic Entre, now performing at Hawthorne? With these to start from it might be interesting to run over the list of eligibles and note some of the close relationships between them and other performers of the past and present who are not now so prominent in the public eye. Take Lamplighter, for example. He seems to have been the one great performer in a family of dogs.

Sir Walter comes by his speed honestly. His half-sister before him, Adele M., was one of the fastest fillies of her year, broke down early, was retired to the stud, and Billy Magrane's fast filly Nance is the first of her get, showing how prolific of speed the family is. Milan, a fast filly and winner, is Sir Walter's full sister. Don Alonzo and Hornpipe are from the same family, the former by Long Taw and the latter by Mr. Pickwick. Nearly all of the War Dance mares have been great producers, and Round Dance seems to be no exception to the rule. Ajax is a half brother to the fast mare Japonica, but Ramapo, like Lamplighter, stands alone in his family.

St. Leonards is a half brother to the speedy filly Arnica and a full brother to Atropine. Sport is a half brother to Scott Tree and Tocsin. Comanche is the first foal of his dam. Diablo is a full brother to Lighthouse, Young Grace, Diablo, and Diabolus, none of whom emulated the deeds of their illustrious brother. Lowlander was imported in utero, and his dam threw nothing of any account in this country. Orator was a half brother to Pactolus, while Parvenue comes from a rare racing family, as Sorcerer, Magician, and Sleight of Hand, all of them full brothers to him, raced well. The same can be said of Pickpocket. He was a full brother to Victor Sass, Pall Mall, and Louis Ezello, time-worn veteran Sir George. Picknicker has little to boast of in the line of illustrious relatives, but G. W. Johnson has Huron to look up to. King Lee has only the youthful Lady Buchanan to help him out, and they are but half brother and sister. The full brothers and sisters to Prince George include Thrill, Jake Hess, Count, Commotion, and Senella. Domino is a full brother to the speedy Correction and a half brother to Mme. Reel and Freemason. Charade is a full brother to Eugene Leigh's useful old mare Ma Belle and Charter. Carlsbad has nothing to claim. Leonawell is a half brother to Paladine and a full brother to Lotus. Blitzen is the only racehorse Germania has gotten. Candelabra is a full brother to Abbess. Kinglet is a half brother to Harry Irvine and Laurel, and Terrifier a half brother to old Civil Service, who created such dire distress among the owners of sprinters a few years since. Fidelio is a half brother to the ill-fated Fritz and a full brother to Frieze, Gallatin, and Chivalry. St. Domingo is a full brother to Lady Rosemary, while Lazzarone comes from a family remarkably rich in racing lore. He is a half brother to old Strideaway, a half brother to Spinaling, and a half brother to the flying Handspun. Stowaway is a half brother to Lodowic and Herald, a half brother to Irene H. and Sam Wood.

Thus does it go from generation to generation. Breeding still remains a lottery, and brothers and sisters to great performers are often not worth the price of training them.

What St. Louis Horses Are Doing.

John Huffman is hard at work on Van Buren and hopes to get him to a race again. It is not a promising case, but Huffman has not given it up.

The sale of Ray S. brought out various kinds of comment. The general opinion is that he brought his full value. Not that he is not a grand race horse, but because his earning capacity is not large. Ray S. as he stands today is a better race horse than Chicagoans rate him. Yo Tambien never ran a better race in her career than when she beat him a head in a furious drive last Saturday. The St. Louis track is not a fast one, yet the field went the first half in :49¼, and came home a mile and a quarter in 2:08, which was really a grand performance. When Ray S. reaches Washington Park he will take a world of beating. He is a peculiarly gaited horse, and cannot show his best form on a track that crumbles under his feet.

If any one ever doubted Prince Carl's gameness they must have had the doubt dissipated Friday. The colt was in at the mile and was giving pounds of weight on the scale to such horses as Logan, Linda, and Highland, which rank up with the best of the Western middle class handicap division. When the flag fell the Prince was three lengths back of his field and Mosby went to the whip on him right away. Off he flew after the flying field, was knocked and bumped about around the turn, ran around every horse in the race, locked with Logan and Linda three-sixteenths out, and in a gruelling finish outgamed both, winning by a head. It is not yet known whether he can carry weight. The race made for him last Tuesday did not fill.

Chris Smith, who is winning his share of races now, remains awful sweet on the colt. Smith has started in well in an effort to get on his feet again. The club members' handicap last Saturday netted him $5,000.

Chris Smith Is a Game Bettor.

An incident which occurred as the field was going to the post will show that Smith has lost none of his nerve despite the rude bumps he has received at the hands of dame fortune. He was walking near the judges' stand when Mr. Burke accosted him and asked him how he had bet.

"I have $800 against $1,000 on Yo Tambien," he said.

"You had better put $1,000 on Ida Pickwick to hedge it," was Mr. Burke's advice.

"I have not got $1,000, and if I had I would put it on Yo Tambien," came the answer.

The race was run, and after a desperate drive the mare beat Ray S. a nose. As the horses came back to the stand Smith was standing in the middle of the track with a cigar between his teeth, his hat tilted over his eyes, and his hands in his pockets, the picture of disinterestedness. He looked up at Mr. Burke and smiled sadly. He was probably thinking of that other thousand that he did not have to put on the mare.

He bet $1,500 to win $300 on Maid Marion Thursday, but let Little Chris win Friday at 12 to 1 without a dollar on him. Still the tide seems to be turning.

MORRIS PARK STAKES OF THE WEEK.

Ten Events, Including the New York Jockey Club Handicap, to Be Run.

Morris Park has ten stakes to decide this week. They are:

Monday—Pocantico Handicap, 3-year-olds, $1,000 added, one mile; and All Breeze Stakes, all ages, $1,000 added, seven furlongs.

Tuesday—Casanova Stakes, 2-year-old fillies, $1,500 added, five furlongs; and Withers Stakes, 3-year-olds, $2,500 added, one mile.

Wednesday—Hudson River Handicap, all ages, $1,000 added, one mile and three-sixteenths.

Thursday—Anticipation Stakes, 2-year-olds, $1,500 added, five and a half furlongs; and Baychester Stakes, 3-year-olds, $1,000 added, one mile.

Saturday—Bartow Stakes, 2-year-olds, $1,500 added, three-quarters of a mile; Glen Island Handicap, 3-year-olds, $1,500 added, one mile; and New York Jockey Club Handicap, all ages, $1,500 added, one mile and a quarter.

The entries to the stakes for today appeared in Sunday's Tribune.

In Tuesday's Casanova, Golden Rod, Philomena, Gutta Percha, Liza, Applause, and Monotony are the pick of a big lot. The best among the entries to the Withers are: St. Maxim, Senator Grady, Hornpipe, Assignee, Domino, Henry of Navarre, Dobbins, La Joya, and Sir Excess.

Among the eligibles to Wednesday's Hudson River are: Blitzen, Sir Francis, Banquet, Comanche, Dr. Rice, John Cooper, Clifford, and Nero.

In Thursday's Anticipation these are likely to meet: The Sage, Prim, The Preserver, Prince of Monaco, Sir Galahad, Utica, Gotham, and Dolabra. In the Baychester are: Curacoa, Atrophine, Peacemaker, Rama, Friar, Our Jack, Discount, Chant, Galloping King, Ornus, and Potentate.

In the Bartow Saturday these good ones are eligible: Bright Phœbus, Installator, Prince of Monaco, Sir Galahad, Amsterdam, Utica, Mirage, Palaqin, and Liza. In the Glen Island are: Halton, Senator Grady, Declare, Leonville, St. Maxim, Domino, Assignee, Dobbins, Prig, and De Courcey. Among the good lot eligible to the New York Jockey club handicap are: Banquet, Basset-law, Comanche, Dr. Rice, Clifford, Redskin, and Lamplighter.

PROGRAM OF THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Eight Meetings Will Make Up a Great Field for Harness Racers.

That part of the grand trotting circuit of 1894 program that is ready has been issued. The work opens July 9 at Saginaw, Mich., and closes Sept. 14 at New York. Here are the dates, classes, and purses:

Saginaw, Mich.

First day, Monday, July 9—2:30 class, trotting, purse $800; yearling, trotting, purse $200; 2:40 class, trotting, 2-year-olds, purse $300; 2:40 class, pacing, purse $800.

Second day, Tuesday, July 10—2:19 class, trotting, purse $800; 3:00 class, trotting, purse $1,000; 2:30 class, trotting, 3-year-olds, purse $400; 2:24 class, pacing, purse $1,000.

Third day, Wednesday, July 11—2:14 class, trotting, purse $800; 2:28 class, trotting, purse $1,000; free-for-all, pacing, purse $1,000; yearling, pacing, purse $100.

Fourth day, Thursday, July 12—2:23 class, trotting, purse $800; 2:21 class, trotting, 4-year-olds, purse $500; 2:18 class, pacing, $1,000; 2:35 class, pacing, 2-year-olds, purse $200.

Fifth day, Friday, July 13—2:40 class, trotting, purse $800; 2:25 class, pacing, purse $300; free-for-all, trotting, purse $1,000; reserved for specials, $2,500.

Entries close Monday, June 25.

Detroit, Mich.

First day, Monday, July 16—2:40 class, trotting, 2-year-olds, purse $2,000; 2:25 class, pacing, 4-year-olds, purse $2,000; 2:27 class, trotting, purse $2,000.

Second day, Tuesday, July 17—2:21 class, trotting, purse $2,000; Horseman's Stakes, 4-year-olds, purse $11,000; 2:18 class, pacing, purse $2,000.

Third day, Wednesday, July 18—2:30 class, trotting, 3-year-olds, purse $2,000; 2:24 class, trotting (M. & M.), purse $8,000; trotting teams, purse $2,000.

Fourth day, Thursday, July 19—2:15 class trotting, purse $2,000; 2:15 class, pacing, purse $2,000; free-for-all, trotting (Directum barred), purse $2,000.

Fifth day, Friday, July 20—2:12 class, trotting, purse $2,000; 2:12 class, pacing, purse $2,000; 2:18 class, trotting, purse $2,000.

Sixth day, Saturday, July 21—M. & M. Consolation Purse, purse $2,000; free-for-all, pacing, purse $2,000; Horseman's Consolation Stake, purse $9,000; reserved for specials, $2,000.

Entries close Monday, July 2.

Cleveland, O.

First day, Monday, July 23—2:35 class, trotting, 3-year-olds (closed), purse $2,000; 2:25 class, trotting, 4-year olds (closed), purse $2,000; 2:17 class, trotting, purse $2,000.

Second day, Tuesday, July 24—2:21 class, trotting (closed), purse $3,000; 2:15 class, pacing, purse $2,000; 2:29 class, trotting, purse $2,000.

Third day, Wednesday, July 25—Free-for-all, trotting (Directum barred), purse $2,500; 2:20 class, pacing, purse $2,000; 2:19 class, trotting, purse $2,000.

Fourth day, Thursday, July 26—2:11 class, trotting, purse $2,000; free-for-all class, pacing, purse $2,500; 2:27 class, trotting (closed), purse $3,000; Team Race Stake, for horses eligible to the 2:18 class, trotting. Subscriptions, $250 each; company to add $600 if three or four teams start; if five or more teams, $1,000 added. Division: 60, 25, and 15 per cent of stakes and added money. Owners to name team July 9, when entries close, with right of substitution to July 21.

Fifth day, Friday, July 27—2:23 class, trotting, purse $2,000; 2:10 class, pacing, purse $2,000; 2:15 class, trotting, purse $2,000; reserved for specials, $7,000.

Entries close Monday, July 9, at 11 p. m.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 31 to Aug. 11, $55,000 in purses, classes not arranged.

Rochester, N. Y.

First day, Monday, Aug. 13—2:23 class, trotting, purse $5,000; 2:15 class, pacing, purse $2,000; 2:40 class, trotting, 2-year-olds, purse $2,000.

Second day, Tuesday, Aug. 14—2:20 class, pacing, purse $2,000; 2:15 class, trotting, purse $2,000; 2:30 class, 3-year-olds, purse $2,000.

Third day, Wednesday, Aug. 16—2:19 class, trotting, purse $2,000; 2:11 class, trotting, purse $2,000; 2:21 class, 4-year-olds, purse $2,000.

Fourth day, Thursday, Aug. 16—Free-for-all trotting (Directum barred), purse $2,500; 2:11 class, pacing, purse $5,000; 2:21 class, trotting, purse $2,000.

Fifth day, Friday, Aug. 17—2:17 class, trotting, purse $2,000; free-for-all, pacing, purse $2,500; 2:25 class, trotting, purse $2,000; reserved for specials, $5,000.

Entries close Monday, July 23.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 27 to 31—$55,000 in purses; classes not arranged.

New York, Sept. 3 to 8—$44,000 in purses; classes not arranged.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11 to 14—Purses and classes not arranged.

Salisbury's Great String Coming.

The Salisbury harness string will be East in a week. It reached Denver last Thursday in good condition. The stable is made up as follows:

Flying Jib, 2:04 pacer, by Algona, dam by Middleton.

Edenia, 2:13¼, ch. m., by Endymion—Empress, by Abdallah Mambrino.

Doc Sperry, 2:14¼ pacer, by Altamont—Kitty Kisbar.

Ramon, 2:17¼, by Sidney—Silver Eye, by Abbotsford.

Orphina, 2:17¼, blk. m., by Norval, dam by Piedmont.

Vida Wilkes, 2:18¼, by Guy Wilkes—Vixen, by Nutwood.

Fitzsimmons, 2:20, by Dexter Prince, dam by Gladiator.

Don Lowell, 2:20¼, by Don Marvin—Esmeralda.

Sidlet, 2:22, by Sidney, dam by Silver Thread.

Oro Fino, 2:22½, by Ingraham.

Lookout, br. f., 3, by Director—Adina.

Palatine, b. f., 3, by Palo Alto—Elaine, by Messenger Duroc.

Expressive, br. f., 3, by Electioneer—Esther, by Express.

Royana, b. f., 3, by Director—Roxana, by Gibraltar.

Ad Alene, blk. f., 3, by Cœur d'Alene—Lakeland Queen.

Bon Bon, 2:26, by Simmons—Bonnie Wilkes, by George Wilkes.

Ben Ingraham, br. h., by Ingraham.

S. D., b. g., by Ben Ingraham.

Ella H., b. m., by Anteeo, dam by Nutwood.

Altiro, br. c., 4, by Electioneer—Dame Winnie.

Stamboul Belle, b. f., 3, by Stamboul—Belle H.

Rokby (pacer), br. c., 3, by Director—Lilly Stanley.

Alta Vila, b. f., 3, by Palo Alto—Kitty Sultan.

Mary Osborne, blk. f., 2, by Azmoor—Elzie, by Gen. Benton.

Scud, br. f., 2, by Don Marvin—Esmeralda, by Brigadier.

Miss Kate, b. f., by Direct—Fanny K., by Redmond.

Directly, blk. c. (pacer), by Direct, dam by Norbuck.

Black yearling colt, by Direct—Midget, by Tuca.

The Week's Stakes at Latonia.

There are three stakes to be decided at Latonia this week. They are:

Tuesday—Merchants' Stakes, 3-year-olds and upwards, $1,250 added, one mile and one furlong.

Thursday—Sensation Stakes, 2-year-olds, $2,000 added, three quarters of a mile.

Saturday—Himyar Stakes, 3-year-olds, $2,000 added, one mile and one furlong.

In Tuesday's Merchants' these are among the eligibles: Prince of Darkness, Ida Pickwick, Sabine, Faraday, Ducat, Lazzarone, King Lee, Court Love, Rey El Santa Anita, Buckrene, and Buckwa.

In Thursday's Sensation are: Fandango, Ductor, Canewood, Handspun, Leo Lake, Volandas, Sunup, Lady Buchanan, and Roosevelt.

Among the Himyar candidates are a bad lot. The field should come from: Sigurd, Lazzarone, Volt, Tupto, Rey El Santa Anita, Ruckwa, Buckrene, and Hampton.

Notes of the Trotters.

It is thought now that Belle Archer, 2:12¾, will not stand training. She is jogged every day, and will be bred to Bow Bells, 2:19¼.

There has been some talk in New York of a match between Matthew Riley's team, Clayton and Addie L., and Fred Gerken's Stoneridge and Little Sport on a basis of $4,000 to $1,000 on the Riley pair.

The chestnut mare Pattie D., by Ultimus, winner of the 2:27 class pacing race at Belmont Friday, showed a mile over the course Monday in 2:12. She was wintered at Macon, Ga., and her first race was on the half-mile track at Baltimore, where she won the first heat in 2:27¼, and was shut out in the second heat.

A. A. Ottinger's string of California trotters are at Terre Haute, Ind., in charge of Tom Keating. The string includes among the noted flyers: Silkwood, record 2:07, pacer; Ottinger, record 2:11, trotter; Astor, record 2:16, trotter; Crown Prince, record 2:16½, trotter; Edith, 4-year-old pacer, record 2:14; Klymath, record 2:13¼, trotter; also five green horses without records which trot under 2:20.

Budd Doble will probably campaign this lot during 1894: Pixley, 2:08¼; Ellard, 2:12¼; Prince Hershel, 2:15¼; Lee Russell, 2:16¼; Ballona, 2:19¼; Break-o-Day, 2:19¼; Judge Fisher, 2:21¼; Nut Pan, pacer, 2:24¼; Native State, 2:33¼; Tacoma, pacer, 2:46¼; Queen Regent, Direction, Lee Patchen, Axali, Timberlake, and Miss Guy, Arion, 2:07¾; and Manager, pacer, 2:06¼.

CHICAGO DERBY LOT.

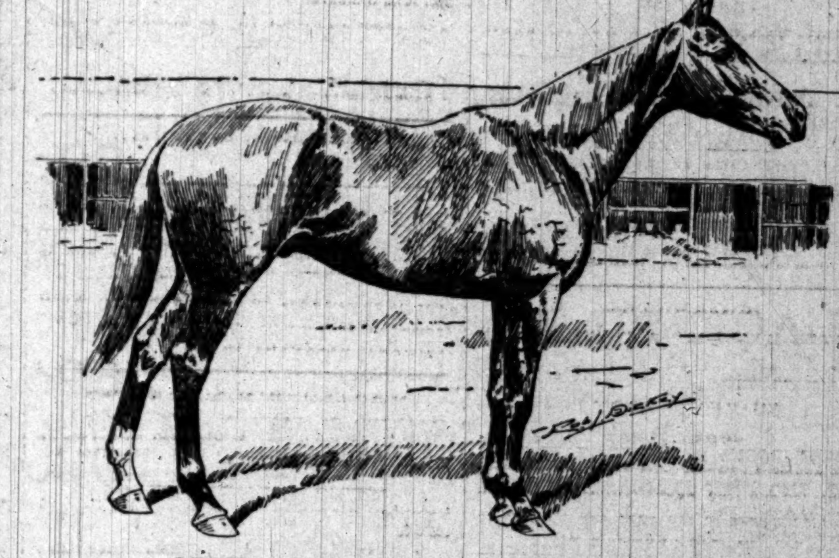
HAWTHORNE'S BEST STAKE TO BE RUN NEXT SATURDAY.

The Field Will Be Six or More Strong and Among the Starters Will Be Vassal or Despot and Pop Gray—The Probable Starters, Weights, and Jockeys and History of the Race—Gossip of Local Horses and Horsemen—Old Isaac Murphy Is in Training.

The Chicago Derby at Hawthorne is run next Saturday, and at this time it hardly looks as if the winner would, as the Hawthorne horseman is apt to say, win the American Derby. The race is at one and a quarter miles, with penalties and allowances, and will be worth $5,340 net to the winner if six start. There are that many in sight. The Tribune has discussed the form of the field in the past. At this time it looks as if the field will come from the following:

Ed Corrigan's br. c. Vassal, by Jils Johnson—Vixen (J. Weber)....127
Charles McCafferty's ch. c. Senator Irby, by Bishop—Bridget (Jordan)....122
*G. B. Morris' ch. c. St. Pat, by Harry Hill—Effie C. (Magee)....122
Schreiber & Dunne's b. c. Pop Gray, by Albert—Polly Woods (Martin)....122
*C. H. Smith's ch. c. Pearl Song, by Falsetto—Pearl Thorn (Kunze)....122
Ed Corrigan's br. g. Despot, by Judge Murray—Spinster (C. Weber)....126
C. H. Carmichael's b. c. Cash Day, by Strathmore—Dawn of Day (Irving)....117
J. E. Cushing's br. c., Oakwood, by Harry O'Fallon—Slipalong (Knapp)....122
*Elkton Stable's ch. g., De Bracey, by St. Savior—Glen Ellen (Madison)....114
*T. H. Stevens' b. c., Buckwa, by Buckra—Wee Wa (R. Williams)....122
*H. E. Leigh's ch. c., Lazzarone, by Spendthrift—Spinaway (Martin)....127
J. E. Cushing's b. c., Tilsit, by Duke of Montrose—La Farondelle (Morrisey)....117

*Doubtful.



DUNNE & SCHRIEBER'S GOOD COLT, POP GRAY.

Gossip About the Race.

Eugene Leigh does not think he will send Lazzarone here. In that event Martin is likely to ride Pop Gray in the race.

The contest promises well, and Despot, should he start, will give his true American Derby line to the public. Instead of Vassal or Despot Mr. Corrigan may send his other American Derby candidate, Squarefellow, to accompany the chosen one of the first pair, probably Vassal. Despot's victory would give him an extra three pounds in the American Derby.

The Chicago Derby is the spring classic at Hawthorne. A bad horse has never won it. Brookwood was a fair 3-year-old only, and had only Dundee, Nero, and Silverado to beat.

Here is the history of the race:

Year.	Horse.	Wght.	Jockey.	Time.	Value	Track.
1890..	Prince F'so	122	Overton....	2:17¾	$2,785	Fr.
1891..	Brookwood	117	Kiley........	2:17	2,900	G.
1892..	Lew Weir..	122	Overton....	2:34	5,120	H.
1893..	Morello....	122	G. Miller...	2:10	5,480	G.

The second and third horses and number of starters each year are shown below:

Yr.	Second.	Jockeys.	Third.	Jockeys.	St.
1890	Dundee....	Soden.....	Nero......	Narvaez..	4
1891	Pilgrim....	Soden.....	Bl'n'ys'te	Williams..	6
1892	Boundless	Kunze.....	Ingomar..	Reagan.....	5
1893	Notus......	Barnes....	Selena D.	Brown......	4

There are three other stakes on the program at Hawthorne this week as follows:

Monday—Juvenile Stakes, 2-year-olds, $1,500 added, five furlongs.

Wednesday—Speculation Handicap, 3-year-olds, $1,500 added, one mile and one furlong.

Thursday—Emerald Steeplechase, all ages, $1,000 added, short course.

In today's Juvenile those down to start are: Rodegap, 107 pounds; Toby, 122; Montre, 115; Sallie Woodford, 112; Eshter Cleveland, 119; Flying Dutchman, 122. The Dutchman will be ridden by Martin.

In Wednesday's Speculation Handicap the starters will come from Salvador, 98 pounds; Vassal, 130; Squarefellow, 87; Despot, 125; Wolsey, 103; Ohio Belle, 113; and Pearl Song, 117.

The Emerald Steeplechase Thursday will get its field from Templemore, Cicero, Tyro, Cassella, Zaldivar, and Dom Pedro.

Huron Laid Up for Repairs.

Huron is being laid up again for repairs. He showed strong indications of giving way in his work at Hawthorne last Friday.

Cicero has been taking strong work and is nearly ready. He may be seen in Thursday's Emerald Steeplechase.

The California colt Agitato will certainly go to the post in the American Derby. He is the pride of Naglee Burke of the Pueblo Stable of San José, Cal., and though Trainer Henry Mason has little hope for his chances the Cyrus—Frolic colt will start. There is something better in the stable. Bellicoso is a good colt, Bravura shows quality, and in the chestnut colt Brioso, by Flambeau, Mr. Mason has a Futurity candidate. The Examiner, a brother to Armitage, is also in the stable. He is as good or better than Armitage, who was trained by Henry Mason before he was sold to Richard Croker.

Lucky Dog is in fine fettle and is hardly likely to go to the post before the American Derby. The colt works nicely and is a gentleman in every line. Trainer Byrnes is waiting for the arrival of John Mackey, who will manage the campaign of the small Reed string in the East. Those smart fillies, Leo and Alesia, are in the stable. The latter is on the Hawthorne card today. John Mackey will be here in a day or two. He may have engaged a rider for Lucky Dog in the Derby. If not, the colt will be ridden by Billy Hill of Al Farrow fame, who rides the fine colt in his exercise paces.

One of the most interesting horses in training at Hawthorne is Ed Corrigan's old horse Isaac Murphy, the sire of Joe Murphy, Emma, Kitty Scott, and other winners. He is galloping nicely, and will be seen in a race before long. Mr. Corrigan always considered that Isaac Murphy was a greater race horse than his earnings showed. He is 12 years old, by Virgil—Mary Howard, and it is just about ten years ago that as a 2-year-old he won the Flash Stakes at the old Driving Park, and the Kenwood Stakes a few days later at Washington Park. In both races he was ridden by his namesake, then the greatest of American jockeys.

Queen Isabella Stake Preparation.

Cy Janes' lot, under Frank Jones, is at Washington Park. Banka's Daughter and Princess Himyar are its stars. They are getting a special fitting for the rich Queen Isabella Stakes. Cy, watching the filly horizon, had his eye on Charity to beat. Orinda's win of the Oak at Latonia obscures Charity. Then he has one of his eyes diverted to Leo, Simeon G. Reid's smart Tyrant—Cleo filly. Barney Schrieber, with an eye on the same prize for Ohio Belle, is also in trouble. The Belle pulled up limping in the left fore leg after her work at Hawthorne yesterday morning. It may not be serious.

Tom Berry, just from St. Louis, thinks that Kennedy, who gave Greenwood to Trotter, is the guilty man in last Saturday's ringing game. It is certain that Hyde Park and Greenwood are not the same if the St. Louis dispatches are correct. Though Goodwin's guide makes Hyde Park a bay colt he is a gelding, while Greenwood is a colt.

Old Wautauga pulled up exceedingly lame after his work at Hawthorne yesterday morning and will not start today. He will need a long rest.

Jockey Martin, by an agreement made last winter, will ride one of the Corrigan pair, probably Despot, in the American Derby.

Stable Y is being prepared for the Marcus Daly string at Washington Park. Nothing has yet been heard from Trainer Lakeland of the Keene Stable.

Green Morris' comment after Judge Morrow had won at Morris Park was terse and common sensible. "I guess Johnny knows more about the old fellow than I did," said he, referring to keen John McCafferty.

"If my Oakwood was in the Derby he would not go," said J. E. Cushing the other day. "He is not a Derby horse, and I know. I've had two of them." Oakwood has not grown as he should have done.

"If I start Pop Gray in the Chicago Derby," says Pat Dunne, "he'll be good and he'll go the route."

POP GRAY IS A GOOD COLT.

How Dunne & Schrieber Got the Fast Son of Albert.

Pat Dunne and Barney Schrieber got a bargain Oct. 4 last when they paid $3,700 for Pop Gray, by Albert—Polly Woods, at Tattersall's fall sale in St. Louis. After that he raced at Hawthorne and ran eight races for his owners, winning five, running second once, and third twice, and earning $2,600. This year Pop Gray was started nine times and won seven races and $5,290, including the $2,750 Annual Stakes. Capt. Brown and Ottyanna only have beaten him. Pop Gray is just now the fastest colt at Hawthorne, as sound as a newly minted dollar, game, and consistent. He will win a lot of money this season. The colt could always carry weight and seems to have trained on and likes a distance. He will have a chance to show his quality in the Chicago Derby, a week from next Saturday, in which event he is nearly certain to start. The colt was bred in Missouri by Mrs. Prather and his dam is by Rivoli out of Maggie Woods by Endorser. Pop Gray was named after lovable old Jim Gray, a neighbor of the colt's breeder.

When the colt was offered for sale both Pat Dunne and Barney Schrieber sneaked down to St. Louis to buy him. At the sale they met and compared notes. Both admitted what they had come for. "Let's buy him together," said Pat. "I wouldn't look for a better partner," retorted Schrieber. And so they fixed a $5,000 limit, and Barney got the colt for $3,700. Never was there such a bargain before. At the same sale Schrieber got Servitor, a fast horse none too sound, for $750. He, too, was a great bargain.

Bicycle and Athletic Matinee.

The bicycle and athletic matinee under the auspices of the Chicago Athletic Association and the Associated Cycling clubs of Chicago to be held at South Park next Saturday has the following program:

Bicycle events—Boys race, one mile; class A, three mile lap race; class B, one mile handicap; class A, one-third mile scratch; class A, one mile handicap; class B, one-third mile scratch; team race, one mile, three men to a team, Chicago, Norwestern Universities.

Athletic events—One hundred yards handicap, 300 yards handicap, one mile run, handicap.

THE ONE LANGUAGE MAKES THEM KIN.

A British Naval Officer Explains Why English and American Sailors Fraternize.

New York Sun: A British naval officer who was recently in this city told some of his American acquaintances what he believed to be the real cause of the friendly feeling between the British and the American navy which was recently manifested at London and Boston, and has so often been exemplified at other times and places. "The chief cause of it," he said, "is the English language. We can speak to the Americans in our own tongue wherever we meet them, and thus we are able to fraternize with them more closely than with the officers of any other navy in the world. If you had been cruising in distant seas, as I have been for a lifetime, you would understand this. In many a port between the equator and the poles we have lain near the battleships of other powers without being able to speak to a soul aboard of them; but the sight of the Yankee flag at sea or in port was always like a godsend to us, for we knew that every man there, from the Captain to the crew, spoke the speech of our race, and that we could hail each other in the vernacular of good fellowship.

"I was in the Mediterranean, where we heard a dozen jargons from Algerian and Egyptian to Greek and Spanish; I was in Chinese waters, where we were surrounded by junks upon which yellow Mongolians were cackling; I was at one time in service in the Indian Ocean, as I afterward was on the eastern and western seaboard of South America, until I got the utmost abhorrence of the fools who built the Tower of Babel and brought confusion into speech. After such experiences for years you can't imagine how I felt when we sailed into Boston Bay, and heard on all sides the old familiar tongue, and were welcomed by comrades of the American navy. We seemed to be again in our own country. We felt at home. We gave back the hearty cheers which we got, and touched glasses as if we had been life-long friends. It was all because we spoke the same language. The bond between us grew out of our speech. If the American Commodore in China spoke truly when he said that 'blood is thicker than water,' I would say that language is stronger than either of them. Our crew found it out, too. When our crews are on shore leave in foreign parts, among Brazilian or Japanese or Hindoos, they can't get along with the natives, but they are ready for high jinks among the Americans, as you found out last year in New York when the Blake was here, and as Boston found out last week when she was there. It is all because the language of the United States is the same as that of England. The officers and crews of the American naval ships, who are having a splendid time in London, will confirm every word I have uttered when they give their side of the case, or when they tell of the experiences which they have had at other times while cruising along coasts or stopping at ports where the speech was strange to them. There is not a doubt that the oft-repeated manifestations of friendliness between the navies of the two powers are due to the fact that both countries speak the same language."

DRINK THE BEER THEY BOYCOTTED.

Employes of Omaha Brewers Exempt Themselves from Their Own Order.

Omaha, Neb., June 10.—[Special.]—The union brewery employés who yesterday declared a boycott against the Krug and the Omaha Association breweries continue to drink those brands of beer themselves. Monday they propose to commence the boycott, excepting themselves, of course, from its operation. The owners of the breweries stand together in refusing to obey the rule. Two of them said today: "This is a funny disagreement. The men are working for us right along and drinking the beer they have boycotted because it goes free to them." The men express a determination to stick together and say the employers refuse to arbitrate.

Length of Wires.

Today there are over 210,000 miles of telegraph lines in the United States open to public business.

YALE-OXFORD GAMES.

SHERRILL HAS NOT YET GATHERED HIS DARK BLUE TEAM.

Men Will Sail for England Late This Month and Get Two Weeks' Practice on the Turf Before They Meet the Oxonians—Hickok to Lead Them—An Undergraduate's Offer—Records of England and America—Curtis Thinks Yale Has No Chance—President Fry's Prowess.

New Haven, Conn., June 10.—[Special.]—Saturday the strong and speedy young collegians who have been picked to battle for Yale across the water began training again. They were given a respite of a week after the intercollegiate games, but tackling a team of beefeating and brawny Englishmen on their native turf is serious business, and the Yale delegation is working as hard as any athletic team has done at New Haven. Every afternoon about 3 o'clock one scantily clad figure after another slips out from the dressing-house and prances flutteringly to the track, like the vanguard of a "ghost dance." Sanford, the big six-footer, who sprints with the ease of a featherweight, charges around the track to warm up for a try at the quarter with his feet thrown out and his knees flung up like a high-action hackney.

Slim little Cady, the hurdler, tries a few sprinting starts and perhaps goes over the hundred, for he is one of the fastest men in college in the two dashes. He looks like a pocket edition of an athlete beside the gigantic trio, Hickok, Shelden, and Sanford, but he has enough "sand" and bottom to stock a team, and he can skim the ten hurdles in the 120-yards stretch in sixteen seconds after an afternoon of exhausting work.

"Joe" Morgan weighs just as much as the coxswain of the university crew, but he can carry his 115 pounds around the track for a mile faster than his huge and muscular comrades could ever dream of going. He is a clean-built, trim little chap, nervous and wiry, with a head on his shoulders long enough for a man of twice his size.

Sanford Not a Popular Man.

Big Sanford is not a popular man in college. He is now in the law school and was an undergraduate but one year when the pace became too hot, and he was dropped for deficiency in his studies. An undergraduate, whose name is withheld for the present, has offered to advance $2,000 for the expense of the trip if he is given the receipts in England. He is willing to run the risk of losing on the speculation, but if all other means fail he is ready to stand by his proposal and send the team over himself. He has an eye to profit, but his proposition, nevertheless, involving, as it does, great risk, is a patriotic and loyal one. He is a man of wealth and a good position in his class, and good to back up his offer.

Hickok has not been spoiled by his wonderful athletic record. He will be backed up in England by another shot and hammer man, A. Brown Jr., better known as "Skim" Brown. This six-footer can hurl the shot within four inches of Hickok, but is always quite a ways behind him with the hammer, and it was difficult to see why he should be taken abroad; only first places will be competed for, and Hickok is absolutely sure of both in the benefits. However, Brown will accompany the team "on his own hook," and if he can take one or two second places it will be another feather in the dark blue headdress of Yale. He is going abroad for the summer and has decided to train and sail with the team for the sport of the thing as well as for the chance of helping his college out a bit.

Woodhull, the half-mile runner, will not be taken, as matters look at present.

The selection of the team is entirely in the hands of Sherrill, and he may make a change or two yet.

M. Van Ingen, the Yale champion hurdler, who has conducted the English end of the negotiations, has returned to this country, and brings word that there is no hitch on the other side. The Oxford men are in training, and expect the games to be run off July 14. According to present plans, the Yale team will sail Wednesday, June 20, or Saturday, June 23, whichever date is most convenient. This will allow of two weeks' practice on the English turf course.

Records of America and England.

The following is a list of the English inter-university records in the nine events that will be held in the international contest:

One-hundred-yard dash, 10s., Darlington; 440-yard dash, 49 4-5s., Cambridge; one-half mile run, 1m. 54 2-5s., Oxford; one-mile run, 4m. 19 4-5s., Cambridge; 120-yard hurdle, 16s., Cambridge, Dublin; high jump, 6 ft. 2½ in., Oxford; broad jump, 23 ft. 6¼ in., Oxford; 16-pound hammer, 138 ft. 3 in., Cambridge; 16-pound shot, 39 ft. 1 in., Oxford.

The American intercollegiate records for the same events are:

One-hundred-yard dash, 10s., Princeton, Harvard, Yale; 440-yard dash, 49⅘s., Amherst; half-mile run, 1m. 57 1-5s., Princeton; one-mile run, 4m. 26 4-5s., Wesleyan; 120-yard hurdle, 15 4-5s., Yale; high jump, 6 ft. ½ in., Harvard; broad jump, 22 ft. 11¼ in., Columbia; 16-pound hammer, 123 ft. 9 in., Yale; 16-pound shot, 42 ft., Yale.

"Father Bill" Curtis, who knows something about English and American athletics, thinks the Yale men will have a very slim chance of beating the Oxonians. To use his own language, he thinks they wouldn't have a "ghost of a show." Yale wouldn't be sure of the weights and the hurdles," says Mr. Curtis, "while Oxford would expect to win the half mile and mile runs and the two jumps. This would leave the 100 and the 220-yard sprints in doubt. In view of Yale's weakness in runners this does not seem to be a very appropriate time to send over a team to compete in a meet in which four of the nine events would be runs."

President Fry of the Oxford University Athletic Association is considered the best all-round athlete in England. Besides sharing the world's record in the broad jump with Reber of Detroit, he is a high-class sprinter. He is also Captain of the 'Varsity football team, and one of the cleverest exponents of the dribbling code extant. He has also represented the 'Varsity under the Rugby rules, and it is a most singular thing to find a man expert at two games of football, the styles of which differ so much.

His favorite pastime, however, is cricket, and in this department he has got his "blue," which means that he is among the chosen representatives of Oxford at that game. He has been Captain of the eleven for two seasons, still holding the position, and, unlike most American college athletes, he does not believe that on accepting a captaincy he destroys his athletic ability.

General Sporting Notes.

It is believed Zimmermann will make his professional début in Paris June 17.

Henry Baker of Chicago wants to fight Peter Maher six rounds here for a $1,000 purse July 3. Maher will probably accept.

A cycle track will shortly be opened at Yokohama, and the Emperor of Japan is expected to preside. Prizes to the value of $5,000 are promised.

The municipal authorities in Paris give the purse for the Grand Prix to be raced for in August. The purse is worth $2,000. Zimmerman will be one of the riders.

The prize fight for the championship of South Africa and a purse of $1,000 between Jack Couper and Lachie Thomson, the champion of Scotland, ended in a fiasco at Johannesburg.

The swimming championships of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will be held under the auspices of the Calumet Athletic club of Chicago at Brown's Lake, Burlington, Wis., July 4, 1894. They will be open to all amateurs in good standing. The distances will be 100 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards, and one mile. The 100 and 880 will be contested in the morning, beginning at 10 o'clock, and the 440 and one mile in the afternoon, beginning at 3:30 o'clock.

J. K. B., Chicago: The largest amount of stakes fought for in regular prize ring encounters in England is £2,000, between John C. Heenan and Tom King at Wadhurst, Eng., Dec. 10, 1863. The largest amounts in America, $10,000, between Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan at Rock Point, Md., Feb. 7, 1849; $20,000, between John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain, when they fought at Richburg, Miss., July 9, 1889. The largest stake ever contended for in a prize fight, $45,000, between Jack Couper and Woolf Bendoff at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, July 29, 1889, and $10,000 a side and a purse of $25,000, total $45,000, between James J. Corbett and John L. Sullivan at New Orleans, Sept. 7, 1892.

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READY FOR THE FRAY

PARTING ADVICE GIVEN TO GRADUATING CLASSES.

At Evanston President Rogers of Northwestern University Delivers a Baccalaureate Address, Suggesting Lines That May Be Safely Followed in the Struggle of Life—The Great Commander Should Always Be Kept in Mind—Sermon to Oak Park High School Graduates.

The annual baccalaureate address to the graduating class of Northwestern University was delivered last night by President Rogers in the auditorium of the First Methodist Church, Evanston. Prayer was offered by Dr. Henry B. Ridgaway, President of Garrett Biblical Institute, and the responsive readings by the audience were led by the Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis of the First Presbyterian Church. President Rogers spoke on "Christ, the Ideal Teacher." He said:

"John Milton after graduation continued his quest after knowledge in foreign travel. This man, take him all in all, was to become the greatest man of the Anglo-Saxon race. While he was traveling in foreign lands 'the batteries were building which were to open on the English Sumter,' and he understood that it was a summons home. On the day that he turned his face towards the land of his birth and his back on beautiful Italy it has been said that his last vacation was over and that the real commencement of life had come.

"I congratulate myself and you, notwithstanding all the unrest and discontent that at this time disturbs our country, that while you have been in this beautiful Italy of your preparation for life there have been no batteries building in this land which are to open on any second Sumter. But the growling of distant thunders in the horizon warn us that there are great problems in this country yet to be solved; great questions that must be answered, that will tax the best brain and the best heart of our land and which you are to have a part in solving.

Man's First Duty.

"The first and constant duty of man's life is to know God, not afar off, but near at hand; to know what God's plan for him is and what God calls him to do. Plato taught that man's highest duty was to imitate God as far as possible. St. Paul, rising above the wisdom of the flesh, tells us that the aim of all life is that we may come 'unto a perfect man.' I stand here to say to you that there is nothing perfect in this world but Jesus Christ. He has led the world's progress for centuries and his life is the greatest fact in history."

Dr. Rogers then spoke of the genius and magnificence of Bacon, of Milton, of Shakspeare, and of some of the world's great conquerors, of its great pagan moralists and philosophers, of the wisdom and knowledge of Solomon, and continuing: "But as we gaze upon their magnificence we see them descend from their pinnacle of glory. We find them sensualists, cynics, tyrants, and devotees of sin and folly. Buddha came teaching truthfulness, purity, mercy, love. He walked on the heights of a pure morality, yet the philosophy he proclaimed could not be compared in moral sublimity to that which Christ came to preach. The greatness, the wisdom, the sincerity of Confucius, the purity of his life, his moral excellence may be admired; but his philosophy makes woman the slave of man, sanctions polygamy, and makes conjugal fidelity of little account. Mohammed was a great moral reformer and hero whose influence has been greater than that of any other man who has lived since the time of Christ. But he could no more be accepted as the ideal teacher of the race than could Confucius. He came with a sword in his hand and it was Mohammedanism or death. He also permitted polygamy and practiced it himself and inflamed his followers with the promise of a sensual paradise. The character of Jesus Christ has been subjected to the criticism of eighteen centuries and no one has been able to find in him an imperfection.

The Ideal to Be Followed.

"We are to understand Christ's ideal for us not only from what he said but from what he did. He came to set before us a perfect human example. He went about doing good, he healed the sick, gave sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf. He fed the hungry and gave comfort to those who were in trouble. His was a ministry of service, of of practical philanthropy."

In his final remarks to the class President Rogers said: "I trust that each of you as you go forth from us to take your place in the battle of life will go forth enlisted under the banner of King Immanuel, as soldiers of the living God. Take unto you the whole armor of God. Put on the breastplate of righteousness. Then fear not in the midst of the battle, but trust in your great commander, who hath on his vesture a name written, 'King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Him the armies which are in heaven and which are clad in white gladly follow. The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty. Obey him and thine enemies shall disappear before the light of thine arrows and the shining of thy glittering spears. He will make your feet like hind's feet and will make you to walk upon high places. Thou shalt walk through the sea with thine horses and unharmed through the heaps of great waters.'"

SERMON TO HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

The Rev. R. F. Johannot Gives Advice at Oak Park.

The commencement exercises of the Oak Park High School were begun last night at the First Congregational Church with the preaching of the baccalaureate sermon. The Rev. R. F. Johannot, pastor of Unity Church, delivered the annual address to the graduating class. His theme was "Overcoming," and in his introductory remarks he compared the young men and women about to be graduated to the children of Israel in olden times, who stood on the borders of the promised land and sent out spies, who brought back reports that the country was full of giants, who must be conquered before possession of the land could be had. The promised land of young people was usually an advanced college course or a business career. In either case it was likely to be pictured with milk and honey—an idea which actual entrance would speedily dissipate, as the obstacles to be overcome and the enemies to be conquered appeared. Continuing he said:

"The first victory a young man endeavors to win is worldly success. Generally he is told that he can win anything he pleases and is pointed to examples like Lincoln, Grant, and Gould as men who proved this principle. This theory goes too far. Even with the greatest ambition one cannot win anything he may wish. Each man is limited by his talents, and if he succeeds it must be along the line of his talents. He is limited by circumstances. Fortune often determines whether he shall be successful or not, as in the matter of getting wealth the lucky investment and not sagacity or foresight reaps the harvest. A man must be able to take advantage of opportunity, but opportunity must present itself. The real truth is not that a man can gain everything, but that adverse circumstances do not necessarily prevent the achievement of fame or fortune. Demosthenes, the stammerer, became the first orator of the world. Henry Stanley, reared in an almshouse, became the prince of explorers.

"If one fails to win fame, position, or wealth, it is yet possible to overcome life. The greatest of victories is not to that which gains what one desires but that which defeats adverse fortune by bearing it bravely. Whether one wins or loses place and honor, he may yet win a still nobler victory by showing the supremacy of his soul over all circumstances if successful by being humble, if defeated by being brave. The true measure of ability is not worldly success but brave attempt. He who bears poverty, obscurity, and disappointment patiently and heroically has conquered fortune herself and is greater than he who has only had to receive the smiles of the fickle goddess.

"To win this victory one must learn to overcome himself. The real giants in the land are the stubborn forces of one's own nature. In man's progress from primary barbarity to present civilization he has conquered wild beasts and the wilder forces of nature. He is lord of the physical world. There is left to him one untamed sphere—that of moral life. Not until he wins in this battle has he really overcome. The real fight of life is in making justice triumph over greed, kindness over cruelty, purity over sensuality, altruism over selfishness.

"The life to which you are looking forward, the land which you hope soon to enter, is one which seems to be filled with golden fruits, but its apples of gold may be turned to apples of bitterness. Win what you can. Remember that dogged will accomplishes much, but know also that fortune plays its part. Whatever comes, wealth or want, success or fortune, let your manhood be superior to your fortune. Strive to win the highest qualities of heart and life and these shall be to you a heavenly kingdom, a promised land."

The class exercises will be held in the high school building at 2 o'clock Wednesday, and the graduating exercises Thursday evening in the First Congregational Church.

Y. M. C. A. HOLDS A JUBILEE SERVICE.

Fiftieth Birthday of the Society Celebrated by the West Side Department.

In commemoration of the fiftieth birthday of the Young Men's Christian Association the West Side department, No. 542 West Monroe street, held a jubilee service at its rooms yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. James W. Hedenburg presided, and the first fifteen minutes was devoted to a song service by the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church choir. Chairman Hedenburg then introduced Edwin Burritt Smith, who said the society was constantly growing and spreading out its branches, and declared the possibilities of the future were unlimited. The next speaker was Franklin W. Ganse, whose subject was "Rise and Growth of the Work." He told of the organization of the first Y. M. C. A. June 6, 1844, by George Williams in London, England. At present, he said, there were 5,158 associations in the world, with a membership of 467,515; in the United States and Canada 1,356 associations, with a membership of 247,707; many growing associations in India, Japan, and Brazil. The Chicago association was organized in 1858. It was the first association in the world to own a building, that being Farwell Hall. There are seven departments in the city at present, with a total membership of 4,000. The West Side department was organized in January, 1890, with rooms at No. 1225 West Madison street. In February, 1892, it was removed to Paulina and Madison streets and thence to the building purchased from the La Salle club, where it is now located. The membership is 800, active 318, associate 377, and juniors 105. The service closed with the hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds."

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ANNUAL JUNE CLEARING SALE

The economically inclined (and that means every one just now) seem to appreciate the opportunities presented during this

GREAT TRADE EVENT.

We mention several items from a few of our departments that are worthy special attention:

SILKS. (Main Floor.)

June Silk Selling Means Extra Values in Silks.

100 pcs. Fine Quality Printed China Silks (new and exclusive patterns), a fabric usually sold at 50c—June Price	29c
100 pcs. Japanese Kai-Ki and Habutai Silks—very pretty designs—The 50c quality at	39c
The 75c quality at	46c

BLACK SILKS.

50 pcs All-Silk Black Satin Duchess—the $1.00 quality, at	69c
53 pcs. Black Ground Novelty Silks, in Taffetas, Surahs, and Armures, with colored figures—worth $1.50 and $2.00 per yard, at	98c

Several hundred pcs. Colored Fancy Glace Taffetas, in figures, dots, stripes, and barre effects, during June offered at

68c, 78c, 88c, 98c.

LACES.

Last week was the best week in sales of this Big Lace Season. We want to do still better this week. Values like the following will help us attain our object:

Butter Color Vandyke Laces,
Cream Chantilly Laces,
Cream Fedora Laces,
Cream Oriental Laces,
Black Guipure Laces,

At **5c** Yd. Worth up to 25c.

Butter Color Point de Venise Laces,
Black Bourdon Laces,
Black Guipure Laces,
Black Chantilly Laces,
Black Bourdon and Point de Venise Insertions,

25c Yd. Worth up to 75c.

Point de Venise Laces,
Cream and Black Chantilly Laces,
Cream Fedora Laces,
Black Bourdon Insertions,
Point de Milan Laces,

10c Yd. Worth up to 35c.

Butter Color Point de Venise Laces,

85c quality at	**35c.**
$1.25 quality at	**47c.**
1.75 quality at	**59c.**
2.25 quality at	**75c.**

Silk Waists. (3d Floor.)

Several Thousand SILK Waists at Half Price and Less.

China Silk Waists, $4.00 quality, at	**$1.95**
Black China Silk Waists, $5.00 quality, at	**$2.45**
Plaid China Silk Waists, $6.00 quality, at	**$3.50**
Wash Silk Waists, $7.50 quality at	**$4.95**

Laundered Waists.

About 100 dozen Fine Percale Waists, soft fronts, laundered collars and cuffs, the $1.50 value— **88c**

Embroideries.

45-inch White Emb. Flouncings, slightly soiled, at half price.

$1.25 to $1.50 for	**75c** per yard
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Fine French Chambray Colored Emb. Robes, at half their cost.

$8.50 Robes for	**$3.75** each
$12.50 Robes for	**$5.00** each

Accumulation of the season's Remnants in Nainsook, Swiss, and Hamburg Edges and Insertions at **one-third** of regular prices. $7.50 White Emb. Robes for **$2.50.**

Ladies' Neckwear.

Our 50c "Directoire" Bows for **39c** each.
Chemisettes, all styles, for **21c** each.
All our Four-in-Hands, Tecks, and Bows for **45c** each.

"Any Old Shoe"

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Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoe

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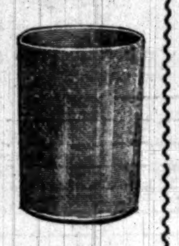
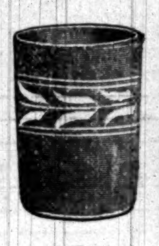
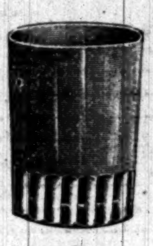
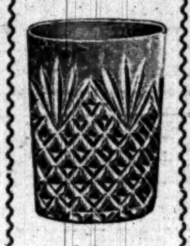
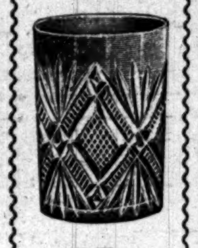
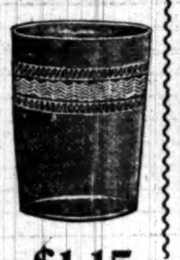
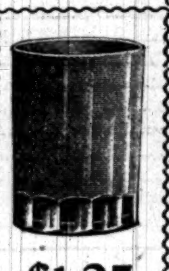
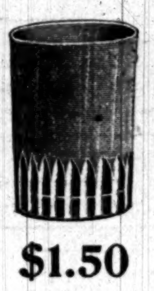
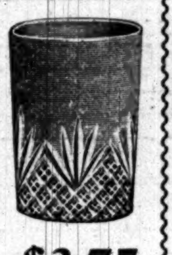
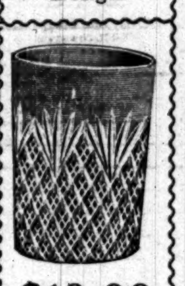
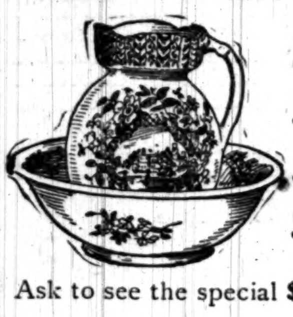
				
40c Per Dozen.	**50c** Per Dozen.	**50c** Per Dozen.	**60c** Per Dozen.	**75c** Per Dozen.
Thin Blown, Full Lead, Flint Glass.	Thin Blown Engraved Full Lead Flint Glass.	Imitation of Cut Glass, Finger Flute Pattern.	Imitation Cut Glass, Table Diamond Pattern.	Imitation Cut Glass, Special Design.
				
$1.15 Per Dozen.	**$1.25** Per Dozen.	**$1.50** Per Dozen.	**$3.75** Per Dozen.	**$10.00** Per Dozen.
Thin Blown, with Needle Etching, Value $1.50.	Full Lead Flint, Real Shell Cut Pattern, Value $1.75.	Imported Real Cut Flute Pattern, Value $2.00.	Real Cut Glass Strawberry, Diamond, and Fan Pattern, Value $5.00.	Very Heavy Full Regular American Deep Cut, Strawberry, Diamond, and Fan Pattern, Value $15.

THE FAIR

Crockery, Glassware and Lamp Department.

Items of Interest to Buyers This Week.



$1.58 Take advantage of this price!
$1.58 English Chamber Set 6 pieces!
$1.58 Underglaze Decorations!
Full Size. Good Shape!
$1.58 Choice of 3 Colors!

Ask to see the special **$1.98** Chamber Sets!
Ask to see the special **$3.98** Chamber Sets!

Water Sets!!!

98c

Imported Water Sets, with Fancy Enameled Colored Decorations, 1 Pitcher, 6 Tumblers, 1 Embossed Tray.

We also show 30 other patterns in various colors, shapes, and decorations up to $4.00 per set.

4c Each.

WATER TUMBLERS.

A new pattern—imitation of cut glass—brilliant. Ground bottom. A Special Bargain.

Fancy China—

This Department Continually Displays Novelties.

Cuspidors—Real Carlsbad China, fancy Patterns, Colored Spray Decorations.........	38c
Bread and Butter Plates—Real China Shell Pattern—Gold Line—Floral Decoration—worth 25c..........	15c
Berry Sets—Real China—Large Dish and 6 Saucers—value $1.35..........	98c
Berry Saucers and Sauce Plates—Various Sizes—Many Decorations—All Real China and of higher value—	5c, 10c, 15c

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BIDS WANTED.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SALT LAKE CITY, May 23, 1894.—Proposals for furnishing school supplies will be received by the Board of Education until 12 m., Wednesday, June 27th, 1894. All bids are to be made for furnishing and delivering at the office of the Board not later than August 20th, 1894. Bids are desired on each article separately in the quantity required as well as on the entire bill, and must in each case be accompanied by samples marked by their price and the name of the bidder. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids: 500 gross school pens; 50 gross penholders; 100 M 5½-inch best German slate pencils; 40 M lead pencils; 100 gross crayon, assorted colors, high quality; 1,000 gross enameled school crayon; 100 dozen B. B. erasers; 6 M. prismatic rubber erasers; 1,500 school slates (single), 6x9 inches, cloth bound; 12 dozen rubber tipped blackboard pointers; 100 boxes of Bradley's word builders (long, narrow form); 50 boxes of educational toy money; 24 Gem pencil sharpeners; 200 dozen sand paper disks for Gem sharpeners; 5 gallons school mucilage (in quart bottles); 16 dozen 3-ounce empty mucilage bottles, with caps and brushes; 1 dozen 8-inch mounted globes, without meridian circles; 1,225 dozen Bradley's weaving mats and fringes as follows: 800 dozen (1099) 4¼x4¼; 200 dozen (1049) 5x7; 75 dozen (1061) 5x7; 75 dozen (1062) 5x7; 75 dozen (1063) 5x7; 128 packages of Bradley's parqueting paper as follows: 16 packages of each form, except half squares 6b; 800 boxes water colors, with two brushes for each box; 100 M sheets (in tabs of 100) examination paper, printed heading; 200 M sheets drawing paper; 400 M sheets quincy writing paper; 20 M lead pencil tablets (50 pages each); 15 M ink tablets (50 pages each); 10 M sheets of ruled music paper; 11 reams parchment drawing paper cut in various sizes for map drawing and color work. Specimens of the last seven named articles or any desired explanation may be obtained at the office of the Board of Education.

J. B. MORETON,
Clerk Board of Education.

MUSIC

Monday Morning we shall add thousands of fresh pieces, including the finest American and Foreign Music, all to be included in our

GREAT CLEARING SALE

At 5c and 10c a copy.

Usual price 40c to $1.50 each.

Editions "Pitus" and "Litloff" at 2/3 OFF from Usual Prices.

Come early and avoid the crowd.

S. BRAINARD'S SONS CO.,
143 and 145 Wabash-av.

Office of the Columbian Museum of Chicago.

Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., May 21st, 1894.

Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the corporate members of said corporation will be held at the office of E. E. Ayer, No. 915 Old Colony Building, southeast corner of Van Buren and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill., on the 25th day of June, 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the question of changing the name of this corporation so that the same shall be Field Columbian Museum.

H. N. HIGINBOTHAM,
NORMAN WILLIAMS,
OWEN F. ALDIS,
C. H. McCORMICK,
W. J. CHALMERS,
ED. E. AYER,
GEO. E. ADAMS,
M. A. RYERSON,
WATSON F. BLAIR,
N. B. BEAM,
EDWIN WALKER,
H. W. JACKSON,
GEO. MANIERRE,
ARTHUR B. JONES,
Trustees.

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The Best Newspaper in the West.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR, SELF-PRESERVATION

Is a medical treatise on Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Atrophy, Varicocele, and all Diseases and Weakness.

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Is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology and Pathology of Nervous Diseases ever published.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,

Is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG, VIGOROUS, and MANLY.—[Medical Review.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,

Is from the pen of the distinguished author, W. H Parker, M. D., a noble benefactor, who reaches the very roots and vitals of disease, and is enabled to apply sure remedies.—[Dr. Camover, U. S. Army.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,

Is sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of only $1.00. Prospectus, with high testimonials and indorsements of the press—FREE.

WM. H. PARKER, M. D., the author, and chief consulting physician of the

PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass.,

May be consulted in person or by letter.

Miss Maria Parloa

Strongly Recommends the use of

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

and she has written a neat **COOK BOOK,**

which will be sent free on application to Dauchy & Co., 27 Park-place, New York.

FLEISCHER'S ART AUCTION ROOMS.

For the coming week we offer at your own price the choicest line of BOHEMIAN GLASS that has ever been exhibited in this city, consisting of Flower Vases, Rose Bowls, Decanters, Glasses, etc.

Sales daily at 2 p. m. Private sales during the morning. G. A. FLEISCHER & CO., Auctioneers, 207 Wabash-av., next to Lyon & Healy.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Ladies' Duck Suits.

Our Suit Dept., Second Floor, today offers at special sale **Ladies' Duck Suits at $2.75** which are decidedly the *very best values* ever offered in Chicago for that price.—They are made in the newest blazer effects in a variety of styles—of good materials and workmanship. Attention is also directed to our

"Special" Serge Suits—black, navy, and coverts—neat blazer styles—*a desirable and substantial outing dress* **$10**

We are showing a nice line of Dotted Swiss Dresses (*now becoming so fashionable*) ranging in prices from **$18.50 up.**

Jackets and Capes

"Less than ½ Price"—*to quickly close the lines.*

LADIES' JACKETS in tans, blues, and blacks—silk lined throughout—*Have been $15 and $20*—will be closed at	**$6.75**
LADIES' CAPES in all colors—good styles—silk lined throughout—*Have been reduced from $25 and $30*—to close	**$10**
LADIES' BLACK CAPES—large variety of newest styles	**$6.50**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A Phenomenal Clearing Sale of Beautiful Novelty Silks.

We shall endeavor to dispose of many of our beautiful Novelty Silks before inventory, and today announce *reduced clearing prices,* which will, we believe, accomplish the desired result within the next few days.—*The wonderfully low prices* commend these high-grade French and Swiss Novelties to the most conservative economical buyers. *We offer:*

About 3,000 yards Printed Liberty Silks at *Sold heretofore at 85c yard.*	**50c yd**
About 1,000 yards Printed Glace Merveilleux at *Regular price has been $1.00.*	**65c yd**
About 7,500 yards of Japanese Habutai Wash Silks, in stripes and checks	**37½c yd**
About 7,500 yards of the handsomest and most exquisite Brocades (stripes and fancy figures), Boucle, Iridescent Bengalines, Matelasses, Fish Nets, Persians, Tinsels, Mosaics, Cords, etc. Included in the above is *a most desirable assortment of evening colors*—white, cream, rose, ciel, nile, pearl, maize, and lavender—*the former prices of the above have been* from **$2 to $15 yd**	**$1. to $5 yd**

A great many of the above novelties can be most advantageously used for fancy work, pillows, draperies, linings, etc.

In Branch Dept.—Basement Salesroom.

About 5,000 yards Printed Pongees in navy and white, black and white—actual value is 50c yard	**27½c**
About 1,000 REMNANTS of nearly all kinds of fancy silks, including white, cream, and evening shades	**At Special Remnant Prices**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Special in Dress Goods.

BASEMENT SALESROOM—*State-st.*

100 pieces All-Wool French Challies—*worth 50c yd*	25c
50 pieces Half-Wool Challies—*18c qualities*	9c
200 pieces WASH DRESS GOODS—Satin Stripe Organdies, Sergettes, Japonais, Sateens, Pongees, Lawn-Finish Percales—*worth 11½c to 20c yd*—to close at	9c
60 pieces Satin Stripe Gloria and Crystal Cashmere—*worth 15c and* [illegible]	7c

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MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Wonderful Bargains in Fine Laces.

The following items will be instantly recognized as very unusual bargains in Fine Laces. They were bought for *less than import cost* from one of the first European lacemakers. **We have marked them at prices which do not represent half their market value.**

Black Silk Chantilly Laces—2 to 5 inches wide—*worth 25c to 85c yard*—at **12½c, 18c, 25c, 35c yd.**
Black Silk Chantilly Laces—32 inches wide and *worth $3.00 yard*—**$1.45.**
Black Grenadine—col'd stripes—45 in. wide—*worth $2.75, to close at* **55c yd.**
Cream Fedora Laces—*worth up to 50c yd.*—**10c, 15c, 20c, 25c yd.**

Cream Oriental,	25c,	38c,	48c	*These are worth from 50c to 90c yd.*
Butter Oriental,	25c,	38c,	48c	
Cream Venise,	25c,	38c,	48c	
Butter Venise,	25c,	38c,	48c	

New Valenciennes Insertions and Edgings in the French and English makes—at about half usual price.

In Branch Dept. Basement Salesroom.

CLEARING SALE of Odds and Ends and short lengths of Laces, accumulated in the Main Lace Dept. during the past several weeks—new, fresh Laces in black, white, cream, butter color, etc., **some of which sold as high as $1.25 yard,**

At 18c, 28c, 38c, and 48c yd. *to quickly close.*

Embroideries—Clearing Sale.

Colored Batiste Robes—were $35.00, to close at **$16.50.**
Colored Nainsook and Swiss Edgings—worth 30c to 40c yd.—reduced to **18c, 20c, 25c yd.**
Irish Guipure Skirtings—45 inches—worth $2.00 and $2.50—**$1.10 yd.**
Trimming Widths in Swiss and Nainsook Irish Guipure Edges and Insertions, } ⅓ and ½ reg. price.
Butter Color Batiste Trimmings, combined with lace and embroidery—reduced from 90c and $1.25 to **55c and 75c yd.**

In Basement Salesroom—

1,000 short ends in Nainsooks—Cambrics and Swiss—edgings—children's Swiss skirtings—ladies' Swiss skirtings—handsomely embroidered—**at less than ½ price.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

"READY MADE" Sheets and Pillow Cases.

To demonstrate to all who may not know the practical and satisfactory economy in buying Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow Cases we make a **Special Sale** of several of our *most popular brands* and reduce the prices of the pieces to *even less than the materials in them can be bought for, viz.:*

Our regular 65c Sheets (2¼ yds.x2⅝ yds.) at **48c each.**
Our regular 70c Sheets (2¼ yds.x2⅝ yds.) at **55c each.**
Our regular 15c Pillow Cases (45 in.x36 in.) at **10c each.**

All other brands and sizes—we carry every practical size in all desirable brands of materials—will be sold **at reduced prices this week.**

Main Domestic Dept., 2d floor ANNEX, and in Basement Salesroom, State-st.